THE

Commercial Dictionary

TRADE PRODUCTS,

OF

MANUFACTURING AND TECHNICAL TERMS

wrrn A DEFINITION OF THE

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES,

OF ALL COUNTRIES,

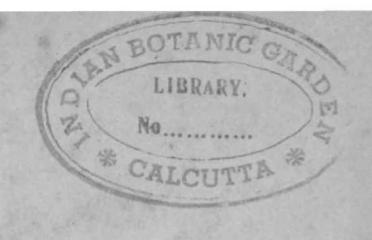
REDUCED TO THE BRI

P. L. SIMMONDS,

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TO

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR LLD. C.B., F.R.Ş.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

WHO,

ROM DIB LONG-CONTINUED AND SUCCESSFUL LABOURS IN THE INTEREST

OF

Science, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

•WILL READILY APPRECIATE ITS EXTENDED RANGE AND GENERAL UTILITY,

THIS LITTLE FOBK IS DEDICATED,

BY HIS FAITHFUL AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

TIIE AUTHOR,

PREFACE.

THE present is especially a practical, commercial, and Industrial aget newspapers, lecturer*, popular authors, $a \mid$ lend their efforts towards the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge among the masses; and the commerand industrial element has become the leading feature of instruction. The reason of this is obvious, if we but glance at the amazing strides of British methorce, the wide range of products and Manufactures in which we are interested, the **constant** and rapid niter-communication carried on with Foreij countries, and the progress of **settlement** in our Colonies. The Trnde and Commerce of all Xiiiions are now daily brought before us prominently through the press; new Products are continually introduced, new Trades are :iblwhcd, and the **Raw Materials** of Commerce now imported, are so numerous, and so widely different from what they wdre a quarter of a century ago, that it is difficult for those who nre not specially engaged in a particular trade, to keep pace with the general information necessary to be acquir*

We have scientific dictionaries in abundance, purely technological, or dev to one or other of the arta and sciences. TVe have popular and useful commercial and nautical **dictionaries**, find cyclopedias—works, entering elaborately into the discussion of the l:nvs, history, and regulations of trade, the geography of countries &c—but-we have hitherto had no popular and concise rk of reference on TradeB and Trade Products, which might be conveniently consulted for the Bimple explanation of some strange term, some undefined **raw** material, or some new **manufacture**. The several International Exhibitions have rendered such a handbook more than ever necessary.

As the city editor of a daily paper, and contributing largely to many class journals, I especially found the want of a work of easy reference, defining the moneys, weights, and measures of the foreign countries with which wo arc engaged in trade. On the arrival of any foreign mail, extracts are made from the journals and prices-current thus received, in which such words as arrobas, piculs, maunds, garcee, contos, milreis, &c. arc mentioned; or products are named and quoted, probably under their local or native designations, of which the majority of readers know nothing, but to which they can now readily turn for a definition. Any one who glances through the various foreign tariffs will be especially struck with the number of articles which are perfectly unintelligible by the names in which they appear, and yet a word or two of explanation would suffice to point them out clearly and intelligibly. The attention which India has lately attracted, and the abstracts from letters and Eastern journals, led also to the continual recurrence of names and terms which were not understood by the ordinary reading public, and an explanation of which appeared to be exceedingly necessary.

Commencing with a limited list of definitions for my own use as a Journalist, t was gradually led *to* extend it, and have been induced to include in the work many foreign names for trades and products, which it appeared desirable to define, and to render accessible to those who had not various foreign dictionaries at hand.

The scope and objects of the work are specially stated on the title-page; and I trust it will be found useful to many classes young and old, and supply a want as yet unfilled by the bulky and expensive books previously published; for of the 22,000 words and upwards given, the greater proportion could not be found in any other work of reference. It is especially a dictionary of substances or articles manufactured, imported, bought, sold, or dealt in, at home or abroad, and of the makers or dealers in these.

It professes to define only the ordinary and popular names—English or foreign; and consequently an article must be sought for under its common designation. If an animal or vegetable product, its scientific name is given, and as much general information relating thereto a; the limited space at command, in order to secure a cheap and portable volume, would allow. The statistics h3TC been brought down, in all cases, to the latest period; and this feature ulone **will** be found exceedingly valuable for the ordinary purposes of ready consultation, by saving much time and trouble in referring to bulky Parliamentary papers and numerous trade reports.

I may state, without fear of contradiction, that few persons have possessed such peculiar facilities for the completion of a work of this kind. From my extended connection with periodical literature, and receiving regularly, for a long period, nearly all the brokers' circulars, the principal foreign and colonial journals, and prices-current, I have become familiarized with the products, terms, and customs of different countries.

As one of the editors of the Farmer's Encyclopedia, and a regular contributor to the Mark-lan& Express, the Farmer's Magazine, and the Edinburgh Journal qf Agriculture—as a writer for many years past in the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, the Engineer, the Mining Journal, the Civil Engineer's Journal, the Building Xews, the Journal of the Society of Arts, the Pharmaceutical Journal, and other class publications, I have necessarily become acquainted with the technicalities, the subjects, and the products brought under discussion; and there is scarcely a trade article named which has not come under my notice, from specimens in my own private collection, or in the South Kensington Museum, at which I am engaged. The information and materials thus derived from so many original sources, have been carefully weighed, compared, and tested.

A work like this, however, can never be complete. With the extending range and wants of Commerce, new articles are brought in, new trades arise, new technical terms are introduced in the arts and manufactures, with which it is scarcely possible to keep pace, unless by an annual edition. Yet the ground-work has been here laid for a more extensive and comprehensive work, should it be considered desirable; and those readers into whose hands this little volume passes, will, at least, have the advantage of much useful information in n small compass, which has only been acquired by very extensive research, and years of assiduous plodding over volumes and journals and trade circulars in all languages.

During the progress of the work, I have experienced the advantage of a careful secgnd revision of the proof sheets by Dr. P. A. Nuttall, an experienced lexicographer; and amongst numerous other friends to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, arc Dr. Lyon Play fair, F.R.S.; Mr. Hyde Clarke, [2]

- ABROTANUM, a name 'giveir by Pliny to the southernwood, a species of Artemisi.i, A. *abrotanum;* hence Its specific name. ABSINTH, or -wormwood, is the produce of
- Artemisia absinthium, which is much used in medicine for its bitter properties
- ABSTECHMEBSER, a Herman butcher's Tsnlfe. ABSTERGENTS, lotions and other cleansing medicines.
- ABUCCO, a Burmese weijrht which is loss than halfci-pound avoirdupois, viz., 29C9 grains.
- ABUQUELP, another nnme for the prlsclo, an Egyptian coin, worth 90 aspers, or about 7s.
 ABUSNEE, a money of Persia and Arabia, worth about Is. 8d.
 ABUSIVA, an undefined money of account, an undefined money of account.
 - employed in miner trading operations in Geñoa.
 - ABTSSINIAN TEA, the dried leaves of the *Catha edulis*, used by the Arabs.
 - ACACIA, the Mimosa tribe of trees, which funil&li to commerce various gums, ex-tracts, and barks for tanning.
 - ACADEMY, in popular phraseology a school: thus there arc educational academies, dancing academies, <cc.
 - ACAJOU, the French name for mahogany.
 - ACAJOU-NUT, a German name for the cashew-nut.

 - ACAYOIBA, a Spanish name for mahogany. •ACCEPTANCE, In commercial transactions agreeing to the price or terms proposed; agreeing to the price or terms proposed; the acknowledgment of a debt, equiva-lent to a promise to pay; the debtor's name written on a bill of exchange, usually with the word accepted. ACCOMMODATION-BILL, a fictitious bill of exchange, drawn and accepted to rake money on. and nut Ljoiu-fide given in payment of a debt

 - ACCOMMODATION-LADDER, a set of suspensory steps fixed at the side of a large ship when lying high out of the water, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats.
 - ACCON, a small French flat-bottomed boat
 - ACCORDION, a small keyed wind instrument played by the hand. ACCORDION NOTES, printed music for the accordion, which is hirgely imported from the continent into London.
 - ACCOUCHEUR, a man midwife.
 - ACCOUNTANT, a professional or official calculator, skilled in posting and balancing the books of tradesmen or Joint-stock associations.
 - ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, a comptroller of ne-counts; superior public officers of the Crown, Laving charge of the finances of the Navy, &c.
 - ACCOUNT-BOOK, a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditure
 - ACCOUNT-BOOK MAKER, a stationer who makes account-books, such as ledgers, Journals, day-books, < fcc
 - ACCOUNT-CURRENT, a plain statement of account, or bill of particulars rendered to a party, showing bis transactions with another.
- ACCOUNT DAT, a half monthly settling day on the Stock Exchange, when differences e-are adjusted between stockbrokers.

- ACCOUNT-SALE, a statement of particulars oi details rendered by a merchant to his consignor, of the disposition of a parcel of goods.
- ACCOUTREMENTS, the military dress, fittings, and cquipngc of n soldier.
- ACCUMULATOR, an India-rubber spring, either simple or compound; which ac-cumulates lifting force and can be applied to many useful purposes in shins mato many useful purposes in ships, ma-chines, work-shops, &c ACEITE, the Spanish name for oil; also for 8 regin which avudes from the fluture
- resin which exudes from the flr-trocs.
- ACEMITE, grits; a pottage made of parched half-ground wheat in Spain.
- ACENE, an ancient Greek measure of length.: the Olympic aceno being equal to 3£ Euglisli yards.
- ACERO, the Spanish name for stccL ACETABULUM, an ancient Koman dry and liquid measure, the former=0-00191 bushel,
- ACETATES, crystallisablo salts, formed by the combination of any saliflable base with acetic add; thus there are acetates of copper, of lead, of potash, &a, which bear other names in commerce, as verdigris, suffarofload, \triangleleft cc.
- ACETIC ACID, or pyrollgneous acid, a concentrated vinegar obtained by distillation from wood.
- ACETIFIER, an apparatus for acidifying fermented liquors. ACETOMETER, a species of hydrometer, for testing the strength of acids.

- ACETONE, a name fur pyro-acctlc spirit Acn, an Indian name for the *Monnda tine-toria*, which furnishes a red dye-stun.
- ACIIANA, an ancient Greek grain measure, equal to rather more than 1} English bushel.
- ACIIAR, the Malay name for pickles.
- ACIIARI, skilled artisans, mechanics, smiths, <fcc, in the East; masters or teachers of the arts.
- ACHAT, the French name for a purchase. ACIICHA, a name in parts of India for n printer, or pressman, and lor the mould or press for taking Impressions. ACHETEUR, the French name for i purchaser.
- ACITIAR, the young shoots of the bamboo pickled, imported into Holland from the Eastern Archipelago AcniDAiYAN, the Tamil namo for a bar-
- ber.
- ACITOTE, an American nnmc frr the seeds of the arnotto plant, *llixa orellana*. ACIIIRA, *a* plant with a lance esculent root,
- a species of Canna, which yields a guantity of starch superior to the ordinary arrow root, or *Mavanta arumUnacca*.
- ACIIITA. in the East a cartload of ten bijaras, or about two .tons.
- ACIIRA, the Bengalee name for rice-straw.
- ACHRO, an Indian drug. ACHROMATIC GLASSES, object lenses which
- collect light without producing coloured Images.
- ACHTEL, in Germany, tho eighth port of a weight or measure; also a grain measure equal to rco imperial bushel; in Austria and Holland it Is occasionally kuown u achteling.

- ACHTENDEEL, an old dry measure of Hol-land, about 8 gallons; the name was also applied to tho old schepel or bushel of the Dutch towns.
- ACIITEBLI, a dry measure in Switzerland, the eighth p.irt of a maoss, and equal to rather more than three English pints.
- ACHU-KAVALI, a grunt or allowance given in India to one who watched growing crops.
- ACICULAR, noodle-shaped, a Cornish mining term for slender, straight crystals. ACIDIMETER, an instrument for testing the
- strength of acids.
- ACIDIMETSY. the process for measuring tho strength of acids.
- ACIDS, chemical preparations of a sharpand sour taste, of which the number is very large, but those of commercial impor-tance will be found in their alphabetical order. It may he hero stated, however, that the termination of the suffix denotes the strength of the add, *ic* being applied to the stronger acids and *ous* to thuse of o woolen bud a weaker kim'
- ACIDULOUS WATERS, mineral waters which contain free acids in solution.
- ACIER, the French name for steel; In France 1000 kilogrammes ot steel go to the ton of freight
- Acrso, the twentieth part of tho Neapolitan trapeso, which is the thirtieth part of their ounce, and equal to 0*687 English grains.
- ACITOMETRY, thu chemical process of ascer-taining the quantity of acid in a sample by weight.
- ACKER, a German superficial measure of variable proportions in different states, ranging irom half an Engliali aero to rather more than two acies.
- ACKIE, an African monetary term, the equivalent of 1G00 cowry shell?, and worth about 4s. 2d. English. See AKE.
- ACKNOWLEDGMENT, a receipt, an admission.
- ACKROOT. or AKROOT, the Indian name for walnuts.

ACORI, ACORUS, an African blue coraL ACORN, the seed or fruit of the oak, frequently used for food.

- ACORN CUPS, a large article of import for the use of tanners. See VALOKIA. ACQUN OIL, an oil expressed from tho seed
- of the oak,
- ACORI:S CALAMUS, the aromatic root of the ACOTARS, pieces of wood- filled in between the flooring timber under the kelson in Druge high in
- French ships.
- ACOUMETER, nn Instrument for measuring tho extent of hearing power. Acow, a name in bomu of the Pacific islands
- for wood.
- ACQUITTANCE, A release, a written discharge or receipt in full for money due.
- ACI:E, a land measure; the English standard-acre is 4840 square yards. ACROSPIIIE, a name given by the maltsterto the sprout or plumule of barley when germinating. [coated black.
- ACKUSITE, a crystal of carbonate of lead ACTINUMETER, an instrument for measuring the Intensity of the rays of the sun,

ACTION, a suit of law; also the nnmo thr shares in French and other Continontal companies, hence the owner is styled the actionnairc—equivalent to our term shore* holder.

ACTOR, a player; one who takes a part

- ACTUARY, a skilled calculator, an officer CJ an Insurance company. ACTUS, an ancient Itoman superficial mea
- sure applied to a Blip of ground, 120 Ho man feet long by four broad =38 65 yarde ACUELIÇO, the Spanish name for a boll of
- ACUELICO, the Spanish name for a boll of coca Jcavos, «cc. prepared lor mastication ACUMBRE. See AzuiiiiRE. [gingci. ADA, the Hindoo and Bengalee nnmc for
- ADAD, the Indian name for a bark canoe
- mnde in Demerara. *See* WOOD-SKIN. ADAIIARI, the Hindoo name for an unbrokci
- steer. ADAMANTINE SPAR, a-brown species of cor* undum. See CORUNDUM.
- ADAM'S NEEDLE, a name for tho dagger* plant {*Yucca aloifolia et glonosa*), useful lor its nbre.
- ADABME, or AHIENZO, the sixteenth part of tho Spanish ounce, agreeing very nearly with the English drachm, although onlj half a Spanish drachm.

- ADAS-MANIS, the Malay name for aniseed. ADAT, the Bengalee name for a wholesale store or monopoly warehouse. ADDA, a measure in India, equal to &J pints;, also a station where people assemble foi business or pleasure. In some places it if-applied to a salt-heap.
- ADDACA, a name for betel-nut in Travancore
- ADD AN A, an Indian measure equal to half t pint.
- ADDA-SUNKA, a duty collected in India fron. those who sell sheep.
- ADDE. an Indian name in some localities fo* rent or wages.
- ADDENDUM, something added to.
- ADDI, a Bengalee moncy-chaii'-'cr.
- ADDI, a Bengalee moncy-chail cr. ADELANTADILLO. red wine, made of the firs; ripe grapes in Spain. ADEMADOK, the Spanish name for a carpen tcr, or workman employed in limug thr sides of mines with planks. ADEMADITIEEA, the cropher with grade of a
- ADENANTITERA, the small red seeds of a leguminous tree, weighing almost uni-formly tour grains which are frequentlj employed by jewellers in the cast ar weights: so are those ot *A brus precatoriu*. ADESOS, the Spanish name for a kind oi
- cotton
- Arr.rs, a concrete oily matter contained it. the cells of the adipose tissue; the ful about the loins and kidneys of animals.
- ADHACA, all ancient Hindoo measure or
- ADHACA, all ancient Hindoo measure or capacity, equivalent to 7J English pints. ADIIAR, an Indian'' dry measure, the 10th part of a khari; of variable capacity; foi gram running from 71bs. to 71bs. Ilos* avoirdupois. It is ak*o called a marcaL
- ADHELI, an Indian term for half, as half a rupee.
- ADHELO, a name for the half pice, a petty Indian copper coin less than a tarthing. ADHESIVE 1JASTER, a preparation for hold-ing the edges of n ound* together. ADHEBIVR SSLATE, a yellow or gray mat* found in the g} pbum beds of Paris.

ADRX, or ADI. A Bengalee dry measure equal to two maunris, 156 to 1C4 lbs.; al«o the Tamil short loot, equal to about IOj Inches.

- ADHOLT. SeeAvovrLY. ADIKE, a Karnatic name for the betel-nut ADIKOL, an Indian measuring-rod.
- ADILLAH, an Imaginary money of Malvra, the half of A pioe, or less than n farthing ADINOLE, a fusible horn-stone, or compact
- feldspar.
- ADIPOSE, fat in general, the fat of the kidneys. ADIT, a horizontal shall or sough for drain-
- ing or ventilating a mine. ADJALI, an undefined oil obtained In the
- East Indies. ADJOURNMENT, the postponement of a meet-ing; putting oiF till another time. ADJUDICATION, a legal decision or sentence.
- ADJUTAGE, the tube through which a fountain is playrd.
- ADJUTANT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, officers who have charge of the discipline ot an army.
- ADL, an eastern term lor a stump or 1msires.
- sion. [stone. ADLER-STEIN, the (ierman name for cajjlc-ADMIMSTRATOR, a person empowered by the Ecclesiastical Court to manage the estate of a demonstration industria of a deceased individual
- ADMIRAL, the leading or directing ship in a fleet of merchantmen; also a superior *. officer of the lloyal Navy.
- ADMIRALTY COURT, a supreme marine tribunal which holds jurisdiction over c-iuses arising on the hlgii >cus and coasts. * ADMIRALTY DROITO, pieces of wreck and oilier articles without owner, found atsua,
- claimed by the Admiralty. ASOBADO, the Spanish name for pickled
- pork.
- ADOBES, unbnrnt hrioks made of straw, earth, and duns; dried In the sun.
- ADPAO, ADPOWK, a wrigtt in tlie liombny presidency, the halt of tin* pao seer, and cental to 1725 grauis; in Bangaloro and Mysore it is 1849 grains.
- ADRAK, the vernacular name in Bengal ana many parts of the E:i*t for ginger, which is sold either routh or scraped.
- ADRIAN, the Spanish name for corn.
- ADRIATIC OAK, the Q'tercus cerris.
- ADRL'CK. See ADRAK. ADSEER, or ASIIWA, the half of a seer In Bombay, and equal to nearly one pound avoirdupois.
- ADU, or ATTU, an Indian name for goats and sheep.
- ADUCAB, a coarse kind of silk stuff formerly used in Spain.
- ADULABIA, a name for tho moon stone; a transparent gem n«cd for ornament*. ADUL OIL, a medicinal oil obtained in Tra-
- ADUL OIL, a medicinal of obtained in Tra-vancore, and shown at the Great Exhi-bition in 1851; the botanical name of the plant producing it is not yet Riven. ADULTERATION, the Injuring or debasing by foreign and spurious admixtures. In commerce there :ire several kinds of adulteration: conditional, to suit the

- taste and demands of the public; fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes; and accidental or unintentional adulteration, arising from carelessness in the pre-paration of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment. AD-VALOREM, according to the value, an
- ADVANCE, a sum of money paid on account of goods, or before receiving the work to
- be done. < dc. ADVANCE-NOTES, authorized drafts on the owner or agent of a vessel, executed ty the master, generally for one month's wages, given to the seamen on their signing the articles of agreement.
- ADVENTURE, an enterprise or doubtful spe-culation of any kind, commercial or financial.
- ADVENTURER, In mining phraseology, a shareholder in working a mine; in com-merce a speculator, or one who undertakes a risk.
- ADVERTISEMENT, a business announcement m a public journal or periodical.
- ADVICE, due notice given in respect of any monetary or commercial transaction; notice of a bill drawn or sent. ADT, the name of the Malabar foot, equal to about 10} English inches.
- ADZE, a sharp edged tool for shaping timber ; an axe with an arched edge, and Its blade athwart the handle.
- AEM, a local mode or spelling the Aum.
- AEMGEN, a liquid inea-ure of Prussia, equal
- ALRATED WATERS, soda whter, lemonade, and other wateis artificially impregnated with carbonic acid.
- AERATING MACHINE, a syphon and apparatus for making soda water and other gaseous drinks.
- AERATOR, a blower or contrivance for fumigating wheat, and other corn, to bleach it and destroy fungi and Insects.
- AEROMETHK, an instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of a.ises.
- AERONAUT, a traveller in the nlr. one who ascends in or manages a balloon. AEROPIIAM:, a kind of light gauze, or Imi-
- tation crape.
- AERUGO, a name for carbonate of copper.
- AETITE. a name lor eagle-stone, formerly used In medicine.
- AFEEM, a vernacular name in some parts *of* India tor opium.
- AFPA, A weight on the Culnea coast of Af-rica, equal to an English ounce.
- AFFICIIK, the French name for a posting bill. AFFIDAVIT, a declaration In writing mudo
- on oath before a niugistrntc or some competent officer.
- Airmen, a refining of metals. AFFIKMATIOV. a declaration mado in court i ot l.nv by those who object to taking oaths.
- AFFRETKUR, in French, one who charters or freights vessels.
- AFIM, a Hmduat.ince name for opium. AFLATOON, the Arabic name for gum bdellium.
- AFRICAN HEMP, one of the names of the fibre obtained from the leaves of the £anseriera Guincensis.

- AFRICAN OAK or TEAK, a valuable wood for, some purposes of ship-building, obtuined from the *Oldfieldta Afncana*.
- AF9UNTEEN, a vcrnuculux name among tho Arabs for absinth.
- APT, ABAFT, a nautical term, denoting towards or near the stern; hence wo have alter-part, after-body, a!tcr-tiinhere, Ac.
- AFTAB-GIB, n large portable sun-shude or flat parasol used in the East. AFTEKMATH, the secouil crop of crass.

- AGABANEE, cotton embroidered with silk made in Aleppo. AOAITI, a plant cultivated for Its oil In Ea^ern Africa, believed to be the *Didy*namia gymnosperma.
- AGALLA. ă Spanish name for tfic nut gall.
- AOALLOCIIUM WOOD, a celebrated wood of the ancients, the linn aloes, cnlnmbnk, or eagle-wood of Eastern commerce; the best is supposed to be obtained |vo|||Aqui-laria Malaccensit, while the Aloeruium ivjallochttm of Loureiro and the Lxccecana agallocha, also furnish other kinds of aloe wood. It is used medicinally, and also for Inlaying cabinet work. AGAPIIITE, a milicralogical term for tur-
- quoise.
- AUAR, an Eastern name for a salt-pit; also
- AGAR, an Eastern name for a sait-pit, also an orchard or plantation of palma. AGAR-AGAR, a scu-weed funning a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, being used for making jellies, and lor &mtenina purposes.
- AGARIC, a generic name for many fungi, including the *Polyporus vjinarnis*, grow -mg on the larch, oak, <kc.,and used for dyeing, and in medicine as a styptic,
- Afi.YHiKooN, the nameju the Indian bazaars tor tlic agaric fungus.
- AGASTEUA, a liquid measure In some of the Ionian Inlands, equal to about 2 pints. AGATE, a sillcious stone, chiefly composed ot quartz variegated with colouring nut-ter, as in the Scotch pebble.
- AGAVE, a genus of plants producing fibre, and furnishing an intoxicating beverage, ACAYADI, a small rice nur&ery for trans-
- plantations
- AĠENDA, a list or memorandum-book of business to be done.
- AGENT, one who represents ft principal, or buys and sells for unother. Jn large cities there are many special agents for particu-lar localities or separate trades, as E.tst Indian, colonial, Australian, and American agents-news-agents, adverthiny-ngcjits, passenger ugents, cu[^]tom-house-agentf, <tec; the manager of un cstute in Ireland.
- AGENT DE CHANGE, the French name for a .siockbiokcr.
- ACER, a Koman acre or land, a field,
- AGHANI, the grain harvest in In<ii,' which is reaped during the cold bcusou ot No-vember and December.
- AGI, AJI, a 111 me for the Guinea or red Indian dwarf bird-pepper, a specie* of capsicum, grown in Peru; also a sort of sauce mado of it In America.
- AGILLA WOOD, the name in Slam for the alee-wood.

- AGIO, a term on the Continent for the premium or percentage allowed between two sorts of money, one being of a superior mintage value to the other, or between paper and specie.
- CIOTADOR, the Spanish name for a billbroker.
- AGIOTAGE, stock-Jobbing, speculation OJ the rise or tall of the public funds.
- AGIOTEUB, the French name tor a stockjobber*
- AtiRAQUE, a weight on the Guinea coast of Africa equal to sixty-two grains.
- AGIKTMKNT, taking in cattle to pasture.
- AOITO, the fourth part of ". vis. a weight used in Pegu, and equal to 5937\$ grams; it is sometimes called a giro.
- GNEL, an ancient French coin worth less than Is.
- AGNESITE, a name for carbonate of bismuth. AGOUNI>, in Bengal the flowering shoot or upper part of the sugar cane.
- GREES, certain special advocates, employ-ed in pleading before the tribunals or commerce iu some of the large cities of France.
- AGUES, the French name for the rigging and
- AGKIAZ, the Spanish name for cinnamon. AGRICULTURAL AGENT, one who attends to the business of farmers, receiving and executing orders for purchases and sales. AGKICILIUICAL CHEMIST, one skilled in the
- chemistry of agricultural products, and who makes it a business to analyze and report upon soils, manures, the component parts of plants, dcc
- GRICULTURAL IMILEMENTS, various me-chanical implements and tools for tillage, «fcc, as ploughs, harrows, horse-hoes, thrashing-machines, «fca, made lor home use and export.
- AGRICULTURIST, a farmer or husbandman. AGUOI'ILA, a Spanish name for the German bczoiir.
- AGTENDEEL. See ACIITKNDEEL. AGUAJAQUE, the Spanish name for a kind of gum ammoniac.
- AGUAMIEL, HTDROMEL, a name given to the sap of the Ameiican aloe, as it flows from the leaves, which bus the flavour of honej -water.
- GUANĂFA, orange-flower water made In Spain.
- GLADIENTE, a name for alcohol, principally applied to brandy m Spain.
- GUARRAS, the Spanish name for spirits of tun>cntinc.
- AGUILA, the Spanish term for a gold co*n —t fie Ann rican eagle, worth nearly £2,•&.
- AGUSTITE, a scientific term for the emerald. AiiAic, in liulia slaked lime.
- A IIAN, an Eastern name lor iron.
- AHAR, In Bengal a small pit; also a channel tor Irrigation.
- Am, a name in the Pacific islands for sandalwood
- AHILA WOOD, a name for the aloe-wood.
- AHKU, an Eastern name for the sugar-canfe AHM. See AUM.
- AIIMEDI, un old Indian gold coin of five pagoda'', value £2 5''. r^e.
- AIGUCTTE, a pointed tuft of feather.*, Icwela,

- Anr, a largo French flshing-hook. AIPI, a Brazilian edible root, from which a beverage is also extracted.
- AIR-BED, nn Indian-rubber or other air proof case or mattress Inflated with air for the use of Invalids.
- AXR-BLADDKR, the floating organ of many fishes. See ISINGLASS and FISUMAW.
- AIBTCASE, usually an atmospheric gun fitted in a walking-stick.
- , AIR-CUSHION, an inflated scat for railway carriages, chairs, scc.
- AXB-FUNNEL, a cavity formed in the open-ings of the timbers of a ship to admit the free passage of air.
- AIR-GUN, a pneumatic machine, whose propelling force is condensed air. AIRISH Mow, a contrivance for the preser-
- vation of corn in rainy seasons.
- AIR-PIPES, tubes of iron or wood for ven-tilating H mine.
- AIR-PUMP, a pneumatic machine for producing a vacuum; part of a steam-engine which draws off the water from the condenser
- Am-VALVE, the safety valve fixed at the top ot the boiler of a steam-engine.
- AJL BeeAG
- AJINA, in India a tiger's or antelope's skin dressed fur a seat.
- AJDL AJUBA, a slave or hired servant In India.
- AJMOD, the Hindoo name for a species of Aplum, Apium involucratum.
- AJONJOLI, an oily purging grain, In Central America; the small seeds closely resem-
- ble the teel sccdof India, Sesame orientals. AJOUAN, A JO WAN, one of the vermicular names in India for the Ptyckotis Ajoican of Roxburgh, a useful umbelliferous plant. The fruits have an aromatic smell and warm pungent taste, and arc used medicinally. It is also culled lovage.
- As* one of the Hindoo names of the mudar, *Calotropis gigantca*, a large shrub, the roots and milky juice of which have me-

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rumj, which is7?itcemct1 as a masticatory, and lor its excitant properties; also written Akurknrra.

- ABE, an abbreviation of Ackio or Akey, the monetary standard of the Gold coast of A Irica. As a weight lor gold dust it is considered to be equal to 20 grains. See ACKIE
- AKEEK, an Indian name for carnolian.
- ARENA, an ancient Greek superficial mea-sure equal to 0°0023 acre.
- AKILV, water-bags or panniers carried by a horse or bullock In the East. AKKI, husked rice for boiling in India.
- AKKA, a twining grass, the vetch (*Vicia sa-tiva*), used in India for fodder.
- AJLROT, ACKROOT, an Indian name for walnuts.
- AKSUATA, coloured grains of rice, presented by way of compliment to guests in India.
- AKU, the Eastern name for a leuf, as of the betel, &c
- AJCUND, a Sanscrit name for themudar, Calotropis (or Aselepias) gigantea. See AK.

AL,OrAAL. SeeAWL.

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- ALABAJJDINE, a name for sulphuret of manganese.
- LABASTER, a species of granular gypsum, or massive sulphate of lime, semi-trans-parent and resembling marble, used for statuary and ornamental purposes, of which we import several hundred tons. Also the name of an ancient liquid mea-
- Also the name of an ancient liquid mea-sure, containing 9 oz. of oil, or 10 of wine. ALAGA, a species of Spanish yellow wheat. ALAGAI, a kind of silk with a little cotton interwoven, Imported into Turkey from the Black-Sea ports.
- ALAM. the Hindoo name for sticks or sup- /
- ports for climbing plants. ALAMODE—fashionable; the name of a thin ALANODE—tashonable, the name of a thin glossy black silk, formerly made, used chiefly for women's hoods and men's scarfs. ALABIODE BEEF, a thick gr.ivy soup or bou-ill made from shins of beef.
- ALARIJES, a largo sort of grapes In the Peninsula.
- ALAKUII, an alarm-bell or warning applied to watches, timepieces, bells, &c
- ALASANDI, the Karnatic name for a common pulse in the East, the *Dohchos catjang*.
- ALATA, one who measures land and grain in Mysore.
- ALAVX, a ryot's lease or agreement in India.

- ALAVA, a ryot s lease of agreement in India. ALAWA, the Indian name for a fire-place. ALB, another name for a Turkish aspcr. ALBA, in low Latin, a lighthouse or sea beacon; a white surplice of muslin worn under the vestment, used by Catholic prior to the surplice of the state of the surplice of the su priests.
- LBAAJEER, another name for tho abas, a Persian silver coin worth about I(M).
- ALBANGKA, the Malay name for a crowbar.
- LBANIL, the Spanish name for a mason or bricklayer.
- ALBARICOQUERO, the Spanish name for the apricot *{Armeniaca vulgaris*). ALBAKIJO, a variety of Spanish wheat.
- ALBAKIUM, a pure white lime or stucco, ob-tained from burnt marble.

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- ALBATRK, the FrenchT name for alabaster.
- ALUENTOLA, a slight net made of very thin
- twine, lor catching small fish. ALBERT CILUN, a short gold chain for at-taching, to a watch in the waistcoat pocket from the buttonhole.
- LBERT COAL, a beautiful carbonaceous pro-duct from New Brunswick, which is re-
- ferred to both coal and asphalt urn. ALISERTUS, or ALBERT'S DOLLAR, a Dutch silver coin, and money of account in liussia, worth 4s.
- ALBÚORE, a large sea-fish (Auxis Sloanei) much resembling tho tunny.
- ALBITE, a variety of feldspar. ALKORGA, a kind of sandal made of mat* weed.
- ALBOBNOZ, a sort of coarse Spanish woollen cloth; a cloak.
- ALBUM, a Danish superficial measure of 040568 acre; also a book kept for the writ-ings and Inscriptions of friends.
- ALBUMEN*, a constituent of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids, which enters

- ALBUM-GBJECUM. a name given to the white faeces of dogs, collected in kennels, consist-ing chiefly of bone earth, which is used by tanners for one or two commercial purposes.
- ALBUMINOUS, consisting of albumen,
- ALBUS, a petty silver German coin, the Hes-ALBOS, a petty silver German coin, the Hes-sian albus being worth about ouc-fifth of a penny, and the imperial albus oi some of the other states about one penny. ALCALDE, ALCADE, n Spanish judge; a parish officer, u governor, and juiler.

- ALCANFOR, the Spanish name lor millet ALCANFOR, the Spanish name *tor* camphor. ALCAPARRA, the Peninsular name fur the caper bush, *Capparis Spinosa*.
- ALCARAUUEYA, ihe Spanish uamo for the
- caraway seed. ALCARKAZAS, the Spanish name for porous unglazed earthenwaye coolers.
- ALCAVALA, a customs duty levied on foreign goods at the Spanish ports. ALCHEMY, the art ot transmuting metals.
- ALCHORXEA, a Jamaica tree, to which lias been ascribed the alcornorco bark.
- ALCOHOL, a term frequently given to spiri-tuous liquors, but properly applied only to highly rectified spirits of wine; also the Spanish name lor antimony, and galena or sulphuret of lead.
- ALCOHOLOMETER, an instrument for ascer-taining the strength ot spirits.
- ALCOHOLOMETUY, the process tor ascertain-ing the quantity 01 alcohol in a fluid.
- ALCOKAN, HI the East, a high slender tower or iniiinret.
- ALCOBKOQUB, the Spanish name for the cork-tree, Quercus suber.
- ALCOBXORCO BARK, R bitter nnd astringent medicinal bark derived in Venezuela from the Bovcdichia virgihodes of Kunlh.
- ALCOBQUK, clogs or soles made of cork wood.
- ALCOBZA, IK Spain, a paste of sugar and starch tor sweetmeats.
- ALCPKEX, U manuficturo of silk and cotton, imported ut the Uanubinn ports. ALDKK, the wood ut the *Jietula alnus*, much
- used by turners, and also valuable lor pumps, pipes, <Sc. The bark can be used tor tânnîng.
- ALDERMAN, a civil magistrate of a corporate city.
- ALE, a fermented liquor, made by infusing malted barley and hops in water. The mercantile varieties of ulu are very nu-merous, comprising old ale, mud ale, bitter or pale ale, Burton ale, Stogumucr ale, Scotch ale Ac Scotch ale, Ac.
- ALK, ALAL. the name for a sngar-niill or canc-pruss, in some parts of the East Indies.
- ALEATORY SALE, a contingent sale, the completion of which depends upon the passing of some uncertain evuut or events.
- ALE CONKER, a legal officer appointed to inspect measures used by publican*.

- ALEE, ALI, a Hindustance land measure of four bisis, or 19,200 square yards.
- LEGAR. sour ale or beer used lor dyeing and other manufacturing purposes.
- ALE HOOF, a common name for the ground ivy (Aepeta Ulechoma)% owing to its use for preserving ulc before the bitter property of hops was known.
- LUJJAS, a Spanish name for soup made of barley.
- ALEMIIIC, a vessel used in distillation; the head of a retort or still.
- head of a retort or still. *ALES*, ALN, a Danish long measure of 242 inches; in Iceland it is rather less. *ALEXCOX LACK a kind of French lace, with* a six-sided mesh of two threads, made with pure hand-spun linen thread; it Is the richest, finest, strongest, and most expensive of the French luces, and second only to Brussels lace.
- LEUROJIETER, un instrument for dctermin
- ing the quantity of gluten in flour. ALEWIFE, a name in the British North American colonies for a fish of the herring family (Alosa tyrannus.)
- ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL, the Ruseus race' mostis, from which un oil is obtained. ALFENCHA, a name in Portugal lor the le-gumes or pods of the carob-tree (Cerato-II ia siliqua), used as food. ALFEXIQUE, a sugar paste in Spain flavoured
- with oil of sweet almonds.
- ALFILETE, dough made with coarse flour of wheat.
- ALFOLT, vho Spanish term for a granary, and
- a depository of salt ALKONSIGO, the Spanish name for the pistacio nut.
- ALFORFOX, a name for buck-wheat iu Spain. ALG/E, a general name lor sea-weeds.
- ALOAROTII 1'OWDEH, an oxychloride of anti-mony, used in the preparation of tartaremetic.
- IGAROVILLA, the agglutinated seeds and hutksofthu legumes of *Prosopis pallida*, occasionally imported in mass from Chile. It contains a good deal of tannin.
- ALGARROBO, the Spanish name for the carob-tree {*Ceratonia siliqua*); the legumes contain a large proportion of saccharine, and are consumed to a considerable ex-tern. |*t* cat Hi-food in Spain, Portugal, &c
- ALGATRAXE, a kind of pitch. ALGODOX, the, bpanish name for cotton wool, or pods; Algodonal being a cotton-plantation, and Algodonero, the cottonplant.
- ALGORIN, a place in the oil-mills In Spain, lor receiving the olives lor expressing.
- ALHOCIGO, another name lor tho pistaciotree.
- ALUOXDIGA, the Spnn'sh name for a public
- granary or corn mailet. ALIAKOO, nn Indian irw, the *Memecylon tinctorium*, the leaves of which are used tor dyeing yellow. ALIAS, a false name.
- ALIEN, a threigner.or person not naturalized, not a denizen or subject of tho state, and therefore Incapable or inheriting land, or acquiring or succeeding to property.
- ALIJAR, a Spanish term for separating tho wool of cotton from the seed.

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ALIMENT, any substance which may be used as food.

- AXJZARI, a name in France and Tripoli for madder-root
- ALIZARINE, a fine red volatile colouring matter, in the form of crystals, found in mad-der, and winch yields the Tui key-red dye.
- ALJEZON, the Spanish name fb» gypsum. ALK, a resinous cum of Northern Africa, which, flows from the *Pistacia tere-binthtis*, also called Lek.
- ALKALIES, saline bases, of which the prin-cipal entering Into commerce are AM-MONIA, POTAŠH, and SODA
- ALKALIMETER, a graduated glass tube di-vided into one hundred parts for measuring and determining the quantity and strength of free alkali in the potash and alkali of commerce, first invented by M. Dcs-croizelles; much more simple instru-ment*, such as Or. lire's and Mr. Gnlllu's, are now in general use.
- ALKALUK, a striped shawl material of Oashmcru wool, worn by the nobles of Lucknow In the cold selison in India. ALK A SET, the commercial name for the
- root of *Anchusa tmctoria*, a species of budos*, lioin tile South of Europe and the Levant, winch imparts an elegant red colour to oils, and is used for staining wood.
- AMCERMES. a confection of kermes berries *{Coccus tlicis)*, usul in Tuscany, also imported as a liqueur.
- ALKOOL, a black dye used by females In eastern countries to tinge their uyulids. See HENNA
- ALLEGE, the French term for a tender or lighter for a ship.
- ALLIGATOR PEAR, a vulgar name for the Avocado pear, thesucculcutfruit otl'ersea graUssima.
- ALIGAZANT, a kind of black rosewood. ALLMICIILEE, an old Turkish silver coin worth 3%
- ALLODIAL TENURE, a free tenure of land among our ancestors, by which the tenant had no quit-rent to pay.
- ALLOTMENT NOTE, an order for periodical payment of a portion of a scamau's wages
- ALLOTTEE, one to whom an allotment is made, as in the case of this holder of an allotment note of newly Issued shurcs in a joint-stock company, Ac.
- ALLOT. In coinage a inixture of baser metal added to gold or silver; there are other alloys nlso in trade manufactures. consist-Ing of the fusion of metal^{*}, such as bronze,
- brass, and printing-type. ALLSPICE, tho popular n.inio for tho dried berries ot *Eugenia pirnenta* of Decundolle, used as a suire In cookery.
- ALLD, an Indian name for a handful of grain or merchandise, taken as a cess or **p**ayment
- ALLUBODAN, a common building wood of Ceylon, obtained irom the *Calyptranthes* jambolána.
- ALLUVIUM, the earthy deposits left by rivers. ALMACENthc Spanish namu fora warehouse
- or store-room. ALBIAOENAGE, hoosage or warehouse rent.

- ALHACLTA, one of the Spanish names for mastic.
- ALMADRABA, a general name In the Penmsula for the tunny fishery. ALMADY, a bark canoe, or fishing vessel of
- ALMADY, a bark cance, of fishing vesser of Africa; a larger boat, bearing the same name, is common in Southern India. ALMAGRA, a purplish red ochre, formerly used in medicine and as a pigment ALMANAC, a book or sheet containing a calendar for the year, with other usetuj datails for references
- details for reference. ALMAKCEBE, a Spanish flsh ing-boat
- ALMANDINK. a name for tho carbuncle or previous garnet of mineralogy. LIMARA, the Hindoo name lor a cabinet or
- wardrobe, probably derived from the I'ortuguese ulmari.i
- LMARRAES, combing instruments in til Spanish colonies by which tho cotton wool is separated from the seed.
- ALMAS, the Arabic name for the diamond.
- ALMATRERO, a fisherman in the Peninsular ports who fishes with nets for shad.
- ALMAZAUA, an oil-mill in Spain. ALMECHA, the Spanish name for shell, and for some shell-fish.
- ALMENDRO, ALMENDRON, woods of Central America, the produce cf varieties of the almond-tree
- LMENK, an Indian weight of about 21bs.
- formerly used fur weighing suftron. ALMIBAB, the Spanish name for syrup, and for succades or fruits preserved in sugar. ALMIDON, the Spanish namo for feculas or
- starches.
- ALMIRAH, an Indian name fbr a wardrobe or clothes' press. *See* ALMARA. ALMIZCLE, the Spanish term for musk,
- ALMOCUATE, the Spanish name for salammoniac.
- ALMOJABA, smoked tunny fish.
- ALMOJABA, Shoked tuniny fish. ALMOJABANA, a kind of ouiMct or cake maae in Spain, of cheese and flour, or of butter, eggs, and sugar. ALMQNA, the Spanish term for the shad fishery cheese for a form monufactory.
- fishery, also for a koop manufactory. ALMOND, COUNTRT, a name in the Bast for a kind of myrobal in, the fruit of *Terminaha catappa*, used for tanning and dyeing. ALMOND, JAVA, a namo In the east fur
- Cana+ium commune.
- MOND-OIL is obtained both from the bitter and sweet almonds, but the former are chiefly turned to account for thiit purpose; on the Con'incut, sweet almond oil is largely used for its medicinal properties.
- LMONDS, tho fruit of some varieties of Ain^giifluSf which enter largely iiifc» commerce, and are ranged under two
- and are ranged under two great classes the sweet and the bitter. ALMLDE, variable measure for liquid-, and grain in the Peninsula, ranuiiK lor liquids from 3| to 51 English gallons; for gram from 3} to 11 pints.
- ALMUDADA, in Spain, a piece *ot* ground which takes half a fanegaof uraln to sowit; the fanega weinhs about half a hundred-weight. & 6FANEGA. AJLMDDO, a Spanish dry measure containing
- six cahicos or bushels. [pints
- AXMUT, a grain measure of Majorca, of 3

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- ALN. the Swedish ell, or aune of two feet; equal to 23J Inches.
- ALNAGE, a toll or due paid for measuring clotli.
- ALNAGER, a continental term for an ell measure.
- ALO, a name in the Pacific islands for hogs' lard.
- ALOES, a drastic drag of large consumption, obtained from the inspissated juice of the leaves of several varieties of the aloe plant in Asm, Africa, and the We&t Indies; the drug is, however, usually classed un-der four commercial denominations 80cotrine, Barbados, Cape, ami Hepatic
- ALOE-^OOD. See AGALLOCHUM WOOD. ALOJA, the Spanish name for mctheglin, a common sweet beverage.
- ALOO, thio Persian name for prunes.
- ALOSA. the generic name for tlm shad flsh. Hee SUAD. [wood.
- ALOSNA, the Spanish name for wonn-ALPACA, the wool of the llama, or goat of Peru and Chile; also a fabric made from a mixture of the silky goat's hair with the harsher fibre of sheep's wool.
- ALPAMISQUA, a kind of honey made in some of the districts of the river Plate by a very Small bee.
- ALPAKGATA, a light kind of t.andiil or shoo, made of rushes {AltcrocMoa tenacissiuia worn by the Vali-uuaii peasantry.
- ALPHABET, a sot of letters or types; the Index to a lodger.
- ALPISTE, the Spanish name for cannry seed.
- ALQUIERE, a Portuguese wme measure, of 2} to 32 gallons, but varying considerably in diflerent parts of Portugal and Brazil
- ALQUIFOUX, AQUIFOUX, a continental name fur an ore of lead, used in glazing pottery.
- ALOUITIUA, a Spanish name lor guiu tragacantlu
- ALROTA, in Spiin a very coarse sort of tow.
- ALSI, an Indian name for flax.
- ALTA, an Indian name for coiton steeped in lac dye.
- ALTIMETER, a quadrant or instrument for taking altitudes, or measuring heights geometrically.
- ALTIK, a Kussian money equal to three copecks, worth about threepence, and 3-5ths of a penny sterling.
- ALTMICIII.IKKK. a silver Turkish coin of the vulue of 2s. 6d.
- ALTOMETEK, a name for the theodolite, an instrument for measuring heights and dis-[relief. tances.
- ALTO-RELIEVO, sculptured woiks in high ALUBO. n Ceylonese name (or the wood uf the *Cuiyptranthes jambolana*, used lor common nouse buildings.
- ALUCHI, a resin obtained fn«m Madagascar, believed to be the produce of Winteraaromatica.
- ALUDEL, a name in Ceylon for the wood of the Artocarpus pubescent, used for boats anH buildings; also an earthen vessel without a bottom, used in chemical operations.
- ALUM, an efflorescence found in aluminous rocks and lava, used in medicine, and In venous manufactures ol leather, paper, dyeing, ⊲fec

- ALUM, FACTITIOUS, a powerful astringent salt in crystals, a bisulphate of alumina and potash, used in medicine and dyeing; of which many thousand tons ore annually manufactured.
- ALUMINA, a kind of earth, which consists of pure clay or argil; in its crystalline form It is the base of corundum, emery, and other hard polishing substances used in the arts: combinations of it yield fuller's earth, pipeclay, ochres, «fcc.; a dye for calico-printers is procured from It, and it enters into the manufacture of porcelain.
- ALUMINIUM, anew metal, on which much experimental research tins recently been expended in France, by M. Deville, at the chemical works at Javel.
- ALUM MKAL, the granular alum which oc-curs in the manufacture of salr.
- ALI'M SLATE, a bituminous slate of a dark colour.
- ALUM STOKE, a crystalline rock from which alum was formerly made.
- ALUNITE, a hard variety of alum stone, which In Hungary is used for millstones.
- ALVA, a conserve oi quinces, forming an article of commerce in the East.
- ALVA-MARINA, a commercial name for certain dried sea-weeds used for btutUng beds, Acc.
- ALVERJA, the Spanish name for the common vetcu or tare.
- AMADA, a vernacular name In Bengal for the root ol Curcuma anmda, also known na mango giiwr.
- AMADOU, a species of fungus, *Polyporus xgnin anus*, which, after having been beaten with a mallet, and dipped in a solution of saltpetre, forms the spunk or German tinder of commerce; It is also used as a styptic, and in ide into razor strops.
- AMADUM, a vernacular name in some parti oi India for the castor-oil plant. *llicinus* eommunis.
- AMALACA, the Sanscrit name for the Emblic inyrobalan, or fruit of the Emblica office niths.
- AMAI.DAR, an Indian revenue or tax collector.
- AMALOAGAK, the Hin.loo name lor a government revenue otilccr.
- AMALGAM, a mixture of metal^{*}, as of quicksilver with gold or silver, zinc, sulphur, dec. An amalgam of tin and mercury
- forms the coating of glass for mirrors. MALGAMATION, the process of extracting gold and silver from their ores by means of quicksilver or mercury.
- AMAN, an Indian name fur the winter crop ol rice; a blue cotton cloth irom the Levant.
- AMANBLUCE, a kind of calico made In France.
- AMAKDE. the French name, for almond; amandes casske* being shelled almonds, and amandes en coquet, unslu-lled.
- AMANJL AMJI, compulsory service exacted from the natives in the East.
- AMATEUR, an unprofessional actor, onawflo works for amusement.
- MA-TSJA, the Japanese name for the dried leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergri*, figura-tively meaning the tea of heaven.
- AMAZON STONE, a variety of feldspar of a beautlfUl apple-green colou&

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- AMBALO, nn article of merchandise in the Netherlands' Indian trade; the fruit of an undefined tree, believed to cure the ear-ache.
- AMBAB, a common name in many of the Indian dialects for a store or heap of any thins, as a granary. AMDARAI, In India a grove of man?o-trcc.«.
- AUBAKEE, a vernacular name for the fibre ot the brown Indian hemp {Hibiscus cannabinus).
- AMBASHTA, a Sanscrit nnmc for the three-leaved *orrd (Oxalis cormculata). AMBASSADOR, a delegate, but in ordinary acceptation the representative of his sove-reign in a foreign country, and thence enjoying, with his staff, special immuni-ties and privilence ties and privileges.
- AMBER, a valuable fossil resin used in the arts, in pharmacy, anil for articles of personal decoration.
- AMBKKORIS, an odoriferous substance ob-tained from the spoim whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), valued as a perfume and as a stimulant aromatic. In the East it is used in cookery.
- AMBLT, an Indian namo for the tamarind.
- AMBOOSEE. an Indian name for dried mangoes.
- AMBOTNA-WOOD, a beautiful mottled and curled wood, obtained iroin the *Ptero-s-permum Indicum*, a tree of India.
- AMBRA, a mode of polling amber in some of the Continental states; also, in Saxor. times, a measure of salt.
- AMBREÍNE, a peculiar migrant fatty sub-stance contained in ambergris, soluble in alcohol, to which -its use as a perfumo is owing. AMBRETTE, a kind of French poar.
- AMBULANCE, a travelling medical carriage lor transporting invalids or wounded persons.
- AMBULAMS, uncertificated brokers in Holland.
- AMELCOEN, 4 nnmc given to corn used for starch.
- AMELEON, the French name for weak cider. AMENEKA, the Singhalese name lor the seed of the castor-oil plant (*liicinus com*munis).
- AMERICAN-ALOE, the Agave Americana or Mexkana, from which the intoxicating liquor named pulquo is made.
- AMERICAN-DOLLAR, a silver coin In large circulation in various countries, of the intrinsic value of about 4s. 2il., but in many localities at a high premium. See DOLLAR.
- AMERICAN-LEATHER, a kind of varnished or euamt'llcd cloth, prepared in imitation of leather lor covering chairs, sofas, <cc
- AMERICAN-POLISH, an impalpable powder of silica, made from a calcedonic rock in Vermont, and used for the bame purposes as emery.
- AMERICAN-VERMILION, an incorrect namo given to a red pigment, which consists principally of bubchromati* ot lead.
- AMERSIOOKT, a kind of tobacco used for cigars and snuff.
- AMETHYST, a precious stone, a species of quartz, of a purple or violet colour.

AMFCK, a name given locally to the cloih made in India from tht reticulated bark of Celtis orientate.

AMU

- AMIANTHUS, one of the names for asbestos.
- AIIIDINE, the soluble part of starch. AMIDONNIER, a starch-maker in France.
- AMIDULINE, a modified starch. AMINEUB, a Frencli salt meter.
- AMINCIAS, thin sheepskins prepared for tbc
- lining of hats in Spain. MLA. the licniralee namo for the fruit of the *Emblica ojicinahs*, used in tanning and AMLA.
- dveing.
- MLIEA, one of the Sanscrit names for tho three-leaved sorrel (*Oxatts cornicufata*). MMA, MAS, a weight in the Sunda Islands, the 16th part of the tael or Eastern ounce, wether more then 20 generation
- rather more than 39 grains. 7IMAH, an ancient Hebrew measure of length, equal to about half a yard.
- AMHAS, a weight for gold and silver in Madras, equal to 30} grains. AHMIOLITE, a mineral from Chile In reu powder, which appears to be an antiino-bits of mineral from the second secon nite of quicksilver.
- AMMOMUM, a dry measure of Ceylon, con-taining 8 parahs rather more than *Si* bushels.
- AMMONIA, a volatile alkali, a compound of azote and hydrogen; several combinations ot it enter into commerce, as liquid or caustic ammonia, spirits of hartshorn, and sulphate of ammonia from the liquor of gas-works.
- AMMONIACUM, a fetid gum-rcsln, having properties similar to asalcctida, obtained from Dorema ammoniacum.
- AMMONITES, spiral fossil shells, collected for cabinets, «cc.
- AMMUNITION, a general term in commerco lor certain military stores, such as pow-der, shot, shells, <EC, required for large and small arms.
- AMOLA, a liquid measure of Genoa, equal
- to about a quarter of a gallon. MONTILLADO, a dry kind ot sherry of a light colour, much used to reduce tho colour of other sherries when too high
- MOMUM, a land measure in Ceylon equal to
- AMOOS, the Arab naino lor lovuge. See See AMORTIZATION, the redemption by a sinking AMPELITA, the Spanish name lorcannel coal AMTELITE, a generic name given to slates. AMPHIBIOUS, living in or frequenting land
- and water. AMPHIGENE SPAR. See LAPIS LAZULI.
- AMPHIOEN, a name in some parts of the Eastern archipelago *for* opium.
- AMPHITHEATRE, a building of a circular form, arranged for large audiences.
- AMPHOBA, an ancient Koiuan liquid mea-sure of about CJ gallons. See ANFORA. AMPHOREUS, an old Greek measure for liquids equal to 10* gallons. AMPUTATION, the act of cutting off a limb. AMRA, a name in Bengal for the fruit of the manage (Manathera Indica)
- mango (Mangtfera Indica).
- AMT, a land division in Norway. AMULET, articles of various kinds sold as imaginary charms to ward oil evil from the wearer.

AMULSABAT, an Indian name for crystallized sulphur.

AMUHCA, a name In Sardinia and Italy for the cake or grounds of the olive remaining after the oil is expressed; used as manure, and for cattle food. AMURCOUS, full of dregs or lees. [starch.

AMYLACEOUS, resembling or appertaining to AMYLATE, a compound of starch with a base.

- AMYLINE, AMYLDM, the fecula or crystallized starch of wheat.
- ANA, an Indian name for the sixteenth part of any thing, as the Jink of a measuring chain; the 16th of the gouta, a laud measure, or 7\$ square yards
- ANABASSES, a coarse blanketing formerly made in France for bartering on the African coast.
- ANACOSTA, a sort of woollen diaper for the Spanish market, made In Holland.
- ANALYSIS, a close exununation.
- ANALYST, one who analyzes articles; an examiner.
- ANAN, an Indian name for the pomegranate.
- ANAPAIMA, a tree of grunt size which abounds in the rocky districts of Hntish Guiana, and possesses a close-grained wood.
- ANASTATIC PRINTING, a mode of copying engravings and printed matter by satu-rating the print or drawing with all acid; it is then transferred on a plate.
- ANASTRE. See ABRASTRE. ANATOMIST, one who dissects and examines
- animal bodies. ANATTO, one of the modes of spelling the dve-stuff Annotto.
- ANĂYAN, the Malay name for a herdsman or shepherd.
- ANBAUER, the German name for a cultivator
- or planter. [of a crop. ANCHABA, an Indian term for the estimate
- ANCHETA, in Spain a shipment ou private adventure of goods to India. ANCHOIS, the French modu of spelling an-
- chovies. ANCHORAGE, a roadstead or suitable holding-
- ground whore ships can cast anchor.
- ANCUOUAGE DUES, charges payable by ships in cut tain ports for anchoring. ANCHORS, wrought iron hold tab ts for ships,
- which ranyc in weight from a quarter of a ton to five tons, according to the size of tho vessel to be held or secured by them. A vessel of twenty tons burden requires an anchor of a cwt, and so on in propor-tion; the largest ships have as many as seven anchors, which bear different names as sheet, bower, stream, kedge, &o. There arc about six commercial varieties of anchors, many thousands of tons weight of which are annually exported. ANCioR-SMITh, one engaged in the forging
- of ships'anchors.
- ANCHOR-STOCK, the cross bar of wood or iron at the upper end of the shank.
- ANCHOVT, a small and delicate pickled fish of commerce, the *hngraulis encrasicolus:* belonging to the *Clupince* or herrings, and chiefly obtained in the Mediterranean. It may be readily distinguished from the sprat and other kindred species by tho anal fin being remarkably short.

- ANCHOVY TEAR, the *Persta gratissima*, an esteemed edible butyraceous fruit of tho tropics. See AVOCADO
- ANDALTCITK, R crystal from the Tyrol, also found in California.
- ANDARAC, an Indian nnmc for red orplment. ANDEESON, a name in Northern India for the Ptychotis mvolucrata. used as a substitute
- for parsley. [t he Acacia Arabica. ANDEBE, a name in Ceylon for the wood of
- ANDESINE. See FELDSPAR. ANDIRONS. See AvrsDiEKsa.

| 11]

- ANEMOMETER, an instrument for determining In insurance offices, exchanges, and ob-servatories, ifce-; the most common forms are those of Dr. Whewcll and Mr. Osier.
- ANEMOSCOPE, a. wvather vane and register to indicate the changes of the wind and weather.
- ANFORA, a Venetian liquid measure containing about 114 imperial gallons. Also an ancient Jioman and Greek measure; sometimes written Amphora.
- NGA, in India, a pace or siride of three feet ANOADI, an oriental name for a moveablo stall or booth.
- ANGADIA, a trustworthy person employed in some parts of India to convey valuables concealed about his person. [India.
- ANGAN, an enclosed area or court yard in ANGARILLAS, the Spanish name for largo wicker baskets or punnicrs for horses. ANGAMPOLA, a kind of course linen in Spain.
- ANGEL, an ancient gold coin of England, of 80 grains, worth, according to Ilueness, from 6s. to 10s.
- NGELET, or half nnpM, a common coin in the reigns of the Tudors, valued then at
- forty pence. ANGKLICA. the candied green stem* of the Archaii'j, lica officinah&, which enter into commerce as an aromatic condiment.
- ANGELOT. a sort of clrcese.
- ANGEL-WATI:X, a name lorenu dc Portugal ANGLE, a small measure of length in Bangalore, represented by three grains of rice, equal to about one inch.
- NGLE-BAHS, pieces of iron for forming the edges ot iron sates, bridges, and ships, or to bo riveted to the comers of iron boilers,
- tanks, &c, to connect the side plates. ANGLER, a n*li< rniau, usually applied to one who fishes only fur iduiisurc with rod and line.
- NGLESITE, a sulphate of lend, produced by the decomposition of GALENA, which sometimes contains silver.
- NGOLA, a light and fashionable cloth, mndo from the Angora goat's wool, which is also made into plush, and from its repelling hoot is u<ed tor paletots, cloaks, and overcoat*. See ANGORA-WOOL.
- NGOLA-WEED, the name of a lichen. Ra-malina furfuracea, from which ARCHIL and CUDBEAR arc made.
- ANGOOB, the Malay name for grapes. ANGOBA-WOOL, the long white hair of the Angora goat *{Copra Angoremis}*, which Is highly prized in manufactures, having a silky appearance, which fits it for lace, shawls, braids, and other decorative purposes.

- ^GOSTUBA-BABK, an aromatic bitter bark, obtained In South America from the Go*lipea cusparia*, or *officinalis*; a false An-gostura Dark, of dangerous properties, is peeled from the *Strychnos nux vomicu* In India.
- ANGRAI-BAEK, an undefined bark mentioned
- In the tarnf oi exports from Siam. ANGSTER, a small money of account in Switzerland, 240 going to the ilorin of Ĩs. 8d.
- ANGULA, a Singhalese long measure, equal to seven grains of paddy or rice, and about 2\$ inches; the carpenter's nngula being equ-II to the space between the second and third joint of the fun-finger; also a division of the Indian cubit, varying in different localities from to 1, inch in different localities from f to 1 inch.
- ANICUT, an Indiun term for a weir or dam jicross a river; an embanked channel lor irrigation.
- ANILERIA, the Spanish name for an Indigo manufactory
- ANIMAL CHARCOAL, principally carbonized bone, used by sugar-refiners and by iron-makers in blistering steel; when obtained cheap, it forms a valuable fertilizer for land.
- ANIMAL FAT. The chief animal fats of com mcrce are tallow and lard, but horse grouse, bear's gront.0, and blubber, ure other articles of trade.
- ANIMAL JELLY. See GELATIN-
- ANIMAL MAXUUES, hair, blood, bones, flsh, and other substances bought or collected by farmers, and used to fertilize land.
- ANIHL. a fossil African resin of preat value In commerce, some of which is believed to be obtained from the *Uymencua cuurbunl* of South America.
- ANISEED, the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*, very generally used as a condiment *in* the East, and in Europe for essential oil, for flavouring in medicine, $<\infty$; star anise, the capsule and seeds of *llucium anisatum*, constitutes an important article of com-merce in the Eastern bazaars, and is Imported into this country. ANISETTE, a cordial made from aniseed.
- AXJAX, a fodder grass in the north-west provinces of India. ANJANA, the HIndustanee name for a com-
- mon kind of rice.
- ANJK, in India cotton prepared or cleaned, ready to be spun.

ANJIL, an Arab name for the mnrshmallow. ANKARA, an Indian name for discount.

- ANKARA, an Indian name for discount. ANKER, a small cask or runlet containing SJis.idon*, which in tins country is now obsolete. The anker is still, however, a common liquid measure in many of the Continental states, varying *trout* 7j to »J gallons.
- ANKERITE, a mineral highly prized aa an iron ore, and as a flux for smelting.
- ANK-KAB, a money changer, or assayer In the East, ako one who marks or stamps.
- ANKLET, a band for the leg, made of silver, gold, cane, or glass, worn by the Indian women. *See* BAKGLES. ANKOOSE, an elephant-driver's weapon,
- having a spear head and hook,

- ANNA, an Eastern name for rice boiled for food. An Indiun coin worth lid.: also a salt measure In the East, weighing 2} tons.
- ANNEALING, a process of tempering or sea-soning glass and metals, by graduating the heat to which they are subjected. ANNOTTO, a dye-stuff prepared from the red pulp of the seeds of the *Jiixa orellana*,
- which enters into commerce under two forms, flag and roll.
- ANNUITY, a sum paid or received annually, or after a yearly rate; a portion of the English government stocks or funds, divided into long or terminable, and irredeemable or perpetual annuities. ANNUL, to cancel or render void, as an
- agreement, proposition, or entry. ANNUNCLYTOR, a kind of bell telegraph use<? in North America
- ANOLA, a name in India for the myrobalan-tree, one of the Terminalia; the fruits of the *Emplica offianalis* are used as a tanning substance.
- ANORTHITE, a variety of feldspar. ANOU, a name In Sumatra lor the coarse black bristly ejoo or gomutu fibre ob-tained irom the Arenqa sacchartfera palm, the Saguerus rumphu of some authors.
- ANT, the native nime in some parts of India for a credit account.
- ANTACIDS, medicines u«cd to correct acidity in the stomach; alkalies are those chiefly used; but crabs'-eyes, calcareous concre-tions of the cray-fish, cuttle bones, <fca, are sometimes vended lor the purpose.
- NTAL, a wine measure used in the Tokay dlstn t of Hungary, about 116 imperial g.illons.
- ANTE, the Spanish name for a dressed buck or buffalo skin.
- ANTHAL. See ANTAL
- ANTHRACITE, a valuable kind of stone coal, for steam fuel, obtained in Wales, and largely in Pennsylvania and other parts of America, being there used for other purposes; it is also called blind or glance coal.
- ANTHRAROMETER, an instrument for mea-suring the carbonic acid in the air.
- ANTIAR, a poison obtained in Java from the acrid juice of the upas tree, Antiaris tan* canu.
- ANTIFATO, the Spanish name for btack coral. ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, a composition for
- lubricating machinery and wheels. ANTIGROPKLOS, spatterdashes long riding or walking boots for wet weather. ANTI-MACASSAR, an open worked napkin *or*
- loose fancy covering, to preserve a chair dt couch.
- ANTIMETER, an optical instrument for measuring angles with precision.
- ANTIMONIAL-WIXE, a preparation of tartar* nm tic.
- ANTIMONITE, the grey ore or sulphuret of antimony, which is largely used for commereial purposes. ANTIMONY, a mineral substance which en-
- tors into commerce, In the form of regutus or on-, crystals, powder, «fcc.; the ore is imported to a considerable extent **now** from Borneo.

- ANTIQUARIAN, a large Kind of drawing paper, measuring 56 by 38 Indies. ANTIQUE-BRONZE, an alloy of copper and
- tin. used for statuary, casts, <fcc
- ANTISEPTIC, any substance which prevents decomposition, as glycerine, charcoal, chloride of lime, <fec.
- ANTISPASMODICS, tonics and stimulant reme-dies, used in certain debilitated states of the nervous systemi; from the animal kingdom, musk, hyraccum, castorcum, civet, ambergris. &c., are supposed to have propeities of this kind; in the vegetable kingdom, asafoetida, galbanum, amino-niacum, myrrh, «cc., are employed.
- ANTLKRS, the branched horns of a stag. See HORNS
- ANTS'-BROOD, ANTS'-EGGS, an article of im-port in some ot the northern counts irs, probably tor making formic acid; dissolved in water they nerve the purpose of vineirar in Norway. ANTWERP-BLUE, a colour rather lighter in
- tint than Prussian blue.
- ANTWERP-BROWN, a painter's colour made from asphaltum ground in dryliiK oil. ANVIL, a heavy block of iron with a smooth
- surface, used by smiths, farriers, and other workers iu raotals; anvils range In weight from 281b. to Gcwt.; several hundred tons are made yearly In South StafloidsInre, nud they arc exported to some extent.
- ANZEIGE, the German term fur an announcement or advertisement
- A PART ADO, a smelting-house in the Spanish colonies where gold *ia* separated troin silver.
- APATITE, a fibrous and compact translucent mineral, a compound of phosphate of lime with fluoride of calcium; the beds of phosphate in Estroinaduru and in Nor-way, have been largely drawn upon for apatite, for the use of agriculturists as a manure.
- APFELMOST, APFELWEIN, the German namo for cider. liria.

- APIITEE, a name for tho windfall in Aua-APIART, a place for keeping bees.
 APILADA, the Spanish name lor dry and peeled chestnuts.
 APIOS, a South American name for the Ar-racacha esculentu, an edible root Liriri'ly cultivated for cultary purposed uniting cultivated for culinary purpo>es, uniting the flavour of the potato and thu parsnıp.
- APLOME, a mineral of a deep orange colour.
- APOSTALEOS, in Spain, planks from live to seven Inches thick.
- APOTHECARIES' COMPANY, one of the city companies of London, incorporated in 1606, whose hall is situated in Water Lane, Plask felors, whose activities are Blackfrlars, where genuine medicines are vended to the public; they have by charter the power of examining and licensing dispensers of medicines in town and country
- APOTHECARIES-WEIGHT, thewefght by which drujrs are dispensed, differing only in its fundi visions from the common troy weight See AVOIRDUPOIS ami TIIOY WEIGHT.

- APOTHECARY, a compounder and dispenser of medicines.
- APPALACHIAN TEA, a name elven fri North America to the loaves of *Viburnum cas-sinoides*, and of *Prtnos glaber*, which are occasionally used as substitutes for the tea of China.
- APPALTO, a Turkish licence to «ell articles, or an exclusive right to any particular revenue or branch of trade.
- revenue or branch of trade. APPARATUS, a term usually applied to a complete set of chemical vessels or In-struments for experiments. APPAREL, in the official returns of exports numberless small articles of dress are grouped under this name; but in trade the term is usually applied to slops and nem-o clothing. Haberdashery, millinery, ready-made clothing, and other items of export, come under this general classifica-tion, although treated of uuder other heads. heads.
- APPARITOR, a public officer in a law court in France.
- APPASAM, a name in the northern drears, India, tor a water channel. APPLES, a well-known fruit, the numerous
- varieties of which aic obtained by grafting on the Pyrus *rnalus*; apples form nn important article of commerce in mo*.t temperate countrfr s, both in their preen and dried state, and for the cider made from them.
- APPLIQUE LACE, a name given to Ince when the patterns have been cut out and sewn on a foundation of net; by this means tho same patterns may be transferred from a veil to a scarf or lappet, and they will wr-ar out several foundations.
- APPOINTS, the French name lor a cabin or state passenger in a ship.
- APPRAISER, a sworn licensed valuer to esti-mate and fix the value of goods. APPRENTICE, a lad under age bound by iudentuio to serve another, at sea or in trade, for a term of years.
- APRICOT, the fruit of the Armeniaca vitl-garis, not a common fruit in England, but bearing more plentifully in warmer climates; oil of the finest kind is made in India by expression from the kernels; the wood cf thu apricot-trce is used by the French tor turning. APRON, a platform raised at the entrance of
- a dock, the sill of a window, a lady's or workman'* coveting for the person; the Apron of a Miip, is a false or in-ner stum above the foremost part of the keel.
- QUAFORTIS, the common name for a AQUAPORTS, the common name for a valuable chemical arid, known ns dilute nitric add-; when more concentrated, it is called sweet spirits of nitre. AQUAMARINE or BERYL, a gem uamod from its resemblance to the colour of the sea; it Is found in shades of green, blue, and pole values.
- vellow.
- QUATINT, a kind of engraving or etching on cupper, obtained by the combined ac-tion of dilute acul and powdered resin.
- AQUA-VITA, an old name for alcohol, still occasionally used for whisky, gin, and other home-manufactured spirite.

- AQUA-VIVARIUM, a glass globe or tank for keeping insects, plants, <a>fcc, in order to watch closely their growth and transformations.
- AQUEDUCT, a raised channel for water carried over a valley, or a conduit or tunnel through the earth.
- AQUXLA, an ecclesiastical reading-desk in the form of > an eagle with extended wings.
- AQUIRABAEGH, an undefined gum obtained in the States of the Argentine confederation.
- ARA, the Hindoo name for a saw; also the Malay name for a river.
- ABABA, an Indian and Turkish cart
- ABABIAX-BEDSTEAD, a modern half tester,
- with carved foot-board, pillars, «Sc. ABABIC, an extensively u^cil gum of com-merce, obtained in Africa ami the Enst from various* species of acacia; Arabic Is the type of true gum, being readily soluble in water.
- ARABINE, the mucilage of gum Arabic and gum Senegal; it Is also contained in linšeed.
- ARACHI? OIL, a fine limpid oil expressed from the seeds of the *Araehis hypogoea*, generally known in commerce as nut oil. ARAD, an Indian name for Hour.
- ABAGI, the Arabic name for alcohol or brandy. tal.
- ARAGONITE, a snow-white columnar crys-ARAGU, cruJe stick-lac taken trom the tree.
- ARALE, the Karnatlc name for cotton.
- ABALOO, the Singhalese nnmo for the Che-
- ABALOO, the Singulatese hinto for the Che-bulic myrobalun. *See* MYEOBALANS. ABANCADA, AHBANZADA, a superficial mea-sure of Spain used for vineyard pur-poses, nnd generally estimated at 48,400 square feet
- ARANG, a Malay name for charcoal. ARANGOKS, large East Indian beads made of carnuhans, which are much in request on the coast of Africa.
- ABAPEKDE, an ancient Spanish measure of 120 square feet.
- ARAB, A name In Northern Africa for the *Thuja articulate* a valuable wood of which the Mohammedan mosques are built; it also furnishes gum builurac.
- See ARBASTRE AUASTRE.
- ARAT, a wholesome warehouse in India.
- ARATA, a name in somo parts of Portugal for the arroba.
- ABBACCIO, a coarso woollen cloth mado In Sardinia from the wool of the ifuoro sheep, an inferior breed.
- ARBALEST, a cross-bow. ABBrrBATidV, a mode of settling differences in mercantile affairs, by reference for adjudication to one or uioro impartial but well-informed parties.
- ARBITRATOR, a judge; one chosen to decide differences between disputants.
- ARBOL-A-BREA, a resin ot a greenish-gray colour, obtained trom the *Canarium album* in tho Philippines. ARBOON, an Arabic term for earnest-money. ARBOR, a term uwed by watchmakers and others for en ovice or spindle
- others for an axis or spindle.
- ARCADE, an arched avenuc or enclosure, with shops or stalls.

- ABCANSOX, a French name for common dark rosin or colophony. ARCH, in the mining districts, a piece oi
- ground left unworked near a shaft
- ARCHEEN, a Russian linear measure equal to 28 inches.
- ARCHERY BOWS, yew, inncewood, or other bows used for archery.
- bows used for archery. ABcniL, a violet red paste prenared from various lichens, such as *Roccella tinctona nn&fueiformis*. The most esteemed comes from the Canaries and the Cape dc Verde Islands; it Is extensively used for dyeing silks and woollens, but, although it im-parts a benutilul colour, it lacks perma-nence; other products are called pcrste and cudbear. See ORCHILLA.
- ABCHIMF.DEAN SCKI:W, a tube wound round a cylinder like the thread of u screw used to raise water: named after its inventor.
- RCHITECT, a designer of buildings, one who plans, or superintends the erection of workd.
- RCIHTRAVE, in building the principal beam which res>ts on a column; also the en-tablature or wave moulding in a cor* nice. [records
- ABCHIVE, a record, a chamber for preserving
- ABCHTVOLT, in building a curve formed b> the upper sides of the voussotrs or arch stones
- ARCILLA, the Spanish name for clay.
- ABCOT-BUPEE. See RUPEE. ARCTIC, any thing relating to tho northetr regions.
- ARDÁSAS, ARDASSES, the coarsest sort of Per* sian silk; Ardasmas being the finest kind ARDAWA, the Indian name for ground pulse
- given to horses, or u mixture of chick-pense nnd bailey.
- ARDEB, an Egyptian corn measure contain-ing 7\$ to b+ English bushels, but it varies considerably, in some parts of Africa being only one-third of a bushel.
- ARDEL, a quantity more than eight bushcli ARDENT SPIRITS, alcoholic liquors.
- See AHDEB. ARDEP.
- ARDESIA, the Italian name for roofing slates
- ARDITE, an ancient Spanish com. ARDOISE, the French name for slate.
- ABDBUKA, or ARDIIUKUU, u Hindoo haim for ginger.
- ABE, the unity of surface in French measures ; a square or ten metres ou a sldÖt equivalent to 1076 English feet.
- AREA, the superficial contents.
- ARECA NUT. See BETEL NUT. AREJOURS, a Spanish name for dried peaches. AREL, a kind of large cribble used to silt
- corn.
- BEXA, the Spanish name for sand; arenilla bein,? fine sand or fine ore.
- AREKDI, au Indian uame for the castor-oil plant.
- REOMETER, an instrument for measuring the density or gravity of gaseous fluids. JSeeHTPKn.MKTRR.
- AROALI, the wild aboriginal sheep which inhabit the high mountains of central Asia.
- ARGANA, the Spanish name for a crane or machine lor raising stones and heavy weights.

ARGAND LAMP, a burner or lamp in common use, with a circular wick to admit a double current ot air.

ARGEL, or ARGHEL. the leaf of the *Cynnn** *chum arghel*, which is much used ubroad for adulterating Alexandrian senna.

ABGENT, the French name lor silvor metal or coined money. silver. ARGENTIFEROUS, containing or yielding ARGENTIFEROUS, containing or yielding ARGENTINE, white metal contcd with silver. ARGENTITE, BUlphurct of silver. ABGOL, an acidulous concrete salt, the crust or sediment of wine vats and casks, which when purified is denominated error

- which when purified is denominated cream of tartar; it is white or red, according to the wine of which it Is the deposit, and largely used in medicine and the arts; also a Tartar name for the dried excrements ot animals moulded into cakes and sold as fuel.
- ARGOUDAN, a kind of raw cotton. ARGUAJAQUE, a Spanish name for gum ammoniacuin.
- ARGUS PHEASANT, a rare bird *{Argus gigantem,*}. whose beautiiul plumage is highly valued In the East; the Jarge wing fcuthei-s, nearly three feet long, marked with eyes, arc used for tiaras for the head, and the smaller one* for plumes.
- ABHAR, the Hindoo name of tho *llolidios* eatjan, a common pulse ot India.
- ARHAT, an Indian revolving wheel for raising water.
- AEL, an Indian name fbr a bunch or handful of rice, corn, or other grain.
- ARENZO, a Spanish weight the same as tho adarmc, about one drachm, or CO grains; also an old coin of (Jndtilc
- ABINDI, an Indian agent or broker.
- ARIPO, the Singhalese name for expressed gingelly seed.
- RISCH, ARICH, a measure of length In Persia, equal to 88} English inches. ARISCH, ARICII,

- ARISTOLOCHIA. See SERPENTABY KOOT. ARJAKA, the Sanscrit name tor a species of basil, Ocymum sanctum, sacred to Vishnu.
- ABJUNA, a Sanscrit namo for tho fruit of the Terminalia alata.
- AJUCA, a Sanscrit namo for themudar, Colo*tropis* or *Asclepias gigantca*. AKLLT, the name for cumin seed in some
- parts ot India.
- ARUKNANSE, a sort or Spanish linen. ABLQTA, the Spanish name for tow of flax or hemp.
- ABMADILLO, the armour pl.itcs of this animal form an articlo of export from Siam, tho flesh Is eaten in South America.
- ABMATEUR, the French name for a ship-owner, or one who fits out a ship for a voyage.
- ARMĂTURE, a French term for tho various iron holdfasts usud by carpenters.
- ARMENIAN BOLE, a soft earth of a red colour, found in some parts of the Continent, and also in India, where it forms an article of the materia medica, and Is employed in native painting and gilding, and for red lead.
- ARMING PRESS, a tool used by bookbinders. ARMORER, a gunsmith, one who lias the
- charge in a vessel of war, or armory, of the offensive and defensive weapons,

- ARMOR, defensive weapons and c'othing. ARMOZEEN, AKMOZINE, a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes and funeral purposes.
- ARM-PAD, a protective pad used by tailors. ARMS, a term applied to offensive ami de-
- fensive weapons; iirms and ammunition form considerable articles of commerce, particularly in times of war. [Kussla. ARNAOUT, a kind ot hard wheat grown in ABNOXTO. See ANIS-OTTO. AROSE. See ARKOBA.
- ARQLA, a sweet Indian grass, the ripe seeds of which arc sometimes used as food by the poor natives.
- AROMATIC CONFECTION, a medicine for diar-rhoea, composed of chalk and aromatics.
- AROMATIC VINEGAR, acetic acid flavoured with aromatic[^]
- AROONA, a name in Bongal for MUNJEET.
- AROOSPA, a name in Chitthcong, India, for the fibre obtained Irom the *Culhcarpa* cana.
- RPENT, the French acre or land measure, which varies, but will average about li or 1*20 of an English acre. ABFEKTJERIO, the Spanish namo fbr a
- scavenger.
- ARQUEBUSE, an old-fashioned kind of heavy hand gun.
- ARRACK, a common Indian name for ardent spirits distilled Irom rice, palm juice, <kc.; but in our commerce it is applied chiefly to the toddy or spirit obtained from palms in the Ea«t.
- RRAGE, In the northern mining districts of England a sharp point or corner.
- ARRANZADA. See A R ANCADA. ABRASTRE, the Spanish name for a crushing mill to pulverize, grind, and reduce ores.
- ABRATE, the Spunsh pound, nearly the same as the Engl'sh. [7084 grains. [7084 gřains.
- ARRATEL, the Portuguese pound, containing ARREL, a Spanish weight of four pounds.
- ARREMENE, a name in Ceylon for the wood of the *Sumatra cassia*, used for furniture and house building.
- RREST, incarceration, a deprivation of liberty by imprisonment, which may cither be for debt, contempt of court, or for misdemeanour, ifcc.
- ARMIES, carnest-monoy given In France. AKRIERO, the Spanish name lor a muleteer.
- AILRIMAGE, ARRUMAGE, the French namo for the arrangement or stowago ot a ship's cargo iu the hold.
- cargo iu the hold. AURORA, a Spanish and Portuguese men-sure of weight and capacity, in gcner.il use throughout those parts ot America formerly belonging to Spain, and in M.uilla and the East: equal to 25} lb.s. En<:hbh. According to the Spanish standard weight, It should be 25*36 IDs. As a liquid mea-sure tor wine, it is equal to 3*54, and for oil to 2*78 imperial gallons.
- ARROPE, sherry boiled down to a syrup, and used as a colouriui; liquid for other wliies. ARROVE, another name for the arroba.
- ARROW-ROOT, a commercial name for the powder or starch obtained from the roots of various plants, us the Cassava, Maranta arundinacea, &c

ARROZ, the Spanish name for rice. ARRUSE, a Brazilian name for the arroba.

- AASA, one of the names for koumis, a spirituous liquor made by the Kalmucks trora mare's milk.
- ARSCIIIN. See ARCHEEN.
- ARSENAL, a naval or military storehouse for materials of war.
- ARSENIATE, the union of a base, as of copper, potash, &&, to arsenic add.
- AitsENic, a prepared metal, which, in its sub-limated form, is a deadly poison; it is used In medicine and the arts.
- ARSENICAL IRON, silver-white pyrites, work-ed as an ore of arsenic, and furnishing the white oxide of commerce and realgar.
- ARSENICITE, arseniate ot lime.
- ARSENIC-WEIGHT, the Dutch apothecaries" weight, the pound of which is equal to } of a pound avoirdupois, and, like it, sub-divided into 10 ounces.
- A KSKNIOUS-ACID, white arsenic of commerce AK&ENITE, AKSKNIATE. the combination of arsenic acid with n base.
- ARSOLAH, an Eastern grain measure, rattier
- more than half a pint Aitsnft, incendiarism, the felonious act of wilfully setting fire to property.
- AKTARA, a Persian mou-iire of capacity used for grain, from 10 to 14} gallons; as an
- Arab weight it is 145^{*} pounds. ARTESIAN-WELL, a well sunk to a great uepth by boriiv.', to reach the spring and ensure a continuous supply of pure water, or to sink surface refuse. AKTIIAL, a drug in the East India markets.
- ARTICHOKES, a common vegetable, the *Cynara*, cultivated for its head; the tubers of another plant, the Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*, occasionally form an article of commerce dry or in oil.
- ARTIES, pieces of timber used in the Madras ARTIFICIAL-EYE MAKER, one who njakes imi-
- tation eves for the luiinan subject, or for stuffed specimens of natural history.
- ARTIFICIAL FLOWKIIS, a considerable commerce is carried on in flowers made of linen, feathers, shells, &c. from the Con-tinent, South America, and other quarters; at the Customs artificial liowers arc entered by the foot
- ARTIFICIAL-MANURES, fertilizers of various kinds organic and inorganic, prepared
- for the use of agriculturists. ABTILLERY, a military name for heavy ord-nance and their appurtenances.
- AHTIST, a word vory generally applied to skilled workmen, but more properly restricted to painters or sculptors and those who take likenesses.
- ARTOLE. the Indian name Tor the weight of
- half a rupee, or 90 troy grains. ABU, a -cloth measure used in Dantzic, rather more than half an English elL

- ARUGA, the Sanscrit name for rice. ARUK. See ARRACK. [plant. ABUNDI, a Hindoo name for the castor-oil ABZENEIBEREITEH, the German name for an apothecary.
- ARŻEKEIWAAUES, the German name for drugs or medicinal preparations.

Axzo, a name for the almond-tree in Morocco.

- As, the ancient Roman pound, not quite equal to three-quarters of a pound avoir-dupois; also the principal Roman copper coin. In several of the Continental states the As ranges as a weight from J to nearly
- one English grain. SAFUSTIDA, a fotid resinous gum, the pro-duce of *Ferula asafatida*, which in this country is of importance in medicine, and an extensive article of commerce in tho East, where it is used as a seasoning for food.
- SAR, a gold coin of Rome of the conntrlea bordering on the Persian Gulf, equal to about G« & L sterling. SARABACCA, a name for the Asarum Eu-ropceum, the leaves and roots of which are emetic, and used in farriery. The powdered leaves form the basis of most Capitalic sputfs. cephalic snuffs. Asarabacca,
- ASAROON, a name for the dried i-lant of the ASBESTOS, a fibrous incombustible mineral,
- which is coming into use for various chemical and manufacturing purposes; it is also colled amianthus.
- ASHOLANE, an earthy black cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt.
- ASH, a useful British wood, obtained from several species of *Fraxinxu*, which is much used by the shipwright and cabinet-maker, and for various implements of husbandry. SIIBLITE, a chemical production of copper
- and lime water. ASIIBOX, the box beneath the furnace; also
- a house receptacle lor cinders. SHES, the saline and earthy particles of burnt substances; the principal commercial ashes are bone ash, potash, and pcarlash, for medicine and mauufacturcrs, and coal ashes for manure. • [the quarry.
- ASHLAR, n rouuli uusmoothed stone from ASH-PIT, the place where the cinders fall under a furnace.
- ASHRABAT, an Arabic name for spirituous or fermented liquors, forbidden by the Alahommcdan laws.
- SHRAFI, Asnuui¹, an Indian coin, the gold mohur, worth 1G rupees, or about 32s. SHUR, the Arab name for the inuijar, or
- Asclepias gigantea, a valuable Indian shrub
- SITA, the Hindoo name for a water or
- ASITA, the Hindoo hame for a water or other mill, and a millstone. ASNEE, Asms, an old French grain mcasurr ot from 6 to 7 Winchester bushels: also & liquid measure equal to 18 gallons.' ASPALATH, a name given to the Rhodes wood (*Cotivolvulacea*), and to *Aquilarxa JUataccensis. See* AGALLUCHUM WOOD. ASPARAGUS, a well-known culinary vege-table cultivated for its young shoots
- ASPARAGUS, a wen-known cumary vege-table, cultivated for its young shoots. ASPAREZ, an ancient Armenian itinerary measure of two kinds, the greater 0-19 mile, and the lesser 0-134 mile. ASPER, a petty Turkish money of account, the third part of a para, of very uncertain young in come places cound to about 1d
- value, in some places equal to about }d
- ASPHALTE, a composition of bitumen, pitch, and pravel, used for forming pavements, and as a watcrpoof cement for bridge* roofs, dcu

ASPHALTUM, a mineral pitch or bitumen obtained from the Levant, America, and ,the West Indies; formerly used for em-ASPIC, a savoury meat Jolly. ASSAL, the name in Syria and Egypt for the

honey of the bee.

- ASSAM, a Malay name foe the tamarind.
- ASSAMEE, nn Indian name tor the ryot or cultivator.
- ASSAM TEA, a valuable kind of tea raised and manufactured by the Assam company iu the uppiT Assam district of India.
- ASSAROO, nn Indian term for plants sown during the rainy season. ASSAY, u chemical analysis for determining

- ASSAY, u chemical analysis for determining the fineness of bullion or gold. Ass.vv BALANCE, a very accurate balance used by ussayers. ASSAYKK, one who tests metals nnd ores, to ascertain their purity or commercial value.
- ASSEMBLY-ROOM, a place for public gather-ings, concerts, balls. «tcc
- ASSLSSKD TAXES, curtain taxes levied from tune to tune by the State, on dogs, cur-
- rinjres houses, &c. ASSLS SKINS, the skins of a well-known beast of burden, which. A\hen prep.m.d. wore formerly used fur pocket-t.tb.ets, and various other purposes; asses' milk was at one time in repute lor consumptive people.
- A SSESSOH, one whose duty it Is to assess the value of propel ty lor local or public taxation; UNIUII> culled a surveyor.
- ASSKIS, the muds and property of a trailer; ASSETTE, French, a slater's hammer. ASSIGN AT, an obsolete species of national

- French paper-money, nominally of the value of 5 to 100 francs, issued to a large ex-tent during tuc great Trench revolution of
- ASSIGNEE, an official mnnapcr appointed to udmint&tcr an insolvent's estate; trade
- ASSIGNOR, one who assigns or makes over his interest In property to another
- his interest In .property to another. ASSISTANT, a .servant orclerk: one employed, to aid or help another In Ills trade, busi-
- ASSIZEMENT, a legalized Inspection ot weights and measures, and of the quality ot commodities, &c
- ASSIZE OF HKEAD, a legal tariff of bread, re-
- gulating UM weight and price. A£S-LOAI>, the pack load lor an ass; the average weight of which in South America is 1701bs.
- ASSOCIATION, a union of persons for pome common object; a joint-stock company. ASSOGUE, a kind of Spanish ship.
- ASSORTMENT, a selection or vuriety of goods, samples, Ac
- ASSURANCE, a money arrangement between parties, by which security against con-tingent loss is guaranteed to the assurer or bl«heirs. See IMSCIUKGE.

- ASSUBED, the p.\rty who Is secured from **loss** by a policy effected in an insurance office. ASSTA, a name in Russia for suceades or
- fruits stewed in syrup.
- A.STA, the name of a bast obtained in the East Indies, also called Patoo.
- ASTAH, a cloth measure of eighteen inches used in Penan g.
- used in Penan g.
 ASTEBIA, a species of star sapphire, exhibiting six milk-white rays, radiating from the centre of an hexagonal prLsm.
 ASTRAGAL, in building, itc., a semicircular projection or small round moulding.
 ASTRINGENT, a binding medicine.
 AbIROLAUE, an astronomical Instrument &f taking the altitude of the stars at sea

- taking the altitude of the stars at sea.
- ASTROMARA, a concave representation of the heavens.
- ASTRONOMER, one who stuJics cr describes the- celestial bodies.
- A.ITKUCK, the Indian name for gum aminonlacuní.
- ASUL, a name. In India, for the Tamaris *Jet ax*, a tree *on* which small galls are foi med. [a-Ubs.]
- ARUMHRA, a l-.quld measure in Paraguay, of ASWAITIIA, a common Indian name for the
- pepul tree, the Ficus relvjiosa.
- Jurted into .Scotland from the (.'ontineui ATAUAL, a JMoorlsh kettle-drum or tubor.
- ATAOAL, a JMOOISI Retue-druin of tubol. ATAI, an Indian cattle pound. ATAP, the leaves of a steinlcss plant, th₅ *Nipafruticans*, which are largely used for thatching in the East. ATABIMETEH, a philosophical instrument used in a fixed ob-ervatory.
- ATASEE. See ATEES.
- ATCIE, an old petty coin of Turkey worth but two-thirds of a larthin?. ATEES, the vernacular name in India for
- linseed. lsilk.
- A TELAS, a Malay name for embroidered ATELIER, a French workshop, sculptor's studio, or building dock. ATLAS, a large kind of paper 34 by 26 Inches; rich Indian embroidered satin; also a collection of mane in one volume
- collection of maps in one volume. ATMAUUPTA, the Sanscrit name for cowltch,
- the fine hairs covering the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*, which arc used as a vermifuge, and also in cases of cholera.
- ATMOMKTER, an evaporoineier, orlnstrument
- to mea.sure vaporous exhalutions. ATMOSPHERIC, KAILWAT, a rail wax **over** which carriages are propelled by *the* power of air in iron tubes; but which in practice is not found to answer.
- ATOLL, a coral lagoon Island or insularreet ATOMO, a minute mcahurc of length in Italy, the thousandth part of the bruccio which is 30} inches.
- ATKOPIA, a formidable alkali obtained from the deadly nightshade. ATTACHMENT, a summary criminal process;
- aNo a judicial impounding by a creditor of the money or personal property of his debtor in the hands of a third party, which Is authorized in London, Bristol, and aomo other places.
- TTAK, a nominal money of 200 casīn, la the island of Lombok, which, is equal to one Java rupee or 2*.

- ATTAKME, a Singhalese superficial measure of 500 baiidciM-b.unb.is, and equal to 4500 leet.
- ATTAREEV, the Arabic name for a chemist
- and drupgist. ATTAR OF ROSES, the essential oil of roses, a very costly fragrant perfume.
- ATTERAHOLAUND, a weight used at Bus-sorah equal to 28 lbs.
- ATTESTATION the legal act of witnessing a deed by affixing one's signature thereta
- ATTIC, U room in the uppermost story of a house.
- ATTIFET, French, a woman's head-dress. ATTIRE, articles of clothing or dress. ATTISE, French, fagots of fire-wood. ATTISEUR, French, a stoker.

- ATTLE, a mining term for rubbish, or stone, containing little or no ore.
- ATTOR>*ET, a representative or dcpiry. ono holding a power or authority to set for another. The name in the west Indies for the general supervisor or manager of plantations; a solicitor or law ajr'-nt em-ployed to prosecute or defend a claim or suit in a court of law.
- ATTU, an Indian name for goats and vhecn.
- AUBAN, French, a licence or permit to 'leal. AUBERGE, a small Continental inn; n house

- AUBERGISTE, a small continent and in a noise lor lodging and entertaining travel'eis. AUBERGISTE, an innkeeper, a landlord. ATUL. SeeXsuL. AUUUSSON CAIFET, n rnrpet made in the statle of the Louises of France.
- AUCTION*, a public competitive sale by a licensed vender.
- AUCTIONEER, a vender; one "who manages a public sale and disposes of goods to the highest bidder.
- AUDIENCE, an oflicial or legal interview.
- AUDIEXCIA, in Spanish, a court of law. AUDIT, a reioilar examination of books vouchers, or accounts by one or more qualified parties.
- AUDITOR, ono who inspects or examines and certifies accounts; a judge.
- AUFGEDINGE, the money premium received with an apprentice in Germany. AUGAGE, a Persian land measure; the dis-
- tance ono can wnlk in an hour, usually estimated at 4} miles.
- AUGELOT, French, a skimmer used by saltboilers.
- AUGI:II, a wimble or boring tool.
- AUGUST, a gold coin of Saxony, more fre-quently known ns a pistole, worth from 16s. Id^{*}, to 16s. 4d.
- AULOS, another name for the ancient Grerk stadium, a measure of length, nearly 197 vards.
- AUM, a Gorman liquid measure •nrylns In size In different localities but answi-i lug to about one-seventh of the English tun. AUXAGE, a measuring by the ell.
- AUXAGE, a measuring by the en.
 AUNCEL, the old name for weighing by the steelyard: abolished by various statutes.
 AUXE, tho French doth'' ell; thio old anno of Paris is equal to 46 and 4-fths English inches: the nune usuclle, 47J inches.
 - AURANTIA "WKE, a wine made in Iudia and Sardinia from the China orange, *Citrus* aurantium.

- AUREO, nn ancient Spanish gold coin, also A weight of four scruples.
- AUREUS, a former Greek weight or twenty drachms; also a gold coin equal to a crown sterling.
- AURIFEROUS, containing or yielding gold. AURIST, an car-doctor, one who attends to the cure of disorders of the cars.
- AURUNG, an Indian name for the place where goods arc manufactured.

[**M**]

- AUTHOR, a literary writer. AUTOCHRÔNOGRAPIT, a machine for tlin In-stantaneous marking or printing of time. AUTOGRAPH, a person's own handwriting, an original manuscript
- AUTOGRAPHIC PRESS, a portable printing-machine for taking copies irom *a* lithographic stone.
- AUTOMATON, a self-moving machine, a name giyen to any cleverly contrived mechanism which performs the actions of aulm.ils.
- UTOPHON, a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are produced by means of perfo-rated sheets of mill-board.
- UTUN'ITE, a beautiful yellowish-grcon min-eral found in granite, also culled urunite.
- AUZITE, a dark mineral, a constituent of volcanic rocks.
- AVA, a long measure In Cadiz, the 16th part of the vara—rather morn than two inches; also a twine eivon *tn* the intnxl-cathy_' ionj;-peplicr₍ the *Chacica oficina-ritm* in tho Pacific inlands.
- AVADAVAT, a small cage bird with prettily marked plumage, kept by the natives ot India, and commonly sold in the bazaars. AVAL, the signing of a draft, note or bill of exchange, a French declaration of responsi-bility or group for it a payment
- bility or guarantee for its payment
- VALAKKI, a Karnatlc name for rice beaten or bruised for food.
- AVANCAGE, a Frencli conch-stand.
- AVASTURIKE, a vellow or reddish-brown mineral freckled uith gold spots, used foi jewellery; of which there are artificial kinds made.
- AVATI, an Indian namo for a goldsmith's stamp.
- ATELLANA, tho Spanish name for the fil-bert, the fruit of the *Corulus arellana;* the edible nuts of *Gueciria avellana* in Chile.
- AVENAGR, a tithe on oats; oats paid to a landlord instead ot rent. AVENS-ROOT, the root of *Getim urbanum*,
- which possessing astringent and aromatic properties has been used in medicine, and is also said to impart a plca&ant clove-like flavour to wine and brer.
- AVENUE, a shady walk or drive between rows of trees.
- AVER, a provincial name for a draught or working animal.
- verage, a balance struck, a fair sample; in the corn trade, the official price at which grain is fixed; in marine insur-ance, the equitable adjustment of the proportion of loss which Is sustained by insurers; a general or gross contribution mode by different parties tayanda a loss mode by different parties towards a loss sustained by some for the benefit of aLL as in making good any damage sustained by a ship, in throwing cargo overboard iu

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a storm, &c. It may be special or particu-lar, and custcinnry or potty average, as expressed In the bill of lading.

AVERAGE - STATER, AVEEAQE - TAKER, an officer in a marine insurance office, who computes averages. voung trees.

AVERRUNCATOR, an instrument for pruning

- AVIADOR, the Spanish name for one who advances money to work a mine, or to carry on mining operations.
- AVZART, an enclosure for keeping and rear-ing birds, made ot wire-netting or wooden frame-work.
- AVIGNOX-BERRTES, the small vellow dyeing berries of commerce, thu produce of this buckthorn, IViamnuá amagdalinus.
- AVIRON, this French namu Ror uu oar or scull.

Avis, French, an advertisement.

- AVOCADO THAR, the pulpy iruit of *Persea* gratissima, liishly esteemed as a vege-table in tho tropics; oil has been made from it. [nt-law.
- AVOCAT, n French barrister, or counsellor AVOIXE, the name for oats in France.
- AVOIRDUPOIS, the ponderous commercial weight of England The avoirdupois pound of 16 oz. contains 7000 grains, and the troy pound of 12 oz., *BTGto* grains. The avoirdu-pois pound is to the pound troy as 175 to 144.
- Avos, a monetary division of the Java rupee, 100 going to the rupee of two shillings.
- AVOUE, a French attorney or solicitor. AWA, an Indian potter's kiln or furnace.
- AWAK, tho Hindoo name for insurance, or for a speculative advance made on a ship-ment of goods.
- AWARD, the decision given by an arbitrator; the amount of salvage or other sum granted by a competent court. [tool.

- AWL, a shoemaker's and saddler's piercing AWL-TKEE, the *Morinda citrifoha*, or Indian mulberry, the roots of which are used lor dyeing.
- AWNDIERXS, usually spelt andirons; doss, rests, or supports of iron lor loys of wood, on a fire hearth.
- AWKINO, a canvas canopy or covering fixed to keep off the sun In boats or ships.
- AWTT, a preparation of food among the na-tlvcs of the Paclllc Islands AXAYACAT, the eggs of species of Insects de-posited on rush mats, and sold as caviare and for making bread in Mexico. AXE, a sharp-edged cutting instrument used by carpenters, «fca

- AXE-STOKE, a name for jade, a species ol serpentine, of which the Pacific islanders make hatchets.
- AXINITE, a mineral susceptible of a high polish, but scarcely brilliant enough for an ornamental stone.
- AXLE, AXLE-TREE, the bar which sup-ports tho wheels of carnages, usually made ot iron.
- AXMINSTER CARPET, an imitation Turkey carpet, noted for its thick and solt pile; the worsted being thrown entirely to the surface, instead of appearing on both sides. These carpets are woven in one piece.
- AXOXGE, French, hog's lard. ATACUT. the reputed measulement of land in India when ready for cultivation.
- YAH, a lady's maid or nurse in India.
- AY AM, the Malay name lor fowls.
- ATMINATE, a superficial measure used In Perpignon, equal to nearly 1} English acre. AYXET, French, *a* skewer.
- AvithTONE. See SNAKESTONIS.
- VAZ, a scullion who attends at meals In Turkey, usually an Armenian.
- AZABARA, the Spanish name for the common aloe, from the leaves of which fibre is made.
- AZABRA, a small Spanish coasting vessel.
- AZAFKAN, the Spanish name for daffron. AZARIA, a kind of coral. [Sp
- [Spain.
- AZARIA, an instrument for winding silk in AZBE, a black silk Turkish head-dress. AZEN, a subdivision of the Netherlands troy engel, 32 azens making one engcl, and 20
- engels one English ounce. ZIMUTH, a nautical Instrument for finding
- the sun's magnetical azimuth. AZOGUE, the Spanish name for quicksilver; also a market-place.

- AZUA, a beverage made of Indian com. AZUA, a beverage made of Indian com. AZULEJO, the Spanish name for Dutch glazed tiles painted blue. AZUMBRE, a liquid measure in Spain, the eighth part of tho armbst, Ruining in dif-ferent li calltics from 3} to 5 pints. AZURE, a pale but clear and bnllinnt blue colour: a name for ultramarine formerly
- colour: a name for ultramarine, formerly made from lapis lazuli, but now artificially coin pounded.
- AZURE SPAR, a variety of lazulitc or blue spar.
- AZUKITE. blue carbonate of copper, a valuable ore found in various localities at home and abroad.
- AZTME, Ficiich, unleavened brood.
- B.

BAARD, a kind of transport-shin. BAAT, a money of Slam. See BAT. BAAZAS, a sort of guitar. BABBACHEE, an Indian cook, often written Bawurchce. SABEURRE. French, buttermilk. ABI, the Malay name for a pig.

- BABOO, a title of respect given to a mer-chant, head-clerk, or superior person in India.
- BABOOL, BABULA, the Tndian name for the *Acacia Arabica*, which furnishes a use-ful common gum, of properties similar bat inferior to that of the *Acacia venu*

The hark is a powerful astringent, and the rind of the fruit is used by calico printers for dyeing brown. See NKH-XFB.

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- BAROUCHE, a Turkish slipper. BAUT-JUMFER, a suspensory hoop or frame-woriv with H-mtie cords, sometimes fitted to a frook or dress, to place a young child in to hoop it on its logge in to keep it on its legs
- BAG, the French name for a ferry-boat; a large uib.
- BACALIAI, BVCCALLAO, the French and Spanish mimes lor stockfish, suited ling or cod
- BACASSAS, a kind of French lighter.
- BACCILE. See HACILE. BACIIANO, a Malay name for the horsemango:, a coarse variety of the fruit. BACIIE, the French name lor a wherry, and
- for Hie tilt of a cart.
- RACHEL, a com measure in the Morca, the third part of the staro, and equal to about 6) pillions. BACHOTEUK, a French boatman, one who
- pin's a wherry.
- BACHOU, the name for a bucket or pail In France.
- BACILE a dry measure In the Ionian islands, about 1| Miiperiji bushel; also a land measure there of J of an English acre, generally called a misura,
- BACINO, a dry measure in Cors'ca. the twelfth part of a stujo, and equal to 2] imperial L-allons.
- BACK, a lurao vat orca«k used in breweries ami dlotilli>rk'S to hold beer, spirits, or water, of from 300 to 500 gallons' capacity. They nave been mude so large as to hold 1201) barrels. In many breweries a back is Minply a very large Hat tub used to cool wort.
- BACK AND VAT MAKER, a cooper who makes large flat tubs and casks.
- BACKGAMMON-BOARD, a board or table with two divisions or folding leaves to hold the men, dice and boxes, used for playing the game of backgammon on certain black and white spaces called points. It to KeneriWly made to imitate the exterior of a bound book.
- BACKING, in bookbinding, preparing the back of a book by gluing <fcc, lor receivin_ the cover or case. BACK-KAO, a Dutch wine.
- BACK RENT, rent paid by a Tanner after harvc:>t time.
- BACKS, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides, used cliiefly for sole leathers.
- BACKSHEE, BACKSUEESH, an eastern term for a gratuity, tec, or present.
- BACKWARDATION, a stock- oxchanpe term for an allowance made tor carrying over stock, shares, tfec, to the next account-day. Instead of settling or delivering at once.
- BACK-WASHED, a manufacturer's term for wool cleansed from the oil alter combing.
- BACK-WATER, a stream of water employed to scour out harbours, and prevent the accumulation of sand or shingle; also a nauticiil term for reversing the forward motion of A ho:it
- BACK-WOODSMAN, a settlor In the uncleared districts of North America.

- BAG
- BACON, the cured and smoked flesh of the hop, forming a large article of commerce. IrclHnd and the United States are the countries where the trade in bacon is most largely carried on. Sometimes, when intended for home use, bacon is simply salted and dried green instead of smoked. BACON-DRIER, one who cures pork, and smokes it for bacon.
- BADANA, the Spunish name for a dressed sheep's skin. BADDAM, a species of bitter almond Im-
- ported into soino parts of India troni Per-sia, and used as money, the ceuer.il value belli;; about CO baddains pur pic, and wortb about one farthing. The baddain is sometimes called badan.
- BADDKKLOCKS, a common name for the Alarm esculenta, a nutritious sea-weed sometime used as food.
- BADEN HUBBERS, coarse rough towels and gloves, used for drying the skin after bathimr.
- BADERXE, a kind of cable or rope on the continent.
- BADGER, a carnivorous quadruped {Aleles *yulgaris*) whose hair is made into shaving *vulgaris*) whose hair is made into snaving biushes ami brushes for painters; the skin dressed with the hair on U bome-tinies used lor trunks, and the hide makes good pistol furniture. In several countries the flesh: of the animal cured as hams or baron is esteem'-d a delicacy; a ticket porter, one entitled to wear a bfuke; a licensed carrier; one who buys com or victuals for itinerating sale victuals for itinerating sale.
- BADIAGA, a small sponge. BADIAN, an Indian name for stnr-anlse (Hlicium anisatum). The aromatic capsules constitute an important article of commerce in the East, and arc sold in all the native bazaars; they are also imported into this country.
- BADIGEON, the French name for whitewash, gypsum, or plaster of Pans; also a com-position of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to till up chinks in wood; a colouring substance or thick mortar for hiding defects in btonc work.
- BADLA, an Indian name for gold mid silver thread.
- BADSTUB, a commerci.il term in Uussia for the refuse of the rakitzer flax.
- BADULAM, a name in C'ei Ion lor the Ardisia humilis, a small shrub, the fruit of which is used medicinally.
- BAEE, a garden in Åssam where the cultivation of tea is carried on.
- ISAEL, BEL, a name lor the Indian quincetree (*sEyle Marmelos*). The preserved fruit Imported from the East, is valued as a medicine lor its mild sub-astringent properties.
- B A ETAS, a plain unchecked woollen stuff, manufactured in Spain and Portugal. BAFT, a blue or white cotton used m the African trade. Uaftas are also a kind of
- Indian cotton piece goods. BAG, a canvas sack or enclosed wrapper intended to contain grain or any other description of c iry merchandise. There is no certain diffued quantity that a bag shall oouiineieuilly hold, the weight ne-

ccssarlly varying with the contents, which rxiige from 1 to 2} ot. See HALE, and SACK

- BAGA, the Spanish name for a little head of tiax^ith its seed.
- BAGATEIXE-BOABD, a cloth-cm orod board pierced with nine holes, for pluying a game with a set of Ivory balls.
- BAGATTINO, a small copper coin of Venice, the hnlf of a soldi, about one farthing.
- BAOAZO, the marc or refuse of grapes, sugar-canes, <fcc, alter they have been pressed. BACEDIA, in Spain a pound ot twelve ounces.
- **BAGGAGE**, the wearing apparel and personal effects of a posscimer. contra-distinguished from merchandise; heavy travelling lu}> gage—hence baggngc-waggons and bag-gage-trains aro for the conveyance of weighty goods.
- BAGGAGE-WAREHOUSE, a special department ot the Customs at the docks, where bau-gagc may be left, or is taken to be examined and cleared.
- BAGGING, a conrect kind of stuff made of hemp, old ropes, «fcc, tor covering bales of cotton or other iiHichumlise. In the Uni-ted States about 50,000 hales of Indian bagging arc required yearly to wrap the cotton crop in for shipment. See (uNNY BAGS.
- BAGNIO, a bathing-home, a brothel. BAGPIPE, a mu>ic:i] instrument peculinrto Scotland, consisting of a leathern bag, with three pipes, blown by the mouth and inflated by compression of (he arm.
- BAGRE, a delicious fish of tho American seas and rivers.
- BAGUALES, a Spanish name for wild horse* in South America.
- BAHAMAS SPONGE, a coarse kind of snong** fished up about the Bahumas islands, used for common purposes. & e.SPONGE
- BAIIAR, a heavy eastern measure of w eight, varying considerably in different locul-tles; the range being from 223 to C251bs See CANDY.
- BANJEERiE, the Singhalese name for the Italian species of millet,
- BAHU, a huid-nicnsure in Java, equal to 12 acres, nlso called a Bouw. JAULT (French), acofler, larnc chest or bin.
- IUIES, tho French name for berries. BAIGNF.UK, French, a bath keeper.
- BAIL, one who stands bomNnmn or security for the appearance of another In a court of law under certain penalties.

- BAILA, the Spanish name for sea-trout. BAILIK. the magistrate of a Scotch burgh. J'AILIFF, a sheriff's oflicer, to whom is deputed the duty ot arrest lor debt: also a superior farm servant, tho undorateward of a monor of a manor.
- BAILIWICK, the district or boundary within which a bailiff or bis deputy exercises iurisdiction.
- BAILLE, an old coal measure used in Rochello the 80th part of a muid, and equal to rather more than two bushels.
- BAnx.EUB-DE-FoNDS a French moneylender.
- BAILLOQUE, the French name for ostrich feathers.
- BAILMENT, a legal term for goods delivered in trust to be taken care of.

- BAILS, hoops to support a tilt hammer. BAIOCCO, a Venetian money. See BAJOCCO. BAIR, the Indian name for the egg plum, the fruit of Zizyyhw jujuba, which are highly esteemed by tho unatives in India, not only when given and rise, but also not only when green and ripe, but also when dried and preserved in various ways.
- BAIT, food for a horse, hence the term '•livery and buit tables;" a lure placed on a hook to entice ttbh. The mackerel fidher cuts a shining strip of the bkln from one of the flhh to bait las hook. Capcliu and squids urc used as built in the cod fishery. White-bait is a small esteemed fish, the *Clupea alba*, caught in the Thames.
- BAIT-MILL, a machine used by the American fishermen for cutting mackerel or salted herrings into small pieces for bait. It consists of an oblong wooden box, tiand-in⁴ on one end, containing a roller .irmed with knives, which is turned by a crank on the outside.
- BAIZE, a coarse kind of flannel, an open woollen fubric with a long nap, chiefly used as a covering or wrapping material. BAZE-JANUFACIURFIT, a maker of coarse
- woollen or of painted canvas, &c
- **BAIZE-PAINTER**, a decorator, one v ho figures and oruaments cunvas and baize lor table covers and other purposes. BAJA, the Malay name for steel.
- BAJAH, the iimne for a plough, also for manure in the East.
- BAJJA, the Hindustani name fcr a band of music.
- BAJOCA, the Spanish namdor green kidney beans.
- BAJOCCO, a base copper coin of five qua* trins, current In the l'apal States; worth nbout three farthings. It id frequently
- written bayoque. BAJOCHELLO, BAJOQ.UELL, a base silver coin at Koine of two to four bnjocchi.
- BAJOGLEE, a name for the ducat in Persia.
- BAJOW-LAUT, a nanio in the E:ist for men who prowl about the shores and islets of the Eastern Arclupelugo, and are called
- sea gipsies. BAJKKR, lliudufttanee nnme for tho spiked millet, the grain or *Pemcilluua spicata*, a common food ot the poorer class of natives, which yields a sweet palatable flour, and is excellent for fattening poultry.
- BAKEHOUSE, a place with nn oven, wholo baking is conducted for tho convenience ot the public.
- BAKER, a blead-makcr, one who takes in joints and other food for talking.
- BÅKERS' PEEL-MAKES, a vorkiunn who nukes the long wooden slides on which loaves are placed to bo put in or removed from tho oven.
- BAKINO-PAN, an earthenware or tinned dish used tor baking.
- BAKKDL, the fibrous bark of the roots of certain trees, which is used in Mata a and other parts of India as a cheap substitute for string and cord.
- BAKUL, the Malay name for a basket
- BAL, a name in Cornwall for a mise.
- ALACHONO, a preparation in the Eastern sea», consisting of small fifth with prawns r

BALAGAR, in Spain, Ion? straw or hay pro-served as winter lodder.

- BALAGUKRO, a h.\y-rick or pile of straw
- BALAGUKRO, a n.\y-rick or pile of straw stored for fodder in Spain. BALANCE, a well-known Instrument for weighing commodities, of which there are many kin'ls, as the beam and scales, tho steelyard, the weighing machine, tfcc, but the form is chiefly applied to a year the term is chiefly applied to a very ac-curate scale used for chemical analysis, and for tho precious metals. The tenn *Is* also applied to the difference between a determent and the opportunity of the second debtor and creditor account.
- BALANCE-BOOK, a book In which the ad-justed accounts of debtors and creditors nave been posted from the ledger. BALANCE-GATE, a species of flood-gate used
- in Holland.
- BALANCE, HYDROSTATIC, an Instrument for determining the spocific gravity of bodies. BALANCE OF TRADE, the difference in the
- money value of the produce or manu-factures received and exported. If we receive more than we transmit, we have to make up the balance in specie ship-ments, which telU adversely against the trade interests of the country.
- BALANCK-SHEET, a statement of a trader's position or pecuniary affairs, showing the balances or property and debts, profits and losses
- **BALANCE-WHEEL**, part of awatchorchronometer.
- BALAKCXA, the Spanish name for the water melon, and for a kind of whito trrape.
- BALANCING BOOKS, in commercial par-lance the closing or adjusting of each per-sonal or general account in the ledger, and clearing up a trader's or banker's books.
- BALANDRAN, a loose surtont worn by Spanish priests; also a large course cloak used In France.
- BALANDRE, a small kind of sea vessel.
- RALAXZI, a Spanish fishing net.
- BALANZO.V, a copper pan used by silver-miths in Spain.
- BALAOU, the Spanish namo for a kind of sprat.
- BALAS RUBT, A lapidary's term for the roscred varieties of spinel.
- BALASSK, the French name for what in Eng-land is termed a paillasse, a mattress stuffed with straw, moss, or chaff.
- RALAZEE, a sort of cotton.
- NALAZEE, a SOFT OF COLUM. BALCONY, a projecting walk on the first floor of a house; a raised gallery in a room, «fcc BALDACHIN, BALDAQUIN, the fringed canopy covering a Roman Catholic altar; a French name for a tent-bod. BALDE an oil mosétim of Linker the terd
- BALDE, an oil moa*tire of Lisbon, the tenth part of a pipe; also a dry or coal measure equal to 12-70 bushels.
- BALDES, BALDRES, the Spanish term for a piece of dressed skin.
- ALE, a package of merchandise of variable dimensions; the most extensive articles

of commerce received in bales being cot-ton and wool. *Bales of Cotton* vary in weight from yoar to year in different lo-calities. In 1856, the weight of the bales ot cotton, of all descriptions imported, averaged 407 lbs. per package. In 1W3 those from America averaged 435 lbs., from the East Indies 383, Brazil, 180. The fol-lowing was the average weight and mealowing was the average weight and mea-sure per bale of tho different kinds of cotton received at Liverpool in 1800:—

	Average Weight.	Cubic Measure.	
Mobile.	. 504 Ibs.		feet
New Orleans	. 455 11	32	M
Sea Island	. 383	3	
East Indian	.383 m	15 27	**
Egyptian Wcs>t Indian	212 ^m		_
Brazilian	• 182 _{lf}	17	

- Of Bales of Wool, the average weights of Australian ramie from 2 to 3 cwt.; East Indian and German from 3 to 4 cwt.; *liasslan* 3} to 4 cut.; SjMnsh and Por-tuguese 1 to 2 cwt.; South American 4* to 8 cwt.; Goat's wool 1J to 3 cwt.; Peru-vian 56 to 84 lbs.
- BALE, a sea term for dipping out water from a boat.

- BALEEN. See WHALEBONE. HALEIN&ER, the French name for a whaler. BALEINON, a young whale.

- BALER LASHINGS, packing cordage nsually bold in lengths of 17 fathoms. BALERANG, tho Malay name for sulphur. BALESTON, a namo on the French coasts for the <prit of a lug-sail.
- BALIK, a Tartar name fur fish, and especially mullet, on the Black-Sea coasts. The red mullet is ailled khan-balik.
- B vLiiti, a name for the back pieces of tho sturgeon which are salted and smoked in Russia tor home use and for export

- BALDJE, a kind of coarse canvas for packinir. BALING PAPER, an American name for stout wrapping or packing paper for parcels. UALISE, BALIZE, a timber frame raised as a landmark, a buoy, or sea beacon. BALISEER (French), the *Cunnu.Indica*, seeds 2 iaid a purple solute the post stores
- BALISTER (French), the CunnuJnaica, seeds 3 ield a purple colour; the roots starch.
 BALK, a technical name in the timber trade for* logs of squared timber which vary in length from 20 to 90 feet, and from 8 to 30 inches in square.
- BALKERS, a name on the fishing coasts of Cornwall, &e., for those who, standing on an elevated point, signalize to the boatmen with the cast-nets the direction the shoals offish are taking.
- BALL, a shot; a round plaything; a printer's inking pad; a signal hoisted on a flag-staff, sometimes in connection with a flag.
- BALLAD-SINGER, an itinerant vocalist. BAXLAU, a canoe hollowed out of timber In
- which men wa-sh out the pearls from the oysters in Ceylon. BALLAST, shingle, water, stone, pigs of iron, or any heavy material placed in the hold of a chine to attack wit in the water A shin
- of a shin to steady it in the water. A ship which leaves a port without a cargo is said to bo "in ballast." &£ KENTLEDGE.

BALLASTAGE, a toll or charge for taring ballast in a harbour.

- BALLAST-ENGINE, a steam engine for drca'srmg up shingle in a river, or drawing gravel or earth on a railway. BALLAST-HEAVER, a baluist porter or river
- carrier.
- BALLASTING, a term for gravel, stone, clay, or other material applied to the covering, of roads general] v, but to the metalling or bottoming of railways in particular. BALLAST-LIGHTER, a barge for conveying
- ballast on a river, «tc
- BALLAST-TRAIN GUARD, a railway official in charge of a traiu of loaded trucks.
- . BALLATOONS, large heavy luggage boats in Kussin, used in the transport of timber from Astracan to Moscow.
- BALL-CARTRIDGE, the charge for a musket or gun packed In paper or canvas and having a ball at the end, in contradistinction to one containing only powder, termed a blank cartridge.
- BALL-COCK, a tap with an air ball to shut
- off the supply when the receiver is full. BALLET-GIRL, an opera figure dancer, one who takes part in the ballet at a theatre.
- BALLIAGE, a city due paid to the corporation
- of London on foreign goods.-BALLIN, a French provincial term for a package.
- BALLING FURNACE, an oven in which iron is heated to a welding lieut. BALLISTIC PENDULUM, I mechanical con-
- of gunpowder, by computing the strength of a cannon ball, which is made to btrike a revolving or swinging beam.
- BALL LEATHERS, the outer skin-covering of the pads nailed to the bull stocks used by
- BALLON, a very long boat, hrlgnntlne-rlggcd, in Shun, shaped out of a single trunk; also a package of various goods, thus a ballon of paper is 14 reams, of glass 12} bundles.

- BALLONE, In Italy a large loale. BALLOON, a machine made of silk, Inflated with coal gas for aërostation.
- BALLOT, a term in Sweden for ten ream? of paper, and in the silk and other trades fur a small bale or pack.
- BALLOT-BOX, a secret voting box, In which small balls or cards are dropped. BALLOTKS, baskets tor holding grapes, used
- during the vintage In France. BALM, a hardy perennial, tho Melissa offici*nahs:* at one timu invested with extra-ordinary medicinal virtues, but now only employed as an infusion In preparing an exhilarating drink, or in giving flavor to
- a weak factitious wine. BALM OP GILEAD, the common name in some parts of North America for a species of poplar, tho *Populus balsaim/cra;* also an aromatic resin, or balsam, ob-tained In the East. *See* OPOBALSAM.

BALON. See BALLOON

BALONEA, a name for the oak of the South of Europe and Grecian Archlpclngo, lame quantities of the acorn cups of which are shipped to England for tanners' use. See YALONSA.

- BALOT, a small bundle or package. BALSA, a raft or fishing float of skins nsed principally on the Pacific coasts of South America.
- BALSAM APPLE, the fruit of tho Momordica
- *balsami-nci*, used medicinally. BALSAM FIR, the *Abies balsamea*, a North American tree from which the Canadian balsam Is obtained.
- BALSAMS, semi-fluid, aromatic oleo-resins, ot which several enter largely into commerce.
- BALSAM WEED, an American name for the *Gnaphalium polycephaluin*, which pos-sesses some medicinal properties, and has lately been used lor the manufacture of paper.
- BALTIC OAK, the wood of the *Quercus* pedunculate imported chlctiy lor shipbuilding.
- BALUSTER, a rail, part of a balustrade. See BANLSTEK.
- BAI/JSTBADE, the name for balusters or rails fixed under the coping of the parapet ot a
- BALV, a commercial weight in Sumatra equal to 81 lbs. G oz. avoirdupois, divided into 10 gantongs or CO catties; also a dry or grain measure in several of the other islands ot the Eastern Archipelago, ran-ging from 1 to 1& busheL
- BALZARIKE, alight mixed material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses. BAMBA, a Singhalese measure, equal to the
- length of the extended arms from tho tips of the fingers, or about six feet.
- BAMBAGELLO, a Spanish paint. BAMBAGKO, Italian for calico.
- BAMUOO, a variable dry measure in Eastern countries, ordinarily about live English pints. An Indian maund of rice of 73 lbs. contains 21 bamboos; in the Moluccas, the bamboo of rice, however, weighs only 1 lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois. As a measure of length the ancient Hindoo bamboo of Akhbar was about fourteen yards; in Burinahit is rather more, namely, 14 yards.
- BAMDOO-CHUNGAH. See CHIJKGAH. BAMBOO PANDANUS, a name lor the Agave in
- the Bengal presidency. BAMBOOS, the tall sllicious hollow grasses or canes of the *Jiambusa* genus, which are very serviceable lor a variety of commercial purposed in tho East and west Indies. They are turned to almost every use, for posts and buildings, ladders, masts, water-pipes, pitchers, drinking-cups, or cooking utensils. When split tliey are made into mats and sails; but thure is scarcely a domestic article in China and 'Asia In which the bamboo is not a whole or component part from the cradlo to the coffin.

- BAMIER, a culinary vegetable in Egypt. BAMMIA, a name on the west coast of Africa for a species of Hibiscus; for the usesot which *see* OCHRO. muslin.
- RAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine
- BANANA, the fruit of Mtisasapienlum, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption In all tropical roasted, or fried. countries, cither raw,

BAKASTA, in Spain, a large basket made of twin's or laths.

- BANCAL, an Indian weight of nbout seven-teen drachms avoirdupois; also the Span-ish name for a thrown or twisted carpet.
- BANCALEKO, In Spuin a carpet manufacturer.
- BANCA-TIN, a valuable kind of tin, equal to English refined, obtained in the E-istcrn Archipelago, originally lroin the island of Banca exclusive]}'; but much is now pro-cured in Malacca, and sent to Singapore for shipment.
- BANCIL, the Malay name for a carpenter's axe.
- BANCO, a word used in many States on the Continent as a prefix to paper money, and also for sums inscribed In the books of the bank opposite the names of those who have deposited money or specie there. Banco is worth on nn average 23 per cent, more than ordinary currency; but the premium necessarily vanes with the nature of the security
- BAND, a tie; a waist-girdle; nn ornament; a body of musicians; a wcluht used on some parts of the const of Western Africa for weighing gold dust, and equal to about two ounces troy. The word is used in Eiga to denote the number of twenty, or half a schock.
- BANDAGE, a ligature; a linen roll or other suppoit or protection for the limb*, sold by chemists and instrument makers.
- BANDAL, BANDLE, a linear or cloth measure used In the southern and western parts of Ireland, which la rather more than half a vard.
- BANDALA, a kind of fibre made in Manila from the hard strong outer layers of the abach or Musa textilis. It is employed in the fabrication of cordage, and lumishes the well-known Manila white rope.
- BANDANA, a silk or cotton handkerchief, originally dyed ot a bright uniform colour, but with figures or pattern* subsequently produced by chemically discharging the colour.
- BANDANA-PRINTER, a manufacturer of ban-dana handkerchiefs.
- BANDBOX, athin box of slight wood, papered. JiANDiox-MAKER, one who manufactures slight boxes for milliners, and others, Ac.
- BANDEAU, a fillet, wreath, or veil; a lady's ornament for the head.
- BANDER, the vintage season in France.
- HANDEUE, the French name for a round metal tea-tray or waiter; in Spanish it is bandeja.
- BANDERĂ-RAMBA, a Singhalese k ntr measure of about nine feet, estimated by the height A man can reach above his ueaa with his hand.
- BANDHERA, the Nepaulese name fora species of large wild sheep. (*Ms Ammonoides*, found on the Himmulayas.
- BANDICOOT, a marsupial animal (*Perameles* nasuta) which bears a great resemblance to a large overgrown rat, and is an equal depredator upon form-yards and granaries In India. Its flesh is eaten in Australia.
- BANDIES, a clumsy description of gig or buggy, naed in the Madras presidency.

- IIANDiKAi, a name in the Madras presidency for the *Hibiscus esculentus*, the okhro of the West Indies, the fruit of -which is nn esteemed esculent vegetable, and the fibre makes a tough cordage.
- BANDITOBE, a common crier in Italy.
- HANDLE. See RANDAL. JUNDMASTER, the leader of a military band. BANDOLIEIL a wooden cartridge-box, or case carried to hold the charges of powder.
- BANDOLINE, a kind of stick pomatum, or gummy fixature lor keeping the hair smooth.
- BANDORE, nn ancient stringed instrument resembling a lute.
- BANDSMAN, ă musician, one w ho plays in a band.
- BANDSTRINO TWIST, small la«hing done up in papers of about two dozen knots eucli. The knot is by established practice 82 yards.
- BANDUJO, a large Spanish sausage. BANDY, a bullock cart in the East.
- BANCHT, a bamboo pole carried over the shoulder by an Indian porter, lor sliuging ba-kots or boxes on.
- BANGIIV-WALLAH, an Tndinn porter, who carries the baggage of a dawk or palnnkin traveller; he is usually the bearer of two light boxes swung on a polo borne over the shoulder.
- BANGLES, anklets and bracelets made of shell, glass, gold. &c, which arc often richly ornamented with precious stones, and are much used in India. See CIIANKS.
 BANGBA, a species of hempen cloth made in Ncpaul Jrom the fibre of a gigantic stinging nettle; being hard and stilt' it *it* not suited for cordage and nets.
 TJANISTEU, the handrail of a staircase, a corluntion of bul uster.

- luption of bnl uster. JsisTER-LRUbii, a brush for the stairs. domestic sweeping
- IUNJKitcE, a kind of perfumed oil in the East Indies. [chiefly by negroes. BANJO, a stringed music.il instrument, used
- .BANK-BOOK, the book given out from a bunk to a depositor, to contain a debtor and creditor statement of his account.
- BANK CLKKK, nn assistant officer employed in a banking-house.
- HANK DIRECTOR, a shareholder appointed one of a committee of management to conduct the affairs of a bunk.
- BANKER, a denier in money; one who is entrusted with the care of the funds of others; also the name for a vessel em-ployed on the Newfoundland banks In cod fishing. Those fitted out from Nova Scotia are of from 20 to 60 tons; those from the American ports and Newfoundland the American ports and Newfoundland are larger.
- BANK-FISHERY, the cod flsherv on the Banks of Newfoundland.
- BANK-HOURS, the time within which money is paid or received at a banking-house, usually between ten and four.
- BANK-NOTE, a promissory note for money to he paid on demand by a Banking com-pany. In England bank notes under $\pounds S$ are not allowed to be issued; but in Scotland £1 notes are still circulated, and in many of the West India colonies dollar

- notes nre issued, while even smaller notes are circulated on the Continent. The aggregate Amount of bank-notes in ciraggregate Amount of Dank-notes in cir-culation in the United Kingdom, nt one tune, ranges troin £32,000,000 to £42,000,000, moro than linll* of winch arc tho-c Issued by the Bank of England, and this great tbtablishmeut issues nine classes of notr-s ranging from £5 up to £1000. About 30,000 and 9,000,000 Issued per annum, represent-ing nearly £300,000 of money. _ The The notes are never re-issued tioin the Bank of England, but are cancelled as fut as they are presented lor payment.
- iUNK-roRTER, a messenger employed In a banking-house.
- BANK POST, a lart'e kind of letter-paper, ranging In weight from 5J to 10 lbs. the ream.
- BANK-POST-TYLL, an order or cheque given by a banker fur money deposited with him, forming a *nfu and convenient mndc of transmitting money from one pait of the kingdom to another, or lor pejsons travelling on the Continent. BANK-FBOPBILTOK, the holder of shares or
- stock in a bank.
- BANKRUPT, a trader who is unable to meet his pecuniary engagements, or to pay his creditors their claims hi full.
- BASKRUITCY-COMMISSIONUB, an official appointed to investigate and adjudicate upon
- bankrupt traders. BANKRUPTCY COURT, the official place where bankrupts arc examined, and tUeir assets collected and distributed.
- BANKS, establishments for lodging money, and for the convenient transaction of monetary operations. They nro of two classes, private and joint-stock. A pri-vate bank lias not more than six partners; vate bank lias not more than six partners; a joint-stock may have many hundreds. Thecapitalof one is fluctuating, of the other permanent The joint-stock bank's affairs are governed by a board of directors meeting periodically; those of the private bank by its partners. The condition and prosperity or the prl\ato bank arc lisa known thnn those of the joint-stock hank, whose dividends are publicly announced, and the market price ot its shares, which are transferable, allords a fair indication of the character it holds, and the security it otters for investment. In 1855 there were 1100 banks in tho United Kingdom, of A\ Dlch 586 were joint-stock banks. In London, there were in the same year flfty-London, there were in the same year flftymnc private banks, and twenty-three joint-stock-banks. *Binks* Is also a local name for a large pottery nmnufuctory
- BANK-STOCK, the paid-up capital of any bank, but chiefly applied to the corporate stock of the Bank of England, a marketable security, maintaining a high premium. The stock of other joint-stock-banks is usually divided into snares.
- BANNE, the French name for A tilt or awning spread over a boat.
- BANNER, a standard or emblematic device carried by hand.
- BANKETTE, a French commercial term for a certain number of hides.

- BANNOCK, the Scotch name for a cake of oat or other meal baked upon a girdle over the fire.
- BANQUEROUTTER, the French term for a bankiupt or insolvent trader.
- BANQUETTE in road-making a raised foot-way or protecting mound of eaith at the side of a sloping bank.
- BANQDIER, the name applied on the Conti-nent to a merchant, banker, or one who
- duals in bills of exchange, $< \infty$ BANQUOIS, a name in the JMuurlus for the *Pandanus vacua* or screw pine, the leaves ot which are much used for making sacks for holding coflec, sugar, and gi am.
- BANS, BASSH, an Indian, uame for the bamboo.
- BANSE, a large square basket used In France.
- UANS-KEOBA, one of the names in the Bengal presidency for the Agave, which Is also known as the Bamboo pan dan us.
- BANTAM, a small kind ol low 1. [work.
- IANTAM-woRK, gaudily varnished japanned BANYA, a local name for Mack ebony in British Guiuna.
- BANYAN, a name for the *Picus Indica;* also a Hindoo merchant or trailer, a confi-dential cashier uud broker lor a mercantile firm.
- BAK, in navigation, an obstruction at the entrance of a harbour or river. Sometimes in bar-harbours vessels have to wait for the rise of the tide before they can enter or quit the port; the place m an inn or steamer railed oil' by a counter, where liquors, Ac. arc vended to customers; hence the attendants arc called bar-man and bar-maid, Ac.; a bolt or protection for a door or shutter; an arbitrary commercial term and monetary standard of value on the Wist coast of Africa, lorming a capricious medium of exchange. Certain goods arc said to be equal to a bar in dill-rent localities; but the trade value ot the bar varies from about half a dollar, in Sierra Leone, to 3d. in Old Calabar. Bar id aNo a French name for the millici; equal to 0 tons, 1G cut.. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.
- BAHACIIIEUE, Itali.ii), a sutler. BAUADURA, iu Spanish the stranding of a vessel.
- BARAL, an ancient liquid measure used in some parts of trance, ranging ironi 5k tr [1] gallons, according to the locullf (ant fluid measured. oars
- BARAKOAY, an Indian vessel propelled by BARAQUE, the name for a small shop in France; contemptuously for a house.
- BAKAROOFA, a class or men in Inuia who, from their dexterity in disguising themselves, are employed us tpu-s.

BARAUMEE (Hindustani), a cloak.

- BAKAUMEE (Innuustani), a cloak. BAKU, an Arab horse; part of a fish-hook. BAKDACUE, BARBECUE, a paved or cemented plntlonn, on which the coffee beans tr berries are exposed to the sun to dry for a week or ten days, and tuken in or covered over at miPht covered over at niRht.
- BARBADOS-TAB, a species of petroleum or bituminous oil, obtained in Barbados, which possesses some medicinal proper-ties, as on external and internal application.

- BARBA HisrANiCA, a name for the horsc-huir-like fibres obtained about the Mis-sissippi, from an epiphyte, *Tillandsia usneoides*, which, under the commercial name of Spanish moss, Is largely used In America für stuffing cushions, mattresses, &c &eMoss.
- BARKER, one who shaves the beard and cuts and trims hair, from the Latin barba, a board or tuft of hair.
- BARBERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose common hall is in Monkwell-stroct. The barbers and surgeons were incorporated by the statuto of 32 Henry VIII., cap. 42, whereby it was enacted that no barber should keep a shop within London unless IVec of the company.
- BARBONE, a silver coin used in Lucca, con-taining 12 soldi, and of the valuo of about 4d.
- BARBOTINE, an East Indian vegetable pro-duct, the chief constituents of which arc wax, gum, and bitter extract; also a name for worm-seed. See WORM-SEED.
- BARCA. a Portuguese two-masted vessel.
- BARCAZA, a large Spanish barge, or ferryboat.
- BARCKL, a kind of gun used on board some French ship*
- BARCELLA, an Incense censer; a kind of wine. • See BARCHILLA.
- BAKCEO, in Spain, dry buss or strips of bark lor making mats, ropes, Ac.
- BARCHENT, the German name for fustian.
- BARCHET, a term used in Germany tor A piece of stuff of 22 to 24 ells. Tho barchet Is the 45th part of tho fardel.
- BARCHILLA, a corn measure of Spain, ran-ging from 2J to 4} gallons. It is the twelfth ofaCaluz. SeeCxinz.
- BARCOX, a Mediterranean luggage boat.
- BAR-COPPER, copper of a high percentage, but unre/Incd
- BARDAQUEXA, the Spanish name for the agnus castus seed.
- BARDE, the French name for a long saddle for u mule, bardcllc being u quilted orcan-
- vas saddle for breaking young colts. BARDEAU, the French name fur a shingle or sort of wooden tiling.
- BARDELLA, Italian, a pack-saddle. BABDKUR, a hodman, a mason's day la-bourer in France, one who carries a hand-[marble. barrow.
- BAfiDictr, BARDELLA, a deep blue Sicilian
- BAREGE, a thin material used lor ladles dresses, commonly made of cotton and wool, but the best'are chiefly of silk.
- BARE-PUMP, a suction pump for drawing
- liquors from a cask. BARGAIN, an acknowledged agreement or verbal contract, a sale or purchase.
- BARGAIX-MEV, labourers who perform piecework in the collieries at an agreed or contract price.
- BARGE, a flat-bottomed boat, of which there arc several kinds; they arc mostly used on navigable rivers, for transferring coal, on navigable rivers, for transiering com, sand, grain, &c, from ships to wharves, or from one quay to another; a double-banked row-boat used by commanding of-froms of the navy. [tiles,&c.
- BABGE-DOAKD, a facing to conceal laths,

BARGE-BUILDER, one who constructs strong

BAR

- shallow river boats. BARGEMAN, a river boatman employed In poling or guiding a barge.
- BARGE-MASTER, the leading boatman or owner of a barge.
- ARILE, BARRILK, a Sicilian and Italian cask as a liquid measure, varying, in different localities, from about 7 to 16 Imperial gal-lons. In Malta tho wine barrile is equal to 93 imperial gallons; in tho oil barrllc there is half a gallon less. At Ancona the bar-rllc Is 11*349; at Corsica, 36-985 gallons; at Cerlgo for oil, 140298; at Florence, 96338, and for wine, 12-0422; at Genoa, 19*0086 for wine, and 17*083 for oil. At Leghorn, 12-041 for wine, and 11 gallons for spirits; at Naples the barile Is 11573; at Palermo, 9-436; at Rome, 15*412 for wine, and 15185 for oil. In Sardinia the barile contains 8-876 galls. The barile of salt, In Cephalonia, usually weighs 67*244 lbs, and of flsh in Leghorn, 74*850 lbs. In Trieste the Aus-trian barile is 144} imperial gallons. BARILE, BARRILK, a Sicilian and Italian cask trian barile is 144} imperial gallons.

UAKILET, a little cask.

- BARILLA, an alkali of commerce obtained by the combustion of sea-weeds. British barilla is the ciudo soda-ash left from common salt in the carbonate of soda manufactories; a Spanish name for copperore in dust.
- BARILLO, an inferior sort of Spanish silk
- "BAR-RON, Iron shaped into bars, and fitted for all sorts of iron work. Kail way bars form a large article of homo consumption and export
- ARIUM, a silver-white metal, the base of the earth barytes.
- BARK, BARQUE, a square sterned ship with three masts, without a inlzen topsail.
- BARKAKT, a house for keeping, bark In at a tan-yard.
- BAIIS-BED, a layer of spent bark used in a stove or hothouse for forcing plants. BARK-CAXOE, a light Indian skiff shaped from the bark of a tree. *See* WOOD-SKIN.
- BARKERS, touters employed at mock auctions to induce purchasers to enter the sale-room; a provincial term In Devon-shire for a rubber or whet-stone.
- BARKING, a technical name for coloring or tanning soils, nets, cordage, Ac.; also for stripping trees of their bark for the use of tannērs.
- BARKING TROXS, instruments used to peel the bark from trees.
- BARK-STILL, a mill for crushing bark for tanners' and dyers' use.
- BARKS, the outer covering of trees, many of which enter largely into commerce for various economical and manufacturing purposes. Some arc used by tanners and dyers, others for their medicinal propertics, and many for their fibre.
- BARK-STOVE, a hothouse containing a bed of tan or bark for forcing plants.
- BARLETTAIO, Italian, a cooper. BARLEY, a common grain, the genus *Hor-deum*% of which there are many cultivated .varieties used for human food, for cattle-feeding, and especially for malting. Barley Is valuable for culinary purposes, especially for thickening broths, soups, and

puddings, after It hns undergone the pro-cess of pearling. This Is done by ma-chinery, which removes the husk for pot, and a portion of the outside ot the kernel forpearl, barley, leaving the remainder smooth and round like shot. The average yield of barley is about 40 bushels to the acre, and the weight 50 lbs. per bushel.

- BARLEY-AVELER, BABLEY-AWNEB, BABLET-HUMMELER, various names for machines for taking off the haums, awns, or avcls from barley, leaving the kernels clean and the sample perfect. It consists of parallel Iron plates fixed to a triune, and is some-times used by a labourer on the barn-floor to compare the awns of barley from the to separate the awns of barley from the grain.
- BARLEY-CHUMPER, a rolling machine for breaking the beard from the grain.
- BARLEYCORN, the ancient rude unit of English long measure—the third part of an inch; thrco grains of wheat plucked from llio middle of the car, laid end to end, being considered equal to an Inch. BARLEY MEAL, the flour of barley, which, in the northern parts of the kingdom, is used extensively in making bread; in other districts for faeding domestic cattle
- other districts, for feeding domestic cattle and poultry.
- BARLEY-MILL, a mill for preparing bqrley for various domestic u^os. BARLEY-MOW, a rick or stuck of barley In
- the straw.
- BARLEY, PEARLED. & BARLEY. BARLEY SUGAR, a sweetmeat consisting of sugar boiled until it btcoinesbrittle, and run into lumps or sticks. It was at one timo boiled with a decoction of barley, whence the name. *See* SUGAR CANDY.
- BARLEY-WATER, a mucilaginous drink for
- invalids made by boiling pearled barley. BARM, a common name for yca»t, the creamy froth of beer.
- BAR-MAID, a female attendant at a tavern, beer shop, or spirit shjre.
- BARMASTER, BARGUM ASTER, a comptroller of
- mines. ARMILLVN8, an old trade-name for a kind of fustian, exported in pieces of about
- of fustian, exported in pieces of about thirty yards. BARMOTE, BAR-MOOT, BAROHMOTE, a court held occasionally to carry out'certain inspections and privileges connected with mines. Thus a bnrmote may be called "for the sokc and wapentake of Wirkwoith, «cc.," old words sisnlfyingtho district and hundred, «cc, over which the privilege extends. 10 those motes or meetings there belong a barma^tcr and a deputy-barmastcr. BARN a farm building used for a storehouse
- BARN, a farm building used for a storehouse or granary.
- or granary. BARNACLES, a twitching instrument used by farriers, <ic, to hold horses by the nose that arc troublesome; a name given to the cirrlpedes (*Halanus*) which arc often found adhering to logs of wood in sea water, and to ships' bottoms. Some large kinds as *B. psittacus*. form a common and highly esteemed food on the Chilian coasts of South America. A nother small mollusc of South America. Another small mollusc, which bores into timber in salt water, is the sea worm, Teredo navalu.

- BARN-DAY, the thrashing floor of a barn.
- BARX-GALLON, a double gallon of milk. BABNIZ, the resin of the juniper-tree; a common Spanish name for varnish in general, and for paint and printing-ink.
- BAROCCIÁJO, (Italian) a carter.
- BAROGRAPH, a French instrument for registering barometrical variations.
- BABOLITE, a carbonate of barytes. BAROMETER, a pneumatic instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere or of its pressure on the surface of the globe, and thus indicating the state of the weather.
- BAROMETEB-IIAKER, a meteorological instrument maker.
- BARONY, an ancient Saxon land measure, which, according to Dugdalc. contained 40 hides of land, equivalent to 3840 acres.
- BAROO, an Indian name for roots. BAROONEE, a large cloak with sleeves, worn by the Turks and Persians, to protect the person from rain.
- BAROSCOPE, an instrument for testing the weight of the atmosphere.
- BAROTIEB, a carter or driver of a vehicle in France.
- BAROTTI, a weight in the Molucca islands of 11 lb. 15 oz. avoirdupois; a graue bas-ket used in France.
- BAROUCHE, an uncovered pleasure carriage.
- BARQUE, a three-masted vessel, which differs from one ship-rigged in carrying no square sails on her mizen-mast.
- BAROCEROLLE, the name in France for a fleet of small bouts without masts.
- BABQUILLO, a Spanish cock-boat: also a candle mould, and a measure. See BAR-[mine. CHILLA
- P.ARRA, the Spanish term for a share in a BARRACAN, a coarse cumict of wool or mixed material.
- ARRACARA, a name in Demcrara fur the *Erythrma Corallodendron*, a hard, close, and even-grained wood. Tim red seeds are used for ornamental purposes
- JI ARRACK, a building tor lodging soldiers or workmen.
- ARBACK-MASTEL!, the resident superiutend-Ini: officer of a barrack. BABBACOON, a slave warehouse or enclosed
- tort on the west const of Africa.
- BARRACOOTA, a broad fleshy fish of the tropics (Sphyrana barracuda)} the sea pike.
- BARRAGE. BAREGE, a linen Interwoven with worsted flowers in >ormandy. BARRAGE, turnpike money; a passage toll
- paid in France.
- BARRAL, the Spanish name fora large bottle capable of holding an arroba or four galloñs.
- BARBAS, BARROS, a cloth measure of Spain and Portugal, ranging from 72 to 94} Paris t'lls. Barras is also a kind of resin or gum met with in French commerce.
- BABRATRY, any intentional act, on the part of mariners, for defrauding the owner or insurer of a ship, such as feloniously making away with property, or purposely injuring the cargo or vessel.
- BABRATTEES, a kind of plain silk,

- BARREL, a ca-k forming a measure or capacity for sundry dry goods and liquids, ike.; n barrel of flour belnij 19G lbs. avoirdupois; of potatoes, about 200 lbs.; or soap about 256 lbs.; of butter. 224 lbs.; of gunpowder, 1 cwt.; ot candles, 120 lbs.; of anciiovles, 16 to 30 lbs.; of pilchards, 41} imperial gal-long: of barrings 268 ditto. A barrel of Ions; of herrings, 26§ ditto. A barrel of tin for export weighs from 2 to 4 cwt., or about the 6tli of a ton. The beer barrel is 36 gallons, or 2 kilderkins. lu Ireland the barrel of culm is 24 cwt, of wheat, pease, beans, and rye, 20 stone, each 14lbs. The b.irrei of barley, ben?, crr.ipe-seed, 16 stone; the barrel of oats generally 14 stone, and of malt 12 stone. The barrel for liquidge and of malt, 12 stone. The barrel for liquids in the United States, is 31*5 wine gallons; the barrel tor corn, 5 Winchester bushels; for salted provisions, 31*0 gallons. The barrel offish In Maryland weighs 220 lbs.; of wine, 320 lbs. The barrel of Malaga raisins weighs 50*6 lbs; the barrel of honey
- iu the Havana contains 6 gallons. BARREL of a pump, the hollow cylinder in which the piston moves.
- BARREL of a tctieel, thu cylindrical axle round which the rope travels.
- BARREL-BULK, in shipping phraseology, a measure of capacity fur freight, equal to 5cubic feet; 8 barrels bulk, or 40 cubic feet making one ton of measurement.
- BARREL-DRAIN. See CULVERT. BARHEL-OBGAN, a hand-or;,'an, much used by itinerant musicians, and playing populår tunes.
- BARRENEUO, a Spanish mining name for a boy who attends with horing tools.
- BARRETEUO, one who works with a pick or crow-bar in the Spanish mines.
- RARIULKJO, the Spanish name (or a runlet. BARIULLET", the small cylinder of a watch,
- about which the spring Is coiled; the funnel of a sucking pump.
- BARRIOUAUT, the French name for a small keg or barrel.
- BARRIQUE, a large cask or hogshead employed for liquids, of variable capacity, ranging according to the commodity, in <u>different countries</u>, from 40 to 83 *a* ilk>us.
- **BARRISTER**, a counsellor ut law, a pleader at the b.ir.
- BARROW, a castrated hog; a tray or light carriage ot several kinds, there being hand-barrows lor two persons, wheel-barrows, load-barrows for wheeling sacks and porters' barrows or trucks. See WHEEL-BARROW. м^
- BARROW-MAKER, a manufacturer of hand and wheel barrow s.
- BAR-SHOE, a particular kind of horse shoe, made to protect the tender frog oia horse Iroin Injūry.
- BAR-SHOT, cannon balls connected by n bar. BAR-SILVER, tine silver melted into bars or ingots.
- BARSOVITE, a massive snow-white mineral, resembling scapolitc, which with borax fuses into a transparent gla.«s.
- BARTAVELLE, a large red partridge met with in France.
- BARTER, an exchange of commodities; a rude mode of trade which, since the general diffusion of coined money, and the

precious metals, is almost obsolete, except in a luw still uncivilized countries.

- BAKU, a name for the candy, a measure of 20 niaunds in Mangalore, which varies from 671 to 589} lbs.
- BARUAT, a name lor the Bahar, a ponderous weight equal to 482J lbs. avoirdupois. Some authorities, however, estimate it at from 483} to fiuO lbs.; the latter being the Madras baruay. See CANDY. BAJIUS CAMPHOR. In Sumatra the best camphor is obtained in a district called Hybrog and honge all good comphon hones.
- H:\rus, and hence all good camphor bear* that distinguishing local name. BAHUTII, an oriental measure for pepper,
- equal to about half a hundred-weight
- BARUTINE, a bilk manufactured in Persia. BAR-WOOD, a red dye-wood, the produce of Baphia nitida, imported from Angola and (lauoon in Western Africa. BARYD. an itinerary measure In Mocha of
- lour farsak or twelve miles.
- BARYTES, a heavy spar or sulphate, the -white varieties of which arc ground and made into paint The nitrates arc used for producing a green flame; nearly all the salts are virulent poisons.
- BARYTONE, BARITONE, a kind of bass viol.
- BAS, the French name for hose or stockings.
- BASALI, a black and very hard stone used for tho assaying of gold and silver.
- BASANE, a name for tanned sheep-skin in France, used for book-binding
- BASANITE, a flinty slate of variable shades of colour, used on the lihine for building and millstones; when gravish-black, it is called Lydlan stone. BASARACO. a small Indian coin.

- BASCULE BRIDGE, a kind of lifting bridge. BASEMENT, the lower part or foundation *>tory ot a building; a cellar or room on the ground-floor.
- BASES, in chemistry, bodies which, united with acids, lonn baits; they are organic and inorganic
- BASIIEE, a money of Persia, worth about Mid. bterling.
- BASIL, the Ocymum basilicum, a favourite pot-herb among French cooks, being used, livin its aromatic odour and pungency, to give a further zest to hlgli'y seasoned dishes, and lor flavouring boups and sa-lads; an aromatic ethereal oil is obtained from the root. Tanned sheep's skin; alsu the anj-le at winch a cutting tool Is ground.
- BASILICON, YELLOW, nn ointment composed of resin, wax, and olive oil.
- BASIN, a bowl, of various size and material for containing fluids; a wet dock, or harbour-mclosuro for ships; the French name for dimity, a white cotton stuff mostly striped; a powder for cleansing the hair in India, mado with ground orange-peel and pea-meal.
- BASKET, a vessel made ot twig*, osiers, or rushes, and used for the stowage or conveyance of merchandise, tools, Acc. In tha East, all sort of basket-work is made of split cane; baskets arc also made of tho date palm. In Burmah and Arracan, tha basket is the .common dry measure for rice, and It weighs Irom MJ to 60} lbs.,

according to the season and quality of the rice. In Arracan, 100 bushel*, ot 12 sens each, are equal to 30 iJen^ul maunds. The Teng, or larpc Burmese bosket, con-tains about 2 bushels.

- BASKET-CARRIAGE, a small pony chaise made of basket-work.
- BASKET-HILT, a protect ion or cover for the hand on a weapon.
- BASKET-MAiuil, a weaver of brisket rods and rushes into utensils for various economic purposes.
- BASKET-MAKER'S COMPACT, one of the livery companies oi the metropolis.
- BASKET-RODS, bundles of osiers not exceeding S feet in circumference. The merchant is at libci ty to girth the bundles as close or hard as ho can.
- BASKING MIAUK, the Sata'hiu maxim us. Fiom the liver of this species of shark, which is very In rye, much oil is obtained; a large fish will yldd eight barrels. BASOTTI, BAS.»OTTI, the Italian name for a macs of maccroni
- a mess of macaroni.
- BASKA-GUM. See BASSORA-GUM. BASS, HAST, a thin strand of bark or rush, iued by gardeners for binding or covering plants; also a kind of matting made from the lime or linden tree in liussla, of which the time or linden tree in liussla, of which millions are used annually lor baling ind packing purposes, & Alull-slzcd Russian bast-mat weighs about five pounds when new and quite dry, is seven feet long and tour feet broad, and is made with the router and worst brands worked cross-ways, and the thinner and long strunus, lengthways in the mats.
- BASSA. a liquid measure of Verona, nearly equal to an imperial gallon.
- BASSE, a salt-water fish of North America, the *Labrax hneatm*, one to three feet long, havini; snipes or black bands running the -whole length of the fish. The little white basso (*L. vallidns*), u river fish, is best known by its popular naino of white perch.
- BASSET, a name in some of the mining dis-tricts for an outcrop of coal or mineral at the surface; an incline upwaids; in France a terrier
- BASSETTE, a small bass viol. BASSIA liuTTKit, a name ylven to the solid coil from Ba < sia butyracea, sometimes called Galam butter. Another species, B. latifoha, furnishes the Alohwa oil of Ben-gal, and the Shea butter is obtained lioin B. Parkii in Africa,
- BASSINET, a child's cradle usually without rockers; In France a small basin or pan. BASSISOIKE, a French warminu-pan.
- BASS MATS, thin layers of bark, used chiefly by gardeners, and for packing furmtuie, «fcc See BASS.
- BASSOOLAH, an Indian form ot adze for preparing turnery woods. BASSOON, a musical wind instrument, a bass
- oboe made of several tubes of wood bound
- together, whence its name. BABSORA-GUM, tho produce of several species
- of acacia in Asm. '.See BUSSORAH GUM. BASS-VIOL, a well-known stringed instru-ment, larger than the common violin, bringing out tlic lowest or deepest sound in a with the common violin. In on uietruincutal concert.

- BASS-WOOD, a name, given to the American lime or linden tree, *Tilm A mencana*. The wood is soft, easily worked and Is used for the panels of carriage bodies, seats of chairs and the fans of fanning mills. In severe winters, the farmers fell a tree to teed cattle on the twigs and buds, which, arc glutinous and nutritious.
- BAST, rope, cord, and matting made from the bass or linden tree; also a name lor the bark or touch fibres of the flux and hemp plants. See BASS.
- BASTAIO, BASTIEBE, thic Italian name for ii s:uldier.
- BASTARDELLA, in Italy a copper pan.
- BASTARD-INDIGO, a name given in India to Tsphrosia tinctoria.
- BASTARDS, a coarse product of the manufacture of loaf or rellned sugar. BASTARD-STUCCO, the last coat of stucco
- given in pLi&tcung, containing a little ĥnir.
- BASTE, a name in Flanders for Chinese silk.
- BASTERNE, a kind of brougham or carriage lor general use, a wheel-carriage drawu by oxen.
- BASTING, the act of moistening joints roast-ing at the fire, with butter or gruvy. BASTING-LADLE, a tin spoon or ladle for
- basting meat.
- KASTO, an Italian pnck-snddlc. RASTUDE, a kind of French fishing-net
- BAT, a name tor the tical of silver in the J£n<t, weighing 236grains; a club or striking instrument; a builder's term lor a broken piece of brick. See SALUNG.
- BATAX the Spanish name for a fulling-mill BATAKDE, the largest sail of a galley oil the
- Ficnch coast.
- RATARDELLE, a square sterned row-galley. IATATAA, a colonial name for the sweet potato (*Batatas eiluhs*). the camote of the Spanish colonies—\\ liich is largely grown in nio-t tropical countries lor its tilbers.
- BATCH, tlic quantity of biead baked at one time.
- BATCH, BATZE, a small base coin, formerly current m Switzerland, and some parts of Ccrmnny, worth about tlnco half-pence. See BATZEN.
- BATEAU, U long and narrow bout of light draught.
- BATEAU-A-VAPEUB, the Fiench name for a steam-boat.
- BATEL, a Spanish flshing-boat; In Cevlon a lighter.
- BATELAGE, a waterman's fare; batcller being a waterman in French.
- BATELEIRO, a Portuguese lighterman or waterman.
- KATELET, a small French bont.
- BAT-FOWLING, a method of catching birds at night by torches and nets.
- BATH, a receptacle for washing the body In, cither fixed or portable, and u^ually made or metal or stone. Also an ancient Hebrew liquid measure equal to 10} Knllons.
- BATH BRICK, a scouring brick of calcareous earth, used In cleaning knives, and for polishing purposes, made at Brldgewnte& BATH-CAN, a tin vessel for holding water In
- a room. [hood, for invalid*. BAXII-CEUUI, a small hand-cariioge, with a

BATH-CHAPS, the checks or face of the hog. cured and smoked.

- BATHING MACHINE, a portable shed or room on.wheels placed upon the sea-beach for the convenience of bathers.
- BATH-KEEPER, the owner of private hot or cold baths, orof a marine bathing establishment.
- BATH METAL, an alloy of copper and zinc, in the proportion of nearly equal quantities.
- BATH POST, a kind of letter paper.
- BATHS, public establishments inland or on the coast appropriated for bathing; there arc warm and cold baths, vapor, medi-cated and swimming baths. BATH STONE, a volatile limestone used in
- building, of a soft and absorbent charac-ter, which deteriorates greatly by expo-sure, and is not therefore a durablo ma-terial.
- BATH-TOWELS, a routrh and coarse kind of towels of cotton, i\ith a plush or looped linen nap or surface on both sides, used for drying the body.
- BATIER, in France a maker and Tender of pack-saddles.
- BATISSEUR, a person engaged In building operations in France.
- BATISTE, the French name for cambric or lawn, the finest kind of linen, named after Batiste, who first made It at Cam bray.
- BATMAN, an oriental weight; in Bukhara equal to 291 lbs. In Turkey, the great batman Is about 157} lbs.; the lesser only a fourth of the greater. At Aleppo and Smyrna the batman weighs but 17 lbs.; In Persia CJ and 10J lbs. respectively. See MAUND.
- BATS. See CRICKET-BAT 'MAKER.
- BAT'S DUNG, the excremeiititlous deposit of bats, forming a largo article of commerce In the Eastern seas, where it is collected from caves, and used as a valuable fertilizer.
- BATSWING BURNER, a particular kind of gasburner.
- BATT, a hat-maker'* term for a portion of the shape or felted materials for a hnt.
- BATTA, an Indian term for a pcr-centage, premium, ur allowance.
- **BATTAGE**, the operation of threshing corn in France.
- BATTEL, a cylindrical dry measure of capacity in the Philippine islands, 13} inches high and the same in diameter; also a weight there of forty pounds.
- BATTEN, in weaving, an instrument for striking the weft home; In building, &c, a piece of pine scantling not exceeding a place of place in breadth, about two and a-half Inches thick, and six or more feet in length.
- BATTENED-DOWN, a sea term for having the hatches on deck secure!}' closed to prevent danger from shipping seas.
- BATTEN-ENDS, pieces of wood Ics3 than six feet long.
- BATTER, to injure; to bulge out; a building term for the face of a leaning wall; a smooth paste ot eggs, flour, and milk. BATTERING PLUMII-RULE, an instrument for
- levelling sloping work, I n which the sides

are specially cut to the necessary batter or incline, instead of bclni; truly parallel to the central line over which the plummet hangs.

- BATTER LEVEL. See CLINOMETER. BATTERY, a park of artillery, usually about six guns; also applied to mounted pieces of ordnance in u ship or fort; a com-bination of jrlass jars or plates of metal, six for electrical purposes.
- BATTTLAKO, an Italian carder of wooL
- BATTILORO, a gold beater in Italy.

- BATTLEORE, a technical name for beating, opening, and cleaning cotton wool.
 BATTDJG-STAFF, a French laundress's stick for boating linen to cleanse it in water.
 BATTLEDORE, a rack; a child's plaything for keeping up a shuttlecock; an implement for the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start in the start is a start in the start in for striking a tennis-ball.
- BATTLEDOBE-BARLEY, a name given to the two-rowed sprat barley (IJordeum cits-licho-zeocriton), and the six-rowed sprat (H.lwxaslicho-zcocriton); the first is much esteemed in Germany whero it is termed rice-barley. See BERE, and BIGG.
- BATTORY, a Continental name for u foreign factory.
- BATTY, a dry measure In some parts of the Eastern archipelago; used for rice in My&orc, and equal to 120 Ids.
- MyXorc, and equal to L20 Ids. BATC, the Malay name for stone, batu klikir being Kravel; butulaut, rock; batu paslr, granite; batu bata, bricks; batu rubin, slabs; batu marinar, marble. BATZEX, an alloyed petty silver money of. Germany and Switzerland, now obsolete, worth from Id. to 1}d; there were pieces of 2J, 3, 5, and 10J batzen. BATZENDIGLE, a measure of capacity for grain used In some parts of Switzerland, the ICth part of a macss, and equal to 1 j English pint.
- English pint.
- BAU, a Dutch land measure of 600 squaro yards used in Java; also a superficial measure of Oldenburg, equal to a little more than the third of an acre
- BAUBLE, n gew-gaw, a trifle. BACDET, French, a donkey.
- IAUDRUCHE, tho French name for gold-beaters skin.
- BAUGDORE, a strong cotton halter for holding
- a horse, used by grooms in India. BAUGE, a drugget made in France with thread spun upon thick and coarse wool: common mortar of olay and straw.
- BAUGEE, a dry measure used in some parts of Bengal for the sale of grain; a baugea of paddy weighs about 8 lbs. avoirdupois, and of cleaned rice about 9 j lbs.
- BAULK, a long beam of timber. See BAWLK.
- LAUM (German), a name in North America for the wood marten *{Mustela marlis};* its glossy fur is in great request for manulacturing into various article* of ladies' dross; hence the skins form an cxtcu&ivo article of commerce.
- BAUSCH, BUSCHT, a German term in tho paper trade for 181 sheets of paper.
- BAUWERCHEE, an Indian cook.
- BAVAKY, tho name of a peculiar-shaped cloak.
- BAVINS, fagots or bundles of brash-wood for fuel

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- BAWBEE, a nnmo in Scotland and some of the northern counties for the halfpenny
- BAWCHER SEED, an oil seed, the produce of *Psoralia corybfoikt*, recently Imported In small quantities from India.
- BAWLA, matting for thatch made of the leaves ot the coco-nut palm In the Pacific islands.
- In buildinjr, a tye-bcam; the BAWIJC, squared trunk of a tree.
- BAWLO, a nnine in the 1'acific islands for the capsicum.
- BAWSIN, leather made from sheep's skin. BAWUECHEP, an Indian superior cook cm-ployed in large establishments. See BAB-
- BACHEE. BAY, a horse of a bright-red brown, .in-clining to a chestnut colour; a curved extension of the sea.
- BAYAL, a line kind of cotton.
- BAY BERRIES, the aromatic fruit of Lai/rus nobilis, chiefly imported Iroin the Mediterranean; an American name for tho wax myrtle *{Myrica cerifera*): from the vegetable wax attached to the berries caudles aro made.
- BAYETES. coarse common baize made in Spain. *
- BAY LEAVES, the leaves of the sweet bay, *Laurus nobilis*. which, having nn aromatic stimulant ta.-tc, are frequently used m cookery and by confectioners to llavour creams.
- BATNDIE, a name in some parts of tho oast for the ochro (*Hibiscus esculentus*); of the stalk fibre and paper pulp is made, and the fruit is used as an esculent.
- BAYONET, a pointed spear, an offensive weapon made to lix on tho barrel of a musket.
- BATOQUE, a copper coin of Home. See **BAJOCCO.**
- BAYOU, a namo in North America fbr a small creek.
- BAY KCSH, a plant common in the Bahamas, which furnishes much farina, that can bo made into bread.
- BAY-SALT, salt made in the snllnas or natural ponds by evaporation from sea-water exposed to tho_sun.
- BAY-WINDOW, a curved window projecting outwards, erroneously termed a bow window.
- BAY-WOOD, a chenp substitute for mahogany imported Irora the State of Honduras and used log desks, shop-counters, coach panels, *A*cc.
- BAZAAR, BAZAR, tho name for a general market In the East, a co.lection of various shops or stalls; at home chiclly applied to a fancy repository.
- BAZAAR-MAUND, an Indian commercial weight of 82 lbs. 2 oz. and 2 drachms.
- BAZAAK-WEIGHT, a commercial distinction applied chiefly to the Indian maund and seer in the Eastern ports. In contradis-tinction to the factory weight. The *fac-tory* maund contains 2 qrs. 18 lb. 10} oz.; the bazaar maund, 2 qrs. 26 lb. 2 oz. BAZAKUCHO, a piece of base coin formerly current In Goa for about live Freudu
- deniere.

BDELLIUM, a gum-resin of which two sorts are described, one Indian, resembling myrrh, produced by *lialsamodendron 3/ukul*, Hooker; the other Afriran, yielded by *Heudelotia Africaner* Gull, ot I'crot.

BEACH, the ocean strand or sea coast.

- BEACON, a signal, a buoy, or light lor tho guidance of mariners.
- BEAD AND QUIRK, a bead stuck on the edgo of a piece of stuff.
- BEADING, a moulding; also nn artificial pro-perty given to spirits, of hculiii!? on the surface, or hanging in pearly drops on tho sides of the glass containiur it.
- BEADLE, the messenger of a livery company or wardmote, an officer of a public court_r a petty officer of a Scotch church. Ac BEADLEMER, a kind of seal sought lor its oil and skin. See BEDLAMER. BEAD PLANE a moulding plane of court

- BEAD-PLANE, a moulding plane of semi-cylindrical contour. See FLAM;. BEAD-PROOF, the standard strength among; distillers for alcoholic liquors, when tested by the close by blac or Follow body was by the glass bubbles or hollow beads used as floats, but which arc now giving way to more accurate meters. See ALCOIIOLO-BEETER,
- BEADS, ornaments for the person, which form a large article of commerce in Eastern countries and Africa; they are ot glass, coral, amber, carnelian, and other sub-stances, and ranpo from seed beads to a very large size. The home manufacture exceeds in value £20,000 to £30,000 a-ycar.
- BEAD-STKINGEII, one who makes a business of threading beads.
- BEAGLE, a small hound or hunting dopt
- BEAK, a weight used in Mocha for gold and silver, equal to one and a half ounce troy.
- BEAKER, a jug with a spout. BEAK-IRONS, instruments for working sheet
- metal; the pointed purt of an anvil. BEAM, a large piece of timber used as a support for flooring in a house, or for the decks of a ship, Ac, The beam of a bain nee is the horizontal bar or support of iron or other metal, from the cims ot w Inch the scales are suspended.
- BEAM AND SCALES, a balance or mechanical contrivance for weighing the precious metals, merchandise, &c
- BEAM AND SCALE MAKER, a manufacturer
- of weights and scales, balance, <kc BEAM COMPASSES, an extending instrument tor_drawing circles or axes of very large radius.
- BEAMS, horizontal girders of iron or wood, used to support weights, or bind walls together.
- BEAN-COD, a small Portuguese river fishing and pilot boat.
- BEAN-MKAL, the flour of beans, which Is used for fattening hogs and cattle, and in some counties is still mixed tmrreptltiously with the flour of wheat fur making bread.
- EAN-MILL, a mill for splitting pulse for horse food; also for crushing and grind-ing beans into flour, worked by stcain power.
- BEANS, a well-known pulse (*Vicift/aba*) of which there are one or two varieties cultivated for culinary purposes in gardens,

BEAN-SOWING MACHINE, a drill for planting beans in rows.

- exk. There are several species of this quadruped; the most Important, how-eyer, are the brown and black bears BEAK. Visus Arctos et JImericanus, and the Polar hear, Ur&us mantirmu. The bear Is an oltject of commercial utility for mc-nagerie-* and zoological collections, r.m. nagerie-* and zoological collections, rari also frr Its skin and gro.iso. The flush of the black bear Is extremely delicate, the hams in particular being much esteemed. The white bear is eaten by the Esquimaux nud the Danes of Greenland, and, when young and cooked after the manner of a beefsteak, is by no means to be despised, although rather insipid; a stock-exchange term for a jobber or dealer who has an Interest in depressing prices, wishing to buy back stock or share* at lower rates than are current; also an iron instrument or roller.
- BEAR'S GREASE, an unsucnt used for pro-
- moting the growth of the hnir. BEAU SKINS, the bkins of the black benr and the Polar or white bear of North America, as well as those of the brown and grey bears, are much prized tor army clothing and accoutrements, and also for hennh rugs and sleigh coverings. The skins of the white bear, after being well The cleaned of flesh, are towed overboard and then packed in tight casks filled with brine. Calmucks made of wool are called bear skins.
- BEAST, a name usually givon to any largo quadruped, wild or domoticated.
- BEATEKS. the striking parts of thrashing or other machines or mills.

BEAITFET, a sideboard.

- BEAVER, a kind of broad-cloth; a small rodent (the *Castor fiber*), familiar to com-merce, furnishing fur which is made into muffs, tippets, cull's, hats and other arti-cles of apparel, nnd a peculiar odoriferous secretion termed castorcum. The flesh of the beaver is cnten by the Indians and **Canadian** vovageurs
- BEAVEK-CLOTHS a species of felted woollens made in America.
- BEAVER CUTTER, a preparer of heaver skins; one who unhairs them, and fits them for use as furs.
- CAVERTERV. a kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, which is shorn after **BEAVERTEKV.** dveing.
- BEBERINE, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of the greenheart-tree of Denu'rara. And used like quinine as a febrifuge and tonic. See GRKENHEART.
- BECAUSE, a large Spanish boat; also a kind
- of French grapes. BECCAKiro, the Sylvia hortensis. a hlnl highly prized by the Italian* and Maltese on account of the delicacy of its flesh In «ntumn, when it feeds on figs, berries, <fcc

- BECERILLO, BECERRO, Spanish names for a calfskin tanned and dressed.
- BECHE-DE-MER, a French namo for the tripang or sea-slug, a species of Holo-tliuria, much esteemed as a culinary delicacy by the Chinese.
- BECHEI:, a dry measure In Switzerland ana Germany, about OG Winchester iu*>hel.
- BECHERLEIN, a 8wi«s liquid measure equal to 0-035 wine gallon, but of variable di-mensions in different countries.
- BECHET, a kind of camel.
- BECK, a tank in a dye-house.
- BUCKET, a sea term for a piece of rope. BECSKA, a liquid measure in Poland of ubout 26 wine gallons.
- **BED**, a couch for sleeping on.
- BEBAGOSA, a name in Brazil for the seeds of the *Cassia occidental* which are fre-quently roasted and used as a substitute for coffee.
- BKDANA, BEDANNAII, Indian names for qnincu seed, which See.
- BED AND MATHIKNS HIAICER, OTP who prepares these articles for upholsteiers and private families.
- Br.D-ciiAMiiEit, a sleeping room. BED-CLOTHES, the blankets, sheets, and quilts spread upon a bed
- BEDDING, the furniture and appurtenances for a sleeping couch: in mining par-lance a layer of ore placed on the brake sieve.
- BEDDING PLANTS, young plants from a nur-sery, fit to be transplanted Into beds.
- KD-KF-ATIIFLI MANTIFACTURER, a cleanser and prrpurer of goose or poultry leathers for filling beds.
- BED-HANGINGS, the vul.mce and curtains for a bed.
- BED-LACE-MAKER, a manufacturer of lash-
- BEDLACE-MAREK, a manufacturer of fash-ings and bindings for bed sackings. BEDLAMER, a sealer's name for a year old hood seal, *Stemmatopus cristatus*. BEDOOR, a weight in Malacca, used chiefly for tin, rother loss then 2) lbs
- for tin, rather loss than 2} lbs.
- BED-PILLAR-CARVER, a workman whose business it is to make ornamental comerposts for bedsteads.
- BEDPOST, the tall unright columns or corner supports of a bed frame, which carry the tester or canopy.
- **BED-OUILT, a covering for a bed.** See Coin* TERPANE.
- BED-ROOM, a chamber appropriated to b'eds; the retiring room for rest. BED-SACKING, the canvas material stretched
- on the framework of a bedstead, tor sup-porting the beds and bedclothes. &&
- BED-SACKINO MAKER, a manufacturer of coarse canvas for bedstead frames.
- BED-SCREW, a screw to hold parts of a bedstead together: a common name for a hand-wrench to turn the screws.
- BED-SCREW MAEJ&B, a manufacturer of screws and wrenches for beds.
- BED-SPREAD, the American name for a coverlet or counterpane.
- BEDSTEAD, a framework of wood or metal, to support a bed. Bedsteads bear various names, according to shape and size, and arc largely manufactured lor home use* Irou and bra&d ones arc also shipped.

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- **BED-STEPS**, an article of furniture for a sleeping room, to aid In ascending to a loily bed.
- BED-TICKING, a stout material of cotton or linen, for making bed-cases to hold leathers, flocks, chilif, <fcc.
- BEDWARMER, a brass covered pan with a handle, to hold lire for warming the Bliects of a bed In cold weather.
- BEECH-HAST, the seed or fruit of Fagus sylvalicus, a valuable native forest tree; swine are fed on them; ro.isted they lorm a tolerable substitute for cotlee, and beloic the use of corn they were like acorns, the food ot uncivilized men; di ied and ground into meal, they make a wholesome bread.
- BEECH-OIL, an oil obtained from beech must or nuts iu France, by pressure; a bushel of mast will produce about a gallon of oil. In some parts of the Continent It is used instead of butter for culinary purposes.
- BELF. the flesh of oxen or cows, fit for food, which is either used fresh or cured. Salted beef of commerce is classed into common, mess, and family beef; beef is also dried or jerked, and spiced and smoked.

- BEEFSTEAK, a slice of beef. •BEEFSTEAK-PUDDING, beefsteaks boiled in a casing of dough.
- BEEF-WOOD, an Australian red-coloured wood, obtained from *Stenocarpus sahg-*nus; it is sometimes called the swamp oak.
- BEEGAIT, BIGOA, a variable Indian land measure in dittercnt districts, but which may be roughly taken at nbout one third ot the English acre. The Calcutta beegah Is 0*33, acre; the Main a becgah ranges from 045 to 0'58 acre; the Surat beegah 0G0, while the common ryoty beegah in Bengal contains only 1000 square yards.
- BEE-IHVE, a straw basket, glass case, or other enclosure set apart for bees to carry on their industrial operations in.
- BEE-HIVE MANUFACTURER, a maker of hives, for the housing and preservation of the honey-bee.
- BEER, a popular fermentéd beverage made from malt and hops, an article of large consumption In England and Germany. *
- BEER, BLACK. See SPRUCE. BEER-ENGINE. an hydrastic machine for
- drawing beer or other liquors out of a cask in a cellar or vault.
- BEEB-ENGINE-MAKER. a manufacturer of machines for drawing beer by a force-
- pump from casks.
- BEER-SHOP, an alehouse or small publichouse licensed to retail beer.
- BEER-TAP, a wooden or mctul tap for drawing beer from a cask.
- BEEBTIA, an Indian name for the Italian millet (Setaria ltahca).
- BEESKB, à land measure in the hill part of Kumaon, India, of 4800square yards, or as much land as can be sown with a nmund of grain.
- BEES-WAX, the wax-comb after the honey Is removed, which is used for making candles, sealing-wax, polishing furniture, Ac. We Import quantities from India,

Africa, and other parts of the world. Two kinds occur in commerce, the yellow and the white or blenched.

BEL

- BEETAX, an instrument for paring turf.
- BEETLE, a heavy i\ ooden hammer or mallet lor driving piles, palisades, <fec: when used by tuvlors it is called a rammer.
- BEETLE'S WINGS, the elytra or wing-cases of some brilliant coloured beetles, which ore made into garlands and ornaments, and used to decorate niushn, scarfs, and ball-drcsscs.
- BEET-ROOT, a root largely cultivated for culinary and commercial purposes, of which there are eight or nine varieties.
- BEET-ROOT-SUGAR, a sugar of commerce largely manufactured on the Continent The root which produces the largest quantity of succlinime is the Silesian beet *(listafba)*, but which follow the volume *(lietaalba).* nitr which follow the yellow *(U. major),* the red *(li. fiomana),* and the common or field b.-ct *(/>'. sylvestris).*
- BEEVES, a common name in America for oxeu or slaughter cattle; the term is sometimes used by graziers In this country. BEFFTA, the Arabic name for calico.
- BEGASS, an American name for the stalk of the sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed, which is used for fuel and manure. In the West Indies it Is called Tiicgnss and trash.
- BEGGAR, a mendicant; an itinerant pauper.
- BEGGDD, the Indian name for tinfoil, usually shipped in packages of 2000 leaves (100 corges).
- BEGTI, another nnme for the Cockup an Indian fish, the Lates nobilis.
- BEGUAN, a bezuur found in the Iguana lizard.
- BEIGE, a French coarse cloth.
- BEJUCO, a Spanish name for the llanos, or twining parasitical canes which ascend the forest tree** of south America.
- BEKA, an ancient Hebrew weight equal to 0 016 lb.
- BELANDER, BYLAXUER, a small European coasting Vfhail wi'h two masts.
- BELAWINĂ, ItaELAWAN, on Indian name for thfe marking nut
- BELXYIKG-IIN, a pin on board ship, to which a rope is made fast, by a few turns, and easily loosened.
- BELFKY. a Hock tower.
- BELGAUU WALXUT. an Indian name for the nut of the Alntrites triloba. rnut.
- BEIXAMAN, an Indian name for the marking BELL-CORAL, a child's ornament and play-thing with belli attached to jingle.
- BELL-FOUKDEII, one who casts bells.
- BELL-IIANGEN, >JU WIOSC bUSIACSS it IS tO ilx house-bells and their connecting-wires. BELLMAN, a public crier In small towns
- BELL-METAL, an alloyed metal usually hi the proportion of three-fourths copper and one fourth of tin. but for cymbals and gongs the proportions ore four-fifths copper and one-titih tin.
- BELLON, a larue cider-tub used in France. BELLOWS-MAKER, one who makes bellows or instruments for increasing the activity and heat of a fire lor domestic or manufacturing purposes.

BELL^PEPPJSR, a species of capsicum.

- BELL-HOPE, a fancy cord frequently attached to a bell in rooms, but now much super-seded by cranks and pulle\s.
- BELL-BOFE-MAKER, a manufacturer of bell
- pulls and cords. BELLS, Bonorous Instruments of various sizes, constructed of hollow metal, (or calling attention in a house or shop, or for calling attention in a nouse or shop, or for ringing chimes and striking the hours and quarters, Ac, or in churches and -ublic buildings. Small bulls arc cast in sand, large bells In loam. There are a great variety of bells made for belfry •towers, for church loads, for chime for bell bucks for church-clocks, for ships, for bell-buoys, for houses, &c.
- BELL-WETHER, a sheep with a hell attached to his neck, which lead- the flock. BELLY-BAND, a strap, part of the gear for a horse; a child's wrapper or support for the stomach.
- BELMOKT-WAX AND SPERM, n commercial namo for a very superior cli[^]s or camllo, produced by a large joiiU-[^]tm-keompany m London, the scat ol whose principal manufactory is at the Behnont Works, Vouvholl Vauxhall.
- BELONTOURKA. a variety of KusMan wheat. BELOO, in the Pacific islands, drinking-cups
- made from tho leaf of thy pltntain. BELOTES, a name In Spam and Italy (or the edible seeds of *Quercus gramuntia* and Castagnara.
- BELT, a leather strop or sling; an article of dress of various materials; thusthcie are sword-belts, shoulder-belt's wal>t-belts, cross-bclM, ladies*' belts, and chil-dren's belts, <kc;; a border of trues in park lands.
- BELTIOAT, a namo for coarse rice In some parts of Southern India.
- BELVTDEBE, a terrace on the top of a house; an elevated pavilion trom whemo there is a fine prospect.
- BENCH, a seat, a carpenter's work-table. BEND, a name in the leather trade lor a butt or rounded crop cut MI t\\». A mode of fastening a rope of which there ire «iveral kinds, as theshortbend, fisherman's beud, &c. See HiTcn, and KNOT.
- BHNDA, a West Afncin uelrfit, ennlva'ent BHNDA, a West Africin uelrfit, enniva'ent to 21 ounces avoirdupois: or by somo authorities computed «t 0.J41 i»oiinrt, and the benda affa at 007 pound. On tin; coast of Guinea the bendn weighs OWJ grains: *In* Ashantut.-, \orth £ft BENDIXT, the two-dollar piece, a coin cur-rent In Morocco, nominally worth 27 ounces, each ounce being In value nearly fourneace
- fonrpence.
- BENECABLO, a kind of wine shipped in hogs-heads to the West Indi'''. BENELLI, a woollen enp made fn Tuscany, and worn by the Turks.
- BENGALS, a thin sliphi ftuff mode of silk and hair for women's anparel; Imitations of striped muslins formerly made at Paislev
- BENITTEL a holy-water pot or vessel, some-times a largo *shclU* used in Catholic countries.
- BENJAMIN, another name for gum benzoin. See BENZOIN.

- BEN-NUTS, a commercial name for the winged seeds contained in the leguminous pods of Morinya pterygosperma, the horse-radish tree of the Ver Indies.
 BENNY. BENNIE, a name for the seed of the Sesamum Indicum, at Sierra Leone, and in some parts of ihc East and West Indies.
 BENNY OH, OE, a man cloubles limit of all
- BEN, OIL OF, a *mm* colourless limpid oil obtained from the seeds of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, much valued by watchmakers and perfumers, for its sweetness and fluidity.
- BEN-TEAK, a name for an inferior kind of teak, also tor the wood of *Lagerstreemia* microcarpa, used in India for buildings and common carts, bandy shafts, and spokes of wheels; it is a close-gralued wood like the cherry.
- BENT-TIMBER MANUFACTURED, a shaper of
- timber by steam and pressure. BhNZiNE, another name for Benzole, a hydrocarbonic oil, which has been found a
- very useful abstergent of grease. BENZOIN, BCNJAMIN, an odoriferous gum-resin, obtained in Siam. and the Eastern Archipelago, from *Styrax Benzoin*, and used in perfumery <ml incense. It is of a yellowish sold colour with occasionally white almond-like masses in it; thero are, however, two or three varieties which entér into commerce.
- BEKZOLE, an oil obtained from coal-naphtha. ot Rreat solvent powers, which is used by manufacturers of India-rubber and guttapercha, by chemists for making oil of bitter almonds. In the preparation of varnishes, 'or cleaning soiled kid gloves, and other purposes. BnnKERcrc, a bilter crystalline powder obtained from the root of *Berbertsvulgartt*, wood on a substitute for guiene of for
- used as a substitute for quinine, and fur colouring cottons and silks
- BEKCHE, the French name for a small brass camion.
- BERCHKKOOT, the Russian pound, forty of which make a Rus-inn pood.
- which make a Rus-inn pood. BEKCOVETT, UERCOWITZ. See BERQITET. UKRE, one of the kinds of six-rowed barley, grown in Scotland and other northern climates, value I for its hardy properties; it in sometimes called bijlg, and Is used for the disc illetion of which y for the dis: illation of whisky.
- BERENOENA, the Spanish name for the eggp'aut (Solanum), an esculent vegetable.
- KKKKTTI, an Eastern name for tho Tunis red caps.
- BEROAHOT, an essential oil obtained ny dlsfill, itinn from Atentha citrata, and also from the rind of a fragrant species of citron {Citrus Ikrgawia); Inrgequantities of this essence are ImMortod.
- BtiKr.oLO, a kind of basket used in Italy. BEitcoT, a bow-net used in France to fish in the rivers
- BERLIN, a kind or chariot.
- RULING A. the Spanish name for ronnd timber of six Inches in diameter.
- KRLIN (ILOVKS, thread or cotton gloves for summer wear. KERLIV WAREHOUSE, a fancy repository
- for ladles' wares; a shop where worsteds, crewels, knitting-needles, patterns, &&* are sold.

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- BERLIN WOOL, various kinds ofdy»d worsted yarns, used by ladies for knitting und tapestry work.
- BERLIN-WORK, a species of embroidery in coloured worsteds.
- BERMILLIANS, linen or fustian formerly exported in pieces not exceeding 80 yards In
- length. rERNAiDERE, a variety of prnr in France.
- HKRNETA, the Arabic name for a hat JiKitQLET, BKRCOVLTT, a Russian weight of ten poods or rather more than 301-2 pounds English, by which hemp and other gross goods arc weighed. r.EREi, an Itinerary measure of Turkey, equal to 1826 English yards.
- BUURIARAII, an Indian shepherd, frequently employed by families in the up-country stations to supply them with meat
- Bathins to supply them with meat. Bathies, the sei ds of plants, many of which onier into commerce, as bay,berries, juniper-berries, &c; French and Persian berries an* the small dried fruit of *Jtham-nus in/ectorius* used for dyeing, also called wellow berries yellow berries.
- BERRY WAX, a green vepctable ''wax ob-tained from the seeds of the candle-berry myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, in the Cape colony and America, which is well suited for the manufacture of candles.
- BERSEMLICHI, a kind ot Greek silk used for
- sewing and pmbroidery. BERYL, a precious stone of a deep brown camel inn, and sometimes ot a yellow and red colour. See AQUAMAJUKU. BESHAN, a name in Arabia for the Protium
- gileadense, a tree which produces the bal-
- sam of Mecca; it Is also called Balcssan. BKSHMET, grapes mado into a consistence resembling honey, a staple product of some oi' the mountainous districts of Asia minor, Tho production in the district of Alayandretta in 250,000'bo a year; it of Alexandretta is 250,000 bo. a year; it iorms a great article of food among the natives of the country. See PETMES.
- HEM, a variety of pear grown in France. JIESLIC, a petty Turkish mem-y equal to]| ____i^iice; an old Turkish coin worth about Is. Jii.soM, a broom.
- JJi.sox, a liquid measure of Augsburg, equal to about 2^s English gallons; 96 bosons make one fuder.
- BKSUGO, tho 3p:ml9h name for the bream, a fish; besuguetc being the red bream.
- BET, a wager, a name in several parts of India for species of *Calamus* which arc used for all tho ordinary purposes of cane
- **liETAORCE**iss, ft bluo substance obtained from the orcbilla weed, or archil of commerce.
- JETEL LEAP, the leaf of the *Piper betel*, an ingredient of the betel masticatory, known as Pan in the Kast. where it forms nearly as rai in the Kast, where it forms hearly as ex^T endive an article of commerce as tobacco in the West. There are several species of this scandent plant, which flourishes best in the islands of the Indian archipelago, furnishing leaves fit for use the second year, and continuing to yield them for more than thirty. BETEL NUT, the small hard inner seeds or
- fruit of Areca catechu, about the size ol a | BHAUT.

- nutmeg, which are largely mod as a mas-ticatory throughout Eastern countries. In the Bombay market three kinds are met with; white from Shevurdhun, -which are three times the value of those from other countries; red_which are half the value of the best white; and nuts in the husk sold by the thousand. The crushed nut is generally used with the leaf of the betel pepper and chumm or shell-lime. About 4,000 tons of these nuts arc shipped annually from Ceylon to different quarters. See PAN
- BETILLE. the French name for a thick sort of muslin made In India,
- BETOX, a kind of concrete or hydraulic cement, rendered more compact by being mixed with gravel, pebbles, Ac., which is used in submarine works as n founda-tion for masonry. It is also culled ^rubbstone mortar.
- BRTTEBAVE, the French name for the red hect
- BETDLIKE, a colourless resin or camphor extracted from birch bark. HEUNA, a KOld-colonred Spanish wine. IfEURRK, the French name for butter.

- BEUT, the Spanish name for a kind of sea-fish.
- KXVEL, to shape or smooth away to an angle:
- a carpenters tool to strike angles with. BEVELLING, a term applied to any deviation from a square or right angle.
- BEVEL PLUMB-RULE, a surveyor's instru-ment for adjusting the face of the slopes in embankments.
- BEVEL-WIIEEL, a wheel with teeth at an an trie.
- BEVERAGE, a common name for any kind of drink.
- BKTCHE SEED, a name in Slam for Strychnot ntix voirnca.
- BETUPUILA, a large kind offish on the coasts ot Spain. BtZAN, white or striped cotton cloth
- **KEZESTAV, a public market in Turkey**
- BEZOAR, a morbid concretion found in the stomachs of some animals, and possessing
- many fanciful medicinal properties. 3IIAARAL, a species of wild sheep found In the Kepauluse territories; the Ovis Amman.
- SIIABHTR, A name in the Himalayas for the silky leaves of the cotton grass, *Eriopho-rum cannabinum* of Royle. It is largely need lorcordaue, and cables for suspensionbridges are made of it. From the silky substance clothing the seeds, wicks of candles and paper are made, and it is used to stuff pillows.
- BIIALLAPARASA. an Indian battle axe.
- linAN'G, the Indian name for an intoxicating druu obtained In the East from the Can-nabis saliva or hemp plant.
- BHARRA, a Malayan measure of capacity of about .1 | piculs, or 466 lbs.
- BIAT, BHAUT, boiled rice, which is much used by Europeans, and also forms the staple food of the balk of the natives in the East
- BHAUR, a Burat weight of 900 lbs. See llAHAR.
 - SUBBAT.

- BHEESTT, properly Bihishtco, an Indian I water-carrier, who fills a sheepskin bucket or bag from the nearest water reservoir or river, and supplies doine&tic establishments.
- BHELA, or BHELAWAN, one of the Indian names for the mark in? nut [riaire.
- BIIILY, the Indian n ime (or a native car-Jim)E MONG, Or MOON'G I'HULLEK. ill! Illdl.lll
- n ime for the zTonnd-nnt Araehuhypoyata.
- BHOKD LEAVES. See BCCHC-LF XVEH BHORAR, a Bengalee name for the mangrove.
- liiioBKNDA, an Indian name fur the custoroll plant
- BHITRRAL, a lnciil name for the wild sheep of the Himalayas.
- BHTANGEE, a ii.ime for sheep's wool, obtained in Little Thibet
- BIA. a Siamese name for the cowry shell, a money of account in Minor transactions.
- BIASSE, a French name fur coarse raw silk imported from the Levant; in Spanish, Biasa.
- BIAWAK, the Malay name for the Iguana.
- BIB, an European species of cod-the Gadus *luicus*, highly esteemed; an infa el itlms' preserver worn on the breast an infant's
- BIBKROLIL, the German name for casto-
- [Testaments. reum. BIBLE, the hook containing thr» Old and .New
- BIOA, a «ea-fish ot the Spanish coasts.
- BICARBONATE OF SODÁ. See SODA, CAB-IJOXATK OF.
- BICHEHKE. an old land measure of France, 8 acres, 31 perches; as a superficial mea-sure in Lyons it was 1547 square yards.
- BICHET, BICHOT. a Krain measure of about 2 bushels, formerly used in France, and still employed in some parts of Switzerland. It was of a most variable character, rnmrini,'from.1} unto55gallons. BICHETTI, a kind of French fMimg-nct.
- BICHIERAIO. an Italian iritis-blower.
- BICHOOR, in India, a dagger with more than one blade.
- BICHROMATE OF FOTASII, a beautiful crystalline salt in lirgc prisms, of a brilliant red color, used In dyeing and calico printing, obtained from eliminate of iron, and which is the source ot the chrome pigments. Mixed with sulphuric acid, it is a powerful oxidizing agent lor bleaching oils and fats.
- See BEAK-IROX. BICKERS.
- BICONCIA, a liquid measure of Ycnfce, the fourth partot the amphora, and equal to 28} callous.
- BICONGIITS, an ancient Roman liquid measure, equal to nearly 1\$ imperial gallon.
- BID, an offer made, a price tendered for an article at an auction.
- BZDAT, a local Eastern name for the Indian black-wood.
- BZDERT WAKE, article* made in India of a metallurgical compound, which are greatly admired for the elegance of their form, as well as for the graceful ness of the patterns with which their surface Is engraved. The alloy appears to consist of sixteen parts of copper, four of lead, and two of tin, to which a large proportion of spelter is adde I. It is inlaid with silver or gold, and polished.

- BIDET, a small horse; a close stool.
- BIKXTEKANT, a landholder in France. BIFFIN, a baked and pn¹-*eu apple.
- BIFURCATED, divided into two prongs or
- forks, as in a piece of timber; a river which separates Into two branches, Ac.
- BIGARADE, a French name for the .Seville or bitter orange.
- BIGARKEAC, a name for the white-heart cherry, derived from the French.
- BIGG, a cereal gra«s which has six rows of seeds on the spike, hence termed Hordeum *hexastichum,* sometimes used for malting. It Is also known under the name ot here.
- BIGGAII, a land measure of India. See ItEkGAIL
- BIGGLV, a small wooden can; also a metal receiver for making coffee.
- KIGHKRA, a name ior thread lace In Italy.
- BIGHT, the slack part of a rope.
- BIHAI, the Helico'ma hunulis of Caraccas, believed to he the wild stock-plant of the
- cultivated varieties of plantain. BIHUL, a name m the Îl>M>til;iyas for the bark of the Grewia oppuMtifoha, used for
- malting ropes.
- BIJOU, a gem. a small Jewel.
- BIJOUTERIE, small articles of vertu, jewellery, trinket*, tovs, &e. BuorriEtt, a French jeweller; a goldsmith.
- BILAN, the French name for an account-hook; a balance-sheet of debtor and creditor.
- LATOER. BTLAXDER, a small coasting veshcl with two masts, resembling a hov. BILATOER.
- **BILBOES**, a common name for sliding shackles of iron tor the feet, fastened to long bars, to con line persons as in wooden stocks. Tney are used in slavers and in vessels of war.
- BILGK, the swell or protuberant port of a ca»k; the projecting parts of a ship's bot-tom, or floor on each bide ot the keeL
- BILGE PUMP, a pump on ship-board for clearing a vessel of water that has settled in the hohl.
- BILL, ;m account rendered; an acceptance; a r<nn among letter-founders.for a fount ol type.
- BILL-ROOK, a book In which entry is mode of tho particulars of Mis and 'notes, in favour or agaln <> t a pernon or firm.
- BILL-BROKER, one who deals in discounts.
- BILLET, a small clump of fire-wood; also
- the French name for a ticket or note, Ac BILLETING, guartering troops on an innkeeper, or the inhabitants of a town or village, for lodging and accommodation, at the charge of the government
- BiLL-nEAD, a printed form with name, address, or business, used for niuking out accounts.
- BILL HOOK, the colonial name for a small curved hand-chopper, or reaper, for cutting sugar-canes, brushwood, &c in the West Indies.
- ILLIARD BALLS, red and white clobcs of ivory with which the game of billiards is played.
- BILLIARD CLOTTIS. green woollen broad cloth, manufactured to cover a billiard table, which aie piece dyed, and seventytwo to elguty-ono Inches wide.

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BILLIARD-CUE, the rod or stick with which the billiard balls are struck.

- BILLIARD-MARKER, an attendant at a billiard table, who marks the strokes and score of the game for the players.
- BILLIARD TABLE, a trible usually made of slate covered with cloth, having padded cushions and netted bags at the corners, and used for playing the game of billiard*, with ivory balls and a cue or mace.
- BILLIARD TABLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of tables for playing the name of billiards.
- BILLINGSGATE, the great Ash-market of London, situate on the river just below London Bridge.
- BILL OF ENTRY, a note of the particulars of goods entered at the Custom House. BILL OF EXCHANGE, an order in writing, on a duly stamped lonn addressed b> one on demand, or at a time specified, to a third person or to his order. If payable to order, it must be transferred by indorsement and delivery. Foreign bills arc those drawn in one country and payable in another. Inland bills are those diawn and made payable in the same country. In 1856 it was calculated that the average amount represented by the bills of ex-change, inlind and foreign, in circulation at one time in this country, was not less than £2(0)(>00(>00 sterling.
- BILL OF HEALTH, an official document re-quired in sumu countries to be produced by the master ot a vessel coming liom a port buspected to be unhealthy, and certifying as to the condition of the pas-sengers and the crew; it is either a clean bill ot health, or a loul bill.
- BILL OF LADING, a certified document or invoice from the master of the ship, ac-knowledging the receipt on bo.ml lor transport, of certain goods to be delivered up to the consignee or producer of the bill of lading, on payment of freight and charges due.
- BILL OF PARCELS, the account of goods sold by one im reliant to another, or to a wholesale-dealer, given to the purchaser, con-taining a specification of the quantities, prices, date, and other particulars.
- BILL OF SALE, a registered transfer of goods to a person fur seme consideration, empowering him to dispose of them upon non-fulfilment of certain conditions.
- PILL OF SIGHT, a temporary form of entry at the Customs, permitting good, to be piovioioually landed for examination.
- BILL OF SUFFERANCE, a coa-tmg licence to tr-ide from port to port, without paving customs duty, the dutiable goods liking loaded and landed at sutTcrunce wharves.
- BILLON, the French name for gold or silver, which has been coined below the standard value, alloyed with copper.
- BILLOT, a term applied to bullion before It is coined.
- BILL-POSTER, BTLL-STICEER, an itinerant employed to paste placards or announcements on boardings and walls.
- BILLS PAYABLE, a title given to notes, bills and other paper claims outstanding against an Individual or firm.

- BILLS RECEIVABLE, the unpaid notes, bills Ac. claimable by an individual or firm.
- BILLY-BOT, a hoy or river barge, a peculiar
- kind of coasting sloop. BILSTON GRINDSTONE, a variety of sand-stone obtained in Staffordshire.
- BILSAH, a fine kind of tobacco, grown in the province, of Mai wa, India, BILTONG UE, a name for bun-dried meat In
 - the Cape colony.
- BILUDU, a Malay name for velvet. DIMAE.3, the Spanish name for a kind of Brazil wood.
- BIMBELOTEUE, a French term for toys and playthings in various materials, chil-dren's hand-carriages, <tc
- BIMUELOTIER, a French toy-man, a ven-der of children's playthings and small fancy wares.
- DIMBL a small grain grown at the Maldives.
- a box or locker fitted to the side of a BIN stable, store-room and ship, Ac. tor holdin u^r provender, goods, Ac.; an enclosure for bottles in a wine cellar. BINARD, a larue French cart in which the
- four wheels are of equal size. BIND, in the fish trade, a term applied to
- 250 eels or ten strikes, cacti containing a quarter of a hundred.
- BINDOOH, a name in India for pieces of timber used in building.
- BI>GSTEAD, a place near to smelting works, where all the dressed ore is deposited.
- BINH, an Annam weight of nearly sixtynine pounds.
- BINNACLE, the ca«e in which the mariner's compass fci secured on board bhip, within sight of the helmsman or man at the wheel.
- BINNACLE COMPASS, a box compass kept on deck for the helmsman to steer by.

- BINOCLE, a dioptrical telescope. HIOLCA. a land measure of Italy of very vari-able dimensions; in Bologna, equal to 19,000 square feet; in Fcrrara to 40,000; in Modcua to 10,568 feet.
- BIQUKT, the vulgar nime In France for a money scale for weighing gold. BIKAMBI, the fruit of a shrub, the Avnrhoa
- *HilnnOi* irom Berbicc, which makes an excellent pickle, ami a delicious pp-uerve.
- BihtH, a well-known tree, of which there ure many sneeics. The *IMula albn*. or Norway birch, fiirnlflhei an interior timber used for common articles ot la nut ure and in ship-buildmir. Black birch Is vuluable for llooriui'S and keelsons, and parts of vilips winch are constantly under water, llircli wood is used for many economical purposes, as for herring barrels and buttertubs, cuttle-yokes, turnery-ware, Ac. The bark is made into canoes in North Ame-rica, and the leaves are used for tea in Finland. [manufacturer.

BIRCH AND HEATH BROOK-MAKER, a broom

- BIRCH-BROOMS, common sweeping brooms made irom the young shoots or twigs of the birch tree.
- BIRCH-WINE, a medicinal drink made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is said to possess antiscorbutic and diuretic proncrtiri.

- BIRD-AND-BEAST STUFFER, 0116 who HIOlintS and sets up dead birds and other animals for cabinets or cases
- BIRD-CAGE, a portable frame-work or enclosure for birds.
- BIRD-CAGE MAKER, a workman who makes brass-wire, wicker-work, wood, and other cages for birds.
- BIRD-CALL, a kind of whistle.
- BIRD-FANCIER, a dealer in cage-birds, pigeons, Ac BntDiNG-riECE
- BRD-LIME, a glutinous viscid substance, pri'paiod in various ways, but chiefly ex-tracted fro.ii the bark of the holly, the mistletoe, and tho distaff thistle, used for entangling birds.
- BIRD-PEPPER, the small capsicum or fruit of the shrubs, C. frutescens and minimum, from which cayenne is chiefly made.
- BIRD-SEED, canary, hemp, millet, and other small seeds used for feeding cage birds. BIRD'S-EYE, a fine kind of tobacco partly made irom tho stalks of the leaves of certain species of Nicotiana; artificial glass eyes for stuffed birds are extensively sold.
- BIRD'S-EYE CRAPE, a thin material måde lor the East Indian markets
- BIRD'S-ETE DIAPER, a kind of towelling.
- BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, an esteemed variegated cabinet wood, arising from an accidental form in the arrangement of tho fibre of the rock or sugar maple (Acer sacchan-num) of America. Curled maple con-sists of undulations in the same wood.
- BIRD-SKINS. Many skins of foreign turds with bright plumage are imported to bo stuffed as ornaments or illustrations of natural history in Museums; and some, as j BISELLA, the Arabic name for pease of the swan, grebe, Ac, are used for trim-minus, and lining garments. BIRD'S-MOUTH QUOIN, a building term. BIRDS' .NESTS, the nests of a species of j BISL a gigantic tree of British (iuiana, the swift, the *Hirundo esculenta*, which form a correspondence of the Easterna and the Easterna and the form and the form a constructing their and the form a constructing the form and the form a constructing the form and the form and the form a constructing the form and the form a constructing the form and the form and the form a constructing the form and the form a constructing the form and th

- a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, being highly prized by the Ulune«c I for their inuco-albuinlnous properties The nest Is formed from a glutinous «uli»t:incc voided by the bird. About 16,000 cwt. arc said to be imported annually into Canton.
- BuiDff OF PARADISE, the skins and plumage ofceveral elegant birds. *Paradisea apodit*, and other species, imported in mi inlands ot the Eastern seas, which realize a high prico. In preparing them for the market the bird is disembowelled, smoked, and
- deprived or its lew. BIRDS, SINGING. Many descriptions of mere birds are imported, including canaries, parrots, Ac Birds are also brought to this country as specimens of natural his-tory either alive or stufled
- tory, cither alive or stufled. BIREME, a doubled-bankcd rowing galley, *i* BIRUN'G, a small nea-vessel.
- BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE, a shop where iron hardware goods, aud the various ar-tides of Birmingham manufacture arc sold.
- BatOTiNK, a kind of silk from the Levant I BIBOUSA, a name for the turuuol-o.
- 3XHT₍ a klud ot turbou

- BIRTH, BERTH, a nautical term applied to the position in which a ship is-moored or anchored, as a port birth, good birth, wide birth, Ac. Also a small sleeping crib or cabin built up against the ship's side. BISA, a Burmese coin worth about Is. 8d.
- sterling.
- BLSACCIA, a corn measure in Sicilv; the fourth part of the salina, and equal to 1-885 bushel.
- BISAGE. a French term for cloth, linen, Ac, which has been twice dyed.BISCACIIA, a small rodent animal of South
- America, the *Lagostomus trwhodactyhu* or *Callomys* &fccac/ia, "whose flesh Is used for food, and the skins aro imported into England for the fur. BISCAIEN, a kind of musket; also a shot waithing one pound
- weighing one pound. BISCOT, part of a wacgon In the Cape colony. BISCOTIN, a French sweet cake or confection.
- BISCUIT, an unglazod white porcelain ware made to imitate marble; al<o baked flour cakes of "ditiorcnt kinds. There sire many and wine biscuits arrow-root, rice, abcrnethy and wine biscuits, Ac. Crackers arc a small, American-made biscuit. Ships' biscuits are coarser and harder baked, and nre mostly made of pollard*, or an inferior kind of flour; but there are some whiter varieties for cabin use, and a kind ulso culled pilot biscuits.
- BISCUIT-BAKER, a maker of fancy or ship biscuit.
- BISCUIT-STAMP, a metal shape or pricker for
- cutting dough and marking biscuit-*. BISEIGLE, a French shoemaker's measure or rule

- used by the Indians in constructing their corlals and canoes.
- BMK, a gravy soup made by boiling several
- BI-JIEK, a Danish name for tho steelyard.
 IJLsMKU-rouND, the weight usually attached to the steel-yard in Norway and I)« nniark, and weighing -about 12} HH. avoirdupois.
 BISUUTII, a reddish-white metal, occurring in brilliant plates obtained chiefly in
- in brilliant plates, obtained chiefly in Saxony, and used asanallov In type-metal nnd pewter. It is sometimes called by workmen tin-glass.
- BisMum OCHKK, an oxide of bismuth found in Saxony, Bohemia, and Siberia.
- BISON, the American builalo (Bos Amerieanus)
- Bisroy, the Spanish name f > r a roll of oilcloth.
- BISQUAIN, a French name for a sheep's Akin with the wool on.
- BISQUINE, a klud of French vessel.
- BISSOWA, aland measure in Ohazepore, East Indie*; the 20tli p.irt of a beegah. tho hcegah there beiuz 27& SQuare yards British.
- BISTOQLTET, a kind of large billiard maco used In France.

iiiai OUT-ROOT, the *Polygona bLtorla*, a powerful astringent and tonic.

- BISTOURY, a surgeon's incision knife, of winch there arc various forms.
- BISTKE, a pigment made of the soot of wood, water, and num.
- BiawA. the 20th part of the blggah, a land measure which varies greatly in India.
- *See* BEEGAH. BIT, BUT, an alloyed kind of silver coin, formerly circulating to some extent in the West Indies, and valued at about fid. sterling. It is properly the Spanish real of provincial plate, equal to two reals vellon. The term bit is also applied to the small circular niece frequently cut out of small circular piece frequently cut out of the centre of the dollar coin. The bit, as a money of account in Madeira, is J00 reas. A carpenter's boring Instrument which fits into a stock or handle; the iron mouthpiece of a budle, of which there urc several kinds, as snaffles, curbs, Ac.; two up-rights supporting the windlass on each side of a slip'a bowsprit arc called bltts.
- BIT AND AUGFR MAKER, an operative in the hardware districts, who prepares these
- BITLABAN, an Indian name for black salt, a
- specific in high repute in the East. BIT-MAKKit, one who mkCH iron bits or mouth-piéces for horse-bridles.
- BrrsoBEN. See BLACK SALT. BITORD, the French name for a small kind of rope or cordage.
- BITTER ALE, acicurstrongaic, chiefly brewed at Burton-upon-Trent for export and home use.
- BITTER ALMOND. See ALMOND. BITTERN, the residual liquor after the separa-tion of the s<ilt from the water ot a brine-
- spring, from which bromine U made. Also a composition of Coceuluy Indicus, quassia, liquorice, tobacco, and sulphate of Iron, said to be used by brewers in adulterating beer.
- BITTER OAK, the Adriatic oak, *Quercus* Ce/IM, of which there are several varieties. which bear the valonia or acorn cups used in tanning.
- BIITI:IIS, a stomachic drink for promoting di^v-tion and improving the appetite, consisting ot spirits in winch wormwood, gentian, or some other bitter litrb has been steeped. [magnesia.
- BITTER SALT, Epsom salts, the sulphate of BITTER-SWEKT. JI common name tor the Solatium Dulcamara, a wild hedge plant, which Is a dangerous narcotic, but used medicinally with advantage; also a variety ot apple.
- BITTERWOOD, a common name for the *Xylopta glabra*, a tree of the We^At Indie-, all tiic parts of which are aromatic aud Intensely bitter.
- BITUMEN, a solidified earth-oil, or naphtha, which constitutes the inflammable princi-
- ple of coal. See ARPH ALTUM.
- BITUMINOUS COAL. See COAL.
- BIZAKTINE, au old Turkish gold coin worth
- BIZCACHA. SMBISCACHA, [biscuits.
- BIZCOCHASA, in Spanish a soup made of

BLACK, a money of HiLa equal to about two French denicrs or pennies: the darkest of colours used in painting_*

BLA

- BLACK ASH, the wood of Fraxinus *ambucifolia.
- BLACK-BALL, a blacking composition used lor polishing shoes. ACKDAND, II name for the vein which con-
- tains coal and iron-stone in masses
- BLACK UEEB, a common name lor 'Dantzlc spruce.
- BLACKBERRY, the fruit of the bramble (Rubus fruticosus) collected for pies and puddings, drc
- BLACK BIRCH, (Betula lenta,) a tree of North America. See BIRCH.
 BLACK-BOUDEUER. a person employed in painting the udyca and borders of wrhing-metabolic data and borders of wrhing-metabolic data and borders. pnper, envelope', Ac, with a margin of black, tr tin- use, of persons in mourning.
- BLACK BULLY-WOOD, a hard wood of a greenish colour, the produce of Achrax Sapota, linport< d for shipbuilding pur-poses. See BULLT TREE.
- BLACK CANE, a name for the Bambusa nigra.

horses, bulls, oxen, cowt, <tc.

- BLACK CHALK, a gravish or bluish black slaty suttMuncp. also a preparation of ivory black and fine clay, used In crayon drawing
- **BLACK-CIJERKT, A name In the United States** for the wood of *Cerasus serotma*
- BLACKCOCK, a kind of grouse, the Tetrao tetrtx
- BLACKCURRANT, the fruit of *Ribes ninrum*[^] which Is lie 14 in estimation for puddings and picH, for makini! wine and Jam, and for lozenges lor sore throats.
- BLACK DRAUGHT, a popular purgative mcdl-cin«\ composed of cpsom salts, senna, liquorice, and nromnfics.
- BLACK-EBONY, a well-known hard heavy wood, susceptible of ahltrh polish, obtaiucd
- from various sjiecles of *Diospyros*. BLACK-FUTX, II preparation of cream of tartar Ignited In a close crucible; a carbo-
- nate of pot ish and charocni. BLACK-GINGER, a varictx of *Zingibcr*, which produce*]lirg≪r and more numerous
- produce jarger and more numerous rhizome* than the ordinary species. BLACK UREKNUEART. See t i KEEN HEART. BLACKHEART, 4 useful wood of Demerara, ad.iliteii t>r bouse 1 mines, and tor making furniture. It will square from 6 to 7 inches, from 20 to 30 fex t long.
- BLACKHEAHT EBONY, a hard and ponderous wood, the projuce of Brya Ebenus of Jamaica, susceptible of a very high polish. BLACK-HEART FIDDLEWOOD, a Jamaica wood occasionally imported into this
- country.
- BLACKING, a polishing paste or liquid, the chief ini-ri lents of which are powdered bone black, vperm or linseed oil, molasses, sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol and copperas Many thousands ot tons of blacking nre annually made in England.
- BLACKING MANUFACTURER, a maker of liquid blacking, or nollshing-paates for leather. BLACK INK See IXK.

- BLACK JACK, a mining name for zinc blende or Milphulu of zinc; a drinking cup of tin or leather; caramel for burnt suuar, which is used to colour spirits vinegar, coffee, Ac.; a trade name Jor adulterated butter.
- BLACK JAPAN, a varnishing material made with tar and alcohol, or with lamp-black and reams.
- BLACK-LEAD, A polishing material lor iron stoves, ifcc See < JUAHIITE and PLUMBAGO.
- BLACK-LEAD MAKKR, one who iciines and prepares plumbauo tor various uses.
- BLACK-LEAD-PENCIL -MAKMI, a manufac-
- turer of pencils lor drawing, marking, «cc. BLACK-LLITER, the Gothic type or Old English alphábet.
- BLACK OAK, the Quercus tinctoria, a tree of North America.
- BLACK PAINT, t he darkest pigment used. In .nl colours there arc ivory blacks, Muu blacks, and lamp blacks; m water colois we have also Indian ink.
- BLACK 1'EPPER, the. dried unripo drupes of *Piper nigrum.* See PEPPER. BLACK PLATES, a commercial name for thin
- sheets ot iron not coated with tin.
- BLACK PUDDING, a kind 01 sausage, made of sheep sind pigs' blond, gio.its, MIK, <tc, enclosed in the dried iiitesimes or swine and boiled. Many thousands of tons of these arc made annually in Clreat Britain.
- BLACKROWGRAUS, an iron-stone. BLACK-REVIVJ.K MAKEn, a manufacturer of a chemical preparation, fur restoring the brilliancy of black dyed articles.
- BLACKS, a name for ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the chaired husks of the grai-e and residue of the winepress
- BLACK-SALT, a chemical product in high repute as a specific among the natives of India. It is nothing more than murlHto of soda.fused with a species ot myrobalan, whereby it acquires some of the qualities of the fruit, and a portion of iron. It also passes under the names of bitJaban, or bit-noben.
- BLACKSMIm, a worker in iron; one engaged in be.itin^r mid shading malleable iron.
- BLACKSMITH'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of the city of London. Having
- no common hall, the company transacts Its business at (iuil lhall.
- BLACK SPRUCE, (Alias nigra*) a tree of .North America. The «ood tuniishes the spruce deals of commerce, whu< h consti-tute one of the 1 injest and most valuable exports of the British North American colonies. Jt is distinguished for ttreiigth, lightness, and elasticity, and furnishes as line yards and topmasts as any in the world. From the young brandies the essence of spruce is obtained. See SPRUCE.
- BLACK STRAP, U name tor bad liquor; vile port wine.
- BLACK TEA. The principal varieties of black tea made in China, are Bolica, Campoi, Caper. Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong. See TEA.
- BLACK-THORN, a name for the Prunus *sptnosa*, bearing the sloe. BLACK TIN, tin ore, beaten into a black and
- fine powder like sand fur multing.

BLACK WAD', an ore of manganese used as a dryer for painters' colours. BLACK WALNUT, the Juglam nigra, a. tree

BLA

- of America. water.
- BLACKWASU, A lotion of calomel and Jime-BLACKWELL HALL FACTORS, agents in London for wollen manufacturers in the country; they are so called from Black-well Hall, formerly In Basinghall-street, which is the metropolitan seat of the wool and woollen trades.
- BLACKWOOD, a valuable furniture wood obtained In Malabar, the best being from the *Dalbergia lutifoha*. It is locally called rose-wood. The blackwood ot New South Wales, also known as light wood, Is the Acacia mdanoxylon.
- BLADDER-DEALER, a cleanser and vender of the bladders and intestines of animals, lor the use of sausage makers; and for holding blood-puddings, polonies, <a>fca
- BLADDERS, the urinary vessels of oxen, pigg calves, and sheep, which are chemically prepared for holding lard and other pur-poses. Quantities of bladder are imported from North America and the Continent, packed in *»alt* or pickle.
- BLADE, the fiat cutting part of a sword or knife, scissors, &u.
- BLADE-FORGER, a workman employed in the sprmg-kuifu cutlery trade for forging metal blades at the anvil.
- BLADES, a' commercial name for the foui lantc shell plates on the sides, and the rivo large ones from the middle of the carapace of the sea-turtle.; these yield the beat tortoisc-shelL
- BLAFFERT, a small coin at Colosrne.
- BLAMUSK, a money of account in some parts of Germany, the eighth part of nxdOilar and worth about fourpence.
- BLANCA, a petty money of account in Malaga, W» making one real vellon, which Is2£d.
- BLANCHIMETER, an Instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of chloride ol lime and potash.
- BLANCHING, the process of whitening any thing, such ns Temoving the skin of almonds; covering iron plates with a solution of tin; annealing, boiling, and cleansing coined inoiiuy to give it lustre and brilliancy, «fee

BLANCHISSEU.SE, a French laundress.

- BLANC-XANGIK, a shaped opaque jelly made of milk and isinglass, or gelatine, boiled, and flavoured with sugar and spice, etc,
- BLANDUIULLO, a line soil pomatum made la Spain.
- BLANK, a division of the English troy grain, formerly used by moneycrs; a metal shape for a key-hole; a number in a lottery which has drawn no prize; aa unwritten paper or form; an unmarked counter; a roujrh unttVhioned piece of metal cut out lor making a spoon, or fork.
- BLANK CARTRIDGE, an enclosed charge of powder f.r a gun, without any ball or shot, usually tired for warnings or salutes, anil in exercising troops.
- BLANK CREDIT, an authorized permission given to draw on an Individual or arm to à certain amount

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BLANK CUTTIXG-MACHINES; machines for cutting the blnnks for keys; for shaping or punching blnnks for buttons. <a href="https://www.com/com/com/static-s

- BLAKKEEL, BLANQUILLO, a small coin and money of uccount in some parts of Africa, on the Mediterranean shores. The ounce, worth about 4d., Is divided into lour blankeels, mid the blankeel again sub-divided into 20 or 24 fluce.
- BLANKETS, soft loosely woven woollen stuff pieces,used lor bed-coverings or wrappers. Besides those vended at home, five or six million yards are annually shipped to various countries. They are chiefly made nt Dewbbury, Heckmoudwike, and Wakefleld.
- BLANQCETTE, a delicate sort of white wine, a large variety of pear; the French name for kelp.
- BLAQUE, a French tobacco pouch." BLARE, a Swiss coin worth about one penny. BLAST, air introduced into a furnace artificially.
- BLAST-FURNACE, an enclosed fire-place where an extra degree of heat Is generated by a powerful forge-bellows.
- BLASTING, a speedy process for removing or detaching heavy masses of stone, earth, «tcc, by exploding charges of gunpowder. BLASTING POWDER, a coar-e kind of powder
- for mining and qu.trr} ing purposes. BLAST-PIPK, the tube in a locomotive, w hlch carries oif the waste steam, and produces a greater draught for the fire.
- BLAST-REGULATOR, a cylinder of Iron for holding and conveying ulr to a blu^{*}i fur-nace. |ul *a* hor»c, tuvv, &&
- BLAZE, a white spot on the forehead or t.ice **BLB**, the French name lor grain, but chieily applied to wheat
- BLEACHER, one who whitens linens Ac, by chemical agency, or by exposure to tho
- atmosphere. BLEACHiNG, the chornlcnlproces90 frcmoving the colour of cloih or vegetable substances
- BLEACNING POWDER, chloride ol lime, made by exposing slaked huie to the action of chlorine, which is used for bleaching linens, calicoes, and paper materials: many thousand tons of it arc made annu-ally in the kingdom ally in the kingdom.
- BLENDE, native sulphurct of zinc, the Black Jnck of miners, of little value owing to the dltllcultyoi extracting the metal horn the ore. Purple or antimony blende is tho mineral kermes
- BLESBOK. in the Cape colony an antelope with u white face.
- BLET, the German name for lend, bleyplotte
- being litharge, and blcywccss white lead. BLIGHT, damage or failure of a gi owing crop. BLIND, a Fiiii-sci-ccii or shade lor a window fitted within or without, and made of different kinds. A common jusidc'wondow-bllnd is a plain liangmg of union hollaud or linen; a wire blind is a short transparent frame of woven wire, gauze, or perforated zinc, painted, which Is cither plain, or let-tered and figured. Outside window blinds are known as Spanish, Florentine, Vene-tian, and shutter, inside blinds, Venetian, dwarf, spring patent, or common roller, There as also spring-blinds loi shop-fronts

and sky-lights, and iron rolling blinds for shop-windows.

- BLIND COAL. See ANTHRACITE
- BUNKERS, square pieces of leather fastened to the head-stall of a horse to make him look belore him instead of aside.
- BLISTERING FLT. See CANTHARIDES. BLISTERING PLASTER, a preparation of powdered cautharides upon adhesive plaster, to raise a blister on the skin.
- BLISTER STKEL, wrought iron which hns bll&ters on tho surface, owing to the evolution ol gas from tho interior of the bar.
- BLOATER, a commercial name for a slightly cured and smoked herring; bloaters are made into a p.iste for a breakfast relish.
- BLOCCO, Italian, paper and hair uted in paying the scams in a ship's bottom.
- BLOCK, a solid mass, a sup s bottom. BLOCK, a solid mass, a square stone placed diagonally on railway tracks, as a sup-port for the rails; in colonial parlance a l'icceotlaml; the wooden mould on which liuts are formed; a shaped piece of wood control proceeding to a single containingashcdvctravcrslui: on a spindle lor passing ropes through. Blocks arc of two kinds, made or morticed; the latter consisting of a single block, the former of several pieces. Block is also au interrup-tion or Ptoppago of vehicular traffic on a thoroughfare. In stereotype printing a wood block, or cut, is an engraved piece ol box-wood from which impressions can be taken.
- BLOCKADE, the oflicin closing of a port or coast during war, by guarding and watching it with vcs>cls of war to prevent com-mercial intercourse. Due notice is aiw ,iy.? legally given by proclamation to the mer-cantile world of the commencement and raising of a blockade.
- BLOCK-MACHINE, a complicated system of machinery for making the blocks and Blleaves required lor pulleys for uav.il pur-poses and shore use. The block ma-chinery in Portsmouth dockyard is tho most effective and perfect of Us kind. BLOCK-MAKER, one who makes blocks for
- pulleys. Ac BLOCK 'IIN, tin cast Into blocks or Ingots; ' tin ore which has been treated with copper and sulphuric acid, ami is ready lor smelting. Metal reduced from tho tin Btono or ore is less pure than that mado from stream or grain tin. A block of tin weighs about the sixth of a ton.
- BLONDE, a choice kind of silk lace, used by huties.
- BLOOD, the fluid which circulates In tho heart and blood-vessels of animals, which is used for many commercial purposes: it is stirred and run into casks for the UMI of sugur refiners; It is mado into animal charcoal; coagulated, it Is sold to callco-prmtcrs for dyeing Turkey red, and is chemically prepared for printers' use. In some of the agricultural districts it is employed as a fertilizer of land. Albumen is made from blood. See ALBUMEN and I>LACK Punniso.
- BLOOD-DRIKR, a preparcr of blood for the use of sugar refiners and other manufao> turen.

- BLOODHOUND, tho sleuth do?, n variety of the canine specie*, used for tracking in-dividuals by the acuteness of its scent. BLOOD-JUICE, the sap of a tree of Norfolk Island, which nukes an indelible marking inknown and is acid to be used as a due for
- ink, and is said to be used as a dye fur calicoes, &c.
- BLOOD PUDDING. See BLACK PUDDING
- WX>D-UOOT, a popular name for the fleshy
 iii₇'Mnes of *fi'ino'/warin Pnnadetutis*, which furnishes in alk.iloiri, considered to be an acrid emetic, with stimulant and narcotic powers; also for the root of *Oeum Canadense*, which has some reputa-tion ns a mild tonic.
- BLOOD-STONE, a dark-green stone with red spots, much used for sijrnet-nnjrs si kind of chaU-cdony; also this name tor a spe-cies of hard hematite used as a burnisher in several trades.
- BLOOM, a name given to the yellowish fawn-coloured deposit from the tanning liquor on the surface of the leather, and pene-trating to a slight deptti; a technical term in the iron districts Tor a muss of metal taken out of the furnace to be hammered.
- BLOOMEKT, the furnace from which a mass of iron is drought, to bo subjected to the forge hammer.
- BLOOM KAISIXS, a flnc quality of sun-drlcd gr.ipes
- BLOTTING-BOOK, BLOTTING-CASE, a book or pad with sheets ot unsized paper for drying the Ink on newly written documents
- ments. BLOTTING PAPER, unsized paper used for drying inked manuscripts. It is either white or colored, and some is specially prepared for chemical purposes: Swedish hitering paper is more tree tren im-purity than any other. BLOUSE, a sort of smock-frock or outer gar-ment, worn by workmen. BLOUSE, the Kronen n.unu lor short wool. BLOUSER a smelter of ting a plate of ting

- BLOUSSK, the Kronen numl for short wool. BLOWER, a smelter of tin: a plato of tin or iron, nftixed to the front of a chim-ney to incrc.isc the draught, and prevent Its smoking; a fan used on board Ameri-can river *tcam-boats, to increase the current ot ulr, and stimulate the combus-tion of the anthracite coal which i« burnt.
- BLOWIXG-MACHIXE MAKER, a manufacturer ot foryo and other large billows* apparatus.
- BLOW-PIPE, an important instrument, in the shai>c of a hullow tube, used by chemists and many workers in metals, to increase the heat of a tl.imc, and concen-trate It on a particular point. Large blow-pipes are blown by a bellows instead of the mouth.
- BI.OW-1'IPE MAKER, a manufacturer of blow-pipes for chemical ami otiicr purposes
- BLOW-TUIES, in the glass manufacture, hollow iron rods, five to six feet Ions, with which the workmen gather up tho fluid metal from tho. pot?, to blow and lorm It into the desired shape. BLUBBER, the cellular membrane in which the oil or fat of thu whole is operad
- the oil or fat of thu whale is encased, this name is also given to the thick fat casing of other sea-animals, before it 1* Dolled to extract the train olL

- BLUCHER, a kind of strong leather half **boot** worn by men imit boys.
- BLUB ASUKSTOS, a hyrirosllicate of Iron, in delicate fibres, ot an indigo blue color.
- BLUE-HACKS. II name for the North Ameri-can hi-rrmg *Clupeaelongata*; a variety of
- BLUE (LOTH, in Indian cotton fabric ship-ped from Madras. BLUE COPPER, an ore of copper, of an indigo
- blue colour.

- BLUE HUM WOOD, a fine lofty tree of Aus-tralia, the *Eucalyptus globiilus*, which Is chiefly u^{**}cd for shipbuilding purposes. BLUE-INK. See INK. BLUE-JOIIX, a miner's name for fluor-spar, an esteemed variety of Derbyshire marble, v lich is worked up into vases and other ornaments ornaments.
- BLUE LEAD. See GALENA. BLUE LIGHT, a kind ot firework or night-signal which throws out a vivid light visible at a great distance.
- BLUE PAINTS; ot these some of tho recognised commercial varieties arc celestial, Prussian, common verditer, refiners' ver-diter. and indigo.
- BLUE-PETEU, a square flag with a white centre and blue border, usually hoisted at the mast-head of u "hip to announce her intended departure tor sea.
- BLUE PILL, a preparation of mercury with confection of roses, liquorice root in powder, 11ml other substances; a common medicine.
- BLUE POLISHING-STOVE, a dark slate imported in small lengths for workers in silver, metal, &c, to polish off their work. BLUE-STONE, a common name for sulphate
- of copp-T. BLUF-VITKIOL, the sulphate of copper, which Is used medicinally and to burn off proud flesh, lor dyeing and clectrotyping.
- BLUIIAR, the Majay nime for brush-wood.
- BLUHOLTZ, a Uirman name tor logwood,
- the Nicaragua dyewood. iLUNDEUBUSs, a short gun with a large bore. DLUNIC, a Scotch name for heavy cotton cloth.
- BLUTEAU, the French name for a bolter or sieve.
- BOA, a fur or woollen comforter for the neck, worn by ladles. BOAR, a male pig.
- BOAR, a linate pig. BOARD, a term in carpentry, for all timber s.iwn into a less thickness than nine inches: when above that thickness it is culled plank. The term is also applied to a managing committee or body cf directors. [tuincd at fixed rate.
- HOARDER, a pensioner; one who is inaln-BOARDING-CLEBK. tlio servant of a custom-house agent or shipping tlrin, whose duty it is to communicate with vessels on their
- arrival in port BOARDING-HOUSE, a private hotel or lodging-house where meals arc supplied at agreed rates.
- BOARDING-PIKE, an offensive weapon used on board ship.
- BOARDING-SCHOOL, an educational establish-ment where children arc taught and boarded at fixed rates.

BOARD OFTRADE, the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council ot Trade. BOARD-WAGES, a money allowance Riven to

- hired servants in lieu of their customary meals, in order that they uuy provide food for themselves.
- BOAT, a small open or docked vessel, usually propelled by oars. There nre numerous kinds of boats, the cons; ruction and names of which differ, according to the service required of them: <u>Ihey</u> will be found described in their alphalictiral order
- BOAT-BUILDER, a person who designs or as-sists in the making of boat*, wherries, ski lid, and galleys*, of various kinds. BOAT-HOOK, a pole with a hook, used by
- boatmen.
- BOATMAN, a river seaman or waterman engaged in ferrying in harbour*. Ac BOAT-PLUG, the stopple in 11 boat's bottom
- by which the water shipped is let out when required.
- BOATSWAIN, a warrant officer in a vessel of Avar; in a mcichant ship a subordinate officer having charge of the sails and ropes and other gear.
- BOATSWAIN'S MATE, the assistant or deputy of a boatswain—in a man-of-war this functionary has to administer corporal punishment
- BOATSWAIN'S YEOMAN, the man who issues boatswain's stores In a man-of-war.
- BOB, a small leather-bull wheel used in Birmingham for polishing the bowls of spoons, &a; a mining name for the beam of an engine
- BOBBIN, a package or hank of Russian flax, made up according to quality in 0, 9 or 12 heads; a wooden pin to wind thread on; thin cord used by seinprn'sses i the brass reel or winder of a lace machine, with a narrow hollow surface for receiving the thread

BOBBIX-NET, a machine made lace.

- BOBBIN-NKT MACHINE, a very complicated piece of machinery for making laco net.
- BonsxiN, a kind of shoe made in France
- **BOBINEUBE**, one engaged In winding silk In France.
- BOBOL a preparation of food In the radflc islands.
- BOBSTATS, the rope which confines the bowsprit of a ship to the stem. BOCABAN, a line son of Spanish buckram.
- BOCASINE, a kind of calamanco or woollen stuff.
- BOCCALE, a liquid measure of Italy equal to about 2 English quarts but varying in diffircut places from 1J to 3J pints.
- BQCK ING, a coarse woollen; also a redherring.
- BOCOYA, a cask in Cuba, containing 30 imperial wine gallons. As a package for coflee, sug.ir, &c. the bocoya varies. The coflee cask is cither great or small, thio bocoya grunde containing 40 arroha«, and the bocoya pequino. 28. The sugnr cask holds from 60 to 54 arrobas, and the cask for molasses, 110 gallons.
- BODA, (Hindustani,) a buffalo. HODKGA, a wineyault in Spam.
- BODKOAGK, warehouse rent. [coasts. BODIAH, a sea- hih caugenton the Spanish

- BODICE, the nppcr part of a lady's dress. BODKIN, a printer's tool for picking lettcia out of a column or page in correcting: a (•harp-pointed steel iustrumentfor piercing holes, used by book-binders and others; a large aved buint pointed threading peedla large-eyed blunt-pointed threading needle used by tailors, sempstresses, stayinakere, and others.
- BODLE, a small coin: a Scotch penny. J.ODOCAL, a kind ot Spanish black grapes.
- lioDT, thickness; a printer's term for the size of the shank of type.
- BODY-COAT, a gentleman's swallow-tailed dre»s-coat.
- BODY-MAKER, a workman who makes the bodies of carriages
- BODY-VARNISH, a thick and quick drying copal varnish used for carriages and oilier
- objects requiring to be polished. BOERBOOX, the Hottentot name for the legumes of a species *ot'JSchotea*, which are eaten when young
- **BOESSE**, a French chisel.
- BQGASSIEKIES. a name in the Danublan provinces for trimming, hosiery, and other small goo is.
- BOGETA, the Spanish name for a kind of herring.
- BOGHEAD CITAKCOAL, the refuse of the Tor-banehill mineral after the gas is extracted, which is used by gardeners and others as an absorbent of gaseous matters and offensive odours.
- BOG-IRON OBK, a peroxide of iron. BOHAR, an Arab weight about the tenth part of u ton.
- BOHEA, a kind of black ten. Bon ME:,, a m«>ney ot account In Prague equal to three kreutzers, or about one penny.
- BOIARD, a hand barrow for fish used in France.
- BOILED OIL, A drying oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed oil, till it Is dissolved.
- BOILER, A pot or caldron; a cast or wrought iron tank or vessel to hold water for gene-rating into steam. Boilers are of various shapes, globular, cylindrical, waggon-shaped, or rectangular and tubular; some-times for chem Ua and other purposes they are wrought of copper. Also a cooking vessel or culinary sauce-pan.
- BoiLER-MAKKii, a manufacturer of Iron boilers lor steam engines.
- BOILKII PLATES, fiat sheets of iron used for making boilers, tanks, bridges, vessels, dec.
- BOILING-HOUSE, the building on a suuar plantation allotted to the preparation ot the cane juice into sugar.
- Bois, the French name for wood, hois de brdler is firewood; bois de construction building timbiT, bois de U'inture dye-wood.
- BoiscnEXE, a name in St. Domingo for the wood of *liignoma longissima*, applied to ship-building purposes.
- BOISSEAU, the old French bushel or decalitre, which, by the new measures of France, is 12} litres, equal to 763 English ciji'ic inches, or rather mure than a third of an Imperial bushel. As a superficial measure, this boisscnu was equal to 0.04 asie, but it varied in dill ere nt localities, and also accoiding to the grain measured.

BOISSRLER, an agrarian measure formerly used In France, varying from 6050 square feet of Pans, to 9375 teec.

- BOISSKLIKK, Ihe French name for a turner in wood.
- BOISSON, a liquid measure In the old metrical system of France, the «i^lth part of n Freud) pint, the pint being nearly equal to an English quart; a common draught wine made from the marc or husks of grapes, by throwing water upon them and pressing them afresh.
- BOISSONS, the general French term for drinkables, as wine, spirits, beer, Arc BOKA, a leathern bag or bucket for drawing
- water in the East.
- BOKHARA CLOVKU, a nnmo Riven to the *MelUotus arborea*, a fodder pl.mt which prows so tieely as to yield five or six cuttings of green herbage in a season. It also furnishes a strong fibre.
- BOKKENA, the name for a corn-bag in some parts of India.
- BOLA. a licngalcse name for the fibre of *Hibiscus tihaceus*, closely allied to the Mahoe tree ut the West Indies.
- BOLAS, stone or iron balls attached to the ends of a twisted leather cord, used by the Gauchos and Patapomans fur catching cattle and horses by entangling their lets.
- BOLAUR, a nasal trinket worn by the native women ol India.
- BOLAXINDAS, small cakes shipped from Portugal to the river Gambia and other parts of Western Africa,

- BOLCHEN, the (icrmiin name for codfish. BOLX, a hydratcd silicate of alumina; a friable argillaceous earth, which forms a paste, when moistened with water. The red or Armenian bolo is u>cd as a tooth powdor and for giving a colour to tooth-powder, and for giving a colour to sprats when pickled ;is anchovies, or potted as paste for a breakfast relish. Powdered bole is used as an absor-bent application sprinkled over ulcers. In time of scarcity this and other unctuous earths have been used in some countries as a mechanical substitute for food..
- BOLÉAII, a small covered boat u»ed on the Ganges. [moulding. BOLECTION, a builders term for a fancy BOLETA. a Spanish name for cigarettes, or (ut tobacco rolled in small pieces of paper.

BOLRY-OIL. an undefined East Indian oil. BOLIDE, a native ore of iron.

- BOLL, a measure for com In Scotland, prior
- to the introduction of the imperial system of weights nnd iwa-ure*. In the flour or weights find iwa-ure*. In the flour measures at present m use the boll or half sagk is considered equal to 140 lbs avoir-dupois, mid is divided into 10 stones or pecks. The boli of pease and beans weighs 2801b. ? of oats 2f.4 in.; oi barley about 3J0 lbs.; of oatmeal 1401' a.
- BOLLARD, a large post to «ccnre hawser* to. BOLLICO, a small loaf or en ke made In Spain
- of riour, sugar, milk, and egg*. BOLLS are the pericarp seed-vessels of <u>flax</u>^{*} and cotton Inclosed in the hull or Bhell.
- BOLOGNA STONE, a ponderous spar and a phosphorescent variety of sulphate of barytes.

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- BOLOGNA SAUSAGK, a polony made of bacon, veal, and pork fat.
- BOLOGNINI, a copper coin of Ttaly, from 80 to 100 going to the scudo or dollar, according to the locality. It Is also called a soldi. St>e UAJOCTIIO.
- BOLSA, in Spanish a piece of money; also the exchange or place of business for money-changers nnd dealers.
- BOLSTER, a long pillow or cushion staffed, with Hocks, hair, or feathers, <kc, a tool for punching holes, and making bolts.
- BOLT, a compact parcel or roll of canvas containing about 40 yards, 24 inches m width, or 28 ells, and weighing about 28!bs.; a bolt of bilk is a long narrow roll; a fastening an iron or brass bar for securing a door.
- BOLT AND SCREW MAKER, a manufacturer of these article* in the hardware districts.
- BOLT-BOAT, a Mrongly built boat, fitted to encounter rough and stormy seas.
- BOLT-CCTTER, a shaper of bolts.
- P.OLTKR, the machinery of a flour-mill, set fn motion for separating the flour from the bran.
- BOLTING-CLOTTIS, wire, hair, nnd other sieves of different degrees of fineness, used by millers for dressing or sifting flour and meal.
- BOLT ROPE, a rope sewed to the edges of sails to strengthen them and prevent their splitting.
- BOMB, a cast-Iron projectile or combustible shell; a mortar vessel.
- BOMIIARDE, the French name for a bomb
- BOMBARDE, the French hame for a bomb vessel or gun-boat; a Maltese boat.
 BOMBAY CANDY. See CANDY.
 BOMBAY DUCK, a name in India for the liummalo fish when exported in a dried state; large quantities arc also consumed fresh. See RUMMALO.
 BOMBAY-MAUND. See MAUND.
 BOMBAY SHELLS a name in India for the

- BOMBAY SHELLS, a name In India for the Cassis ru/a imported at Bombay in largo quantities field Zanzibar, and re-shlpped to England, and to France for cutting cameos.
- BOMBAZET, a -woollen material of various colors, woven, plain, or twilled.
- BOMBAZINE, a dress material for ladies, made ot silk and wor>ted, the warp being of the former, this welt of the latter. It was formerly largely made at Norwich, but has now gone out of fashion.
- BoMitic Ann, a chemical product obtained by distilling bilk with sulphuric acid.
- BOMB-KETCH, a small vessel strengthened with large beams, for carrying mortars to throw shells In bombarding a town or fort.
- SON, the French name for a debenture, bill, or bond.

BONANZA, the Spanish nnmc for a dividend. MONBONNIKRR, a French sweetmeat box. MONBONS, bugar pltlms or small confections.

- BOND, an engagement in which a jpartv's le-al responsibility Is involved with pecuniary M'curuy; an executed deed given for a debt.
- BONDED STORE-KEEPER, the owner of a warehouse, or tture, where exciseable articles, or goods subject to customs duty, are permitted to be kept in bond,

- BONDED WAREHOUSE, a storehouse where goods liable to customs duty may be lodged !n bond without pnyment of the
- duty until they are removed or cleared. BON ISE TUESOR, a French Treasury bond, or government security bearing a varying *topplc. rate of interesr.
- BONDON, the French name for a burg or BONDONNUJLE, a French cooper's tool lor boring.
- BOND-SERVANT, a slave, or one bound to the service of another.
- BONDSMAN, one who is bound or gives secu-rity for the f:\ithlul performance of any contract or money payments, duo lrom another. See BAIL.
- BONDUC-NUT-OIL, an East Indian oil, obtained from the seed of tiuilandia lionduc.
- BONE-ASH, calcined bones reduced to a powder, u«ed for burnt hartshorn, for sugar refining, and lor making_cupeK
- BONE-BLACK, u nuino for animal chat coal, the carbonaceous substance which re-mains alter the calcination of bones In close vessels.
- BONE BOILER AND CBUSIIKR, one whio receives und prepares huues for various purposes, lor manufacturers' and agriculturists' úse.
- BONE-DOST, ground bones used for manure. BONE-EAirmi, the phosphate of June, or resi-
- due ot bonés which have been calcined.
- BONE-GRUBBER, an itinerant who collects bones from tho gutters and ash-heaps, Ac, for sale.
- BOXES, the solid supports forming the skele-ton ortramework of the bodies of animals, which enter largely into lomnnTce for which enter largely into joinini (ce for manufacturing purposes, being employed by cutlers, turners, &a; for manure and for making animal charcoal, also for gela-tine, lor the size used by dyers and finishers of fustians, velveteens, Ac.
- BONE-WASTE, the du*t or refuse of bones, after the gelatine has been extracted by the bone boilers, extensively used for manure.
- BONGKAL. See BITNCAX.
- BON-OROS, a locul name In Prussia for a money of account worth about ljd., tho 24th part of a rixdolhir or thaler.
- BoNiiAM, the mimo lor a small pig In Ireland.
- BONIQAR. a kind of round white fig grown in Spain.
- JtoNrrn. tho name of a fish, the Wiimnui *pelamis*, the sun-dried flesh of which is a staple commodity In the Maldives. When properly cured it is as hard as horn, and Is cut for export Into pieces of a few
- ounces weight. BONNET, a lady's covering for the head. Bonnets are made of different materials according to season and fashion, as bilk, straw, lače, crape. Ac.
- BONNET-BLOCK MAKER, a turner who makes wooden shapes lor straw-bonnets to bo pressed on.
- BONNET-BOX, a kind of paper or thin wooden band-box.
- BONNET-CLEANER, a person who carries on the trade of bleaching and renovating bonnet*.

- BOO
- BONNET-MAKER, a maker cf ladles' bonnetf either a modiste or milliner, or a strawbonnet maker.
- BONNET-PEPi'hit, a species of capsicum.
- BoNNET-pitE&bLit, one who irons and shapes straw bonnets.
- BONNET-SHATE MARER, a manufacturer of willow squares, or of net and other loun-dntlons for ludici' bonnets.
- BONNET-WTKE .MAKER, a worker In wire, who prepares sliapcs and trimmings for ladies' bonnets.
- BONNIER, *a.* Dutch nnd Flemish land mea-Huru, of verv variable txtcut, ranging from 81 to 1373 French ares.
- BONNY VIS, B I I-NO YI&TA, the name in Bar-bados nnd other part*ol the \\c*t Indies for varieties of *Lablub*, a kind of pul&c
- BONTEN, a narrow woollen stuff.
- BOOACA, a n.imc in sonic of the P&dflc iblanrit forsuinc.
- BOOIIOOT, a weight in the Sunda I-lcsof 5 cattie»; the twentieth nan ot a j.icul, or
- Gjib. avt-irdupoi.s. *S<e* UAJIBOO. BOOK, a bound collection ot printed leaves or sheets, or ot blank or ruled paper.
- BOOK AND CAIID-I-.DOE GILDI'H AND MARBLER, a workman who ornamcuts aud liiiibhes off the edges of books, iVsc
- BOOKBINDER, one % ho attends to the bind-ing ot books in i loth or leather, stltchiug the sheets, covering and lettering, ifcc.
- BOOK-BINDER'S CLOTII-SRKEK. one who pre-pares coloured slumped cottons for bindinz.
- BooK-BiNDKit's MATERIAL DF.AI.ER, a tradesman who keep*, a supply of tho tools, fittings, ami essentials for the business of book-b ncliug.
- BOOK-BINDER'S I'LOUGH-KNDTR MAKER, » manuf.itturiT of the shaving plane or cutting tools for trimming or plough-ing the edges of the leaves of books, pu/>cr, Ac.
- **BOOK-BINDER'S-FRESS MAKER**, a carpenter who prepares presses for the Use of the book-lunder.
- BOOK-HINDER'S TooL-crrTER AND EN-**GKAVKK**, u nmnulucturer of metal tools for ornamenting book-covers.
- BOOK-CASE, tin article of furniture for a lihrury or sitting room, generally glazed to preserve the books lrom du>t. BooK-DEitT, a char^'o for goods supplied, or
- work .ind labor done, entered in the ledger of a tradesman, or piofcssional man.
- BOOK-EDGE LOCK AND CLASP-MAKER, a mechanic who prepures locks and fasten-ings lor private ledger?, pocket-buoks.
- BOOKING-OFFICK, a place where passengers or parcels aro booked lor sea or land transit
- BOOK-KEEPER, an accountant, or one who lias charge of the books in a bank or buslmss establishment.
- BOOK-UARKER, a place-marker of ivory bone, ribbon, &c, lett in a book by readers.
- BOOK MUSLIN, a plain and clear fabric woven lor working in the tambour; a thin kind of
- muslin. o^w which there are several kinds made, for dre&ws, curtains, dec, as saccharlllo, tarlatan, lcno, AC

- BOOK-POST, the facility offered for forwanl-in? printed matter and lumtiimped jtutjlica-tions by the malls In the United Kinft'loin and to che Colonies at certain low rates.
- BOOKS, In a general scnttc, printed volumes, which furnish exieiisiveeinployraent I in their inaliu tact are, and sale. Besides the homo circulation, fi (Treat m;my are exported, and many foreign book* arc OgQt Into tlic kingdom ior sale and to order.
- BUOKSKI.I.ER, a dealer in books, who frcqufiitiy combines the business of publisher and ;tre many class-.j-rs who confine their huone particular branch .of literature us law, medicin<\ divinity, <fcc
- JOOK-STALL. 1111 exposed stand for books at :t shop-window or railway sutioii, Jic,
- BOOK-TRADE. 1 tie business of printing and publishing books, a most important br of London trade, which employs a kirf, o capital and a numerous class of renders, 10 and retail, termed booksellers, who B8 of nuw und second-hand books.
- BOOK-WORK, a printer's term for thn composition or settln of ty; le for ttio pages of oolea.
- BOOLE, the local name for a spotted shell In the i'aci&c inlands.
- BOOLGAKKA, a nanvi for varieties of Mack and blue-eared sv-aiiiy wheat grown urouud tlio sea of AzoC
- ft name lorgum, pitch, or any other also for the huse. uf tin; coco-nut
- BOOM, a projecting sparing is a ship run out daft, as a Jib-boom on the bowsprit, stuildin^-sail hooin to the yards, &c.; the hard straw of Hax.
- BOOMERANG, a peculiar shaped native AHS-
- trallan missile which recoils v. h«n thrown; a steain screw-propeller tutud ou thu same principle.
- Boos, a name fur the shove or central woodlikc p;irt ot the ilax ii
- BOOPK, the bpimish mime for a species of whale.
- BooiuuiA, a pure Rum obtained in the East from Bomoax malabarieum. BOORKE. ; In SimJh lor the pollen of
- a species of Typha, which, like ihut of Lycopodium, is inflammable.
- ORANS, a name in India for the wood of Bo tiie Hhododt-ndron arboreum.
- IlOOSJOOKE, BOBJOOKE, 11 IKimO piV-11
- glass beads of vario is ooloora. which are used aa small money in Abyssinia. BOORKA, a Circassian felted eii'tli.
- Boonnous, a woollen cloak with capuchin and without sleevt'3. worn by the Arabs.
- Boosa, an Indian man e for chair or chopped straw for cattle provender.
- Boos SAT, tho Arabic name for a rug or car-
- Boorga, the Arabic name for a bungalow or rest house.
- BOOT the French nnme for a Baltic sloop; wine measure of Antwerp consisting of 152 stoops or about s.1 gallons; the space under the box-seat of a coach, whew small parcels are put. See HOOTS.

- BOOT-BACK, tho hinder lo; itlieroflong boots, whicii is ofl en t ni uorted from the Continent n-jifiy shaped for making u>.
- BOOT-IILOCKEB, a division of the boot and aaofl trade nooT-Di.ocitixG-MACin>n% a contrivance for
- **Str-.'telling leather tor men's hoots.**
- BOOT-CLOSICR, one who sews together the upper leather of boots.
- BOOT-COUNTER -MAKER, a workman who ilts the stiff padding and leather at tho lower part of thu boot-hack.
- BOOT-CKIMI'ER, tin operative who crinkles potent liMthcr lor hoots and *noes on a kind of]
- BOOTEE, n ivlilto spotted Dacoa muslin.
- BOOT-GEAM, 11 common Imlkinnameiortha seeds of Cicer arittinvm.
- IIOOTII, a large canvas tent, or pavilion.
- BOOT-HOOKS, holdfasts for drawing long boots on the fleet.
- BOOT-JACK, a contrivance for taking off long boots by a pressure it the heel.
- BOOT-LACK, a uc of silk, leather or other material for fastening boots.
- BOOT-LACE-MAKiiK, a preparer of cords and laces tor IHA
- BUOT-LAST. See BOOT-TJIEE; BOOT-PEG-MAKKtt, a workman who prepares
- wooden or metal pega lor the shoe trado. Boor-racfi[^] a si.;ud to hung boots and shoes on.
- BOOTS, leather coverings or protections for the feet; a comnum name lor the m |''irtur, inefiscnger, or shoe-black ai an Inn.
- Boor-TDp-MAKint, one who makes tops for hunting-boots and UveiyaervantB^T hoots.
- BOOT-TOTPINO, the process of scraping a vessel's bottom to clear it from accuniti-iated weed, &.C., and d.iuhln; it with tuliow, orsonn? other mixture.
- BOOT-TREE, an instrument for stretching the ie? or a b IOL
- BOOT-TIU'.H-MAKKR, a manuf;tcturcr of stretch-
- BOOZA, tho Arahic name ii>r b<
- BOPAU, a sum!! canoe in the Pacific islands, hollo wed from the trunk of a tree.

- BOQCET, a kind of shovel used In I'rancc. BOQi'iN, u co;ir-e sort of Spanish ba BOKA. tin- iiiiui<>> name lor tho *Dotichos Cojan*, aeotnmon iml.se, also call liiitfo; a sack used lit India lur liolding
- BOIIA CIC ACID, a scaly saline sur stance, f Dund native in tile Ingoons of Toscany and in some minerals; wli,< h is chiefly use i to !)ine with soda (or the purpoftc of tormina borax, it c insists of the element Boron united with oxr«cn.
- the biborate of st>da. This salt Is lar:eiy imported from India under the name of linca). ana after piiriflcatiim forin^ the roflned borax of commerce. It Is chietly used tis a flux for meuls, nnd a constituent of tho gazes r porcela I
- BOKBI or Ilt[^]uii, H copper com tn Egypt; also a nioiK[']V of account in Tunis; the tiKhth pitrt of ii medino, 40 mcdinlmak-Ingone plasta
- BORUAPILLO, n Spanish name for doubleflowerwi talluty.

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BORDEREAU, the French namo for an accou.it. BORDEIUJS, a small dairy or form In Frnticc. BORDIUUE, a French trawl (or takum fish.

- BORE, the hollow cavity or culitircof a pieca of ordnance; the Inside of the bum-1 of small arms; a tidul wave or urei.c rush of the sea nt the entrance of rivers, or ¹ in havs and harbours.
- BORECOLE, a winter cabbflpe.
- BOHELL, a timber measure on the Malabar coast, the 12th part of a covid, or 1} inch when the timber is siwed. but only j of fin Inch when tlic timber is miiiiwn. *Xte* BORREL.
- BORER, a -workman employed la wellsinking.
- BORILLA, a rich copper ore In du*t.
- BORING, an operation for obtaining water, or tor ascertaining the cumpusluuu ui a soil.
- BORING-MACHINE, tho apparatus us«d in seeking fur water In the soil; a riitilng or edged tool for sni<ntii>n<; the iiiitmul surface of ca9t-iron cylinders. See lioni.va TOOL hi Supplement.
- Bouox, the bare of boraclc add.
- BOKJOOKE. See BOOKJOOKR.
- BOUON'A, a sort ot gram urown in Spain.
- BOKONIA, a Spanish dish made of apples,
- pumpkins, and green capsicums.
- ed Indian rubber.
- BORREL, BOKKLL, a name for tho Malabar inch; tho kole ot 21 barrels answers to about 29 English niches; in Travuucoro the borrel is nearly 1} Kn^libh inch.
- BoitRO, a duty laid on sheep m ^pain. BoiteKNHALLE, It COlltill-Illill I'XChaillfC hall
- or meeting-place lor merchants
- BORSTEX, the German nauu' for bridles. BOSCAGE, the food obtained 1>y swine and cattle in lorests, such as aconis, nueclimnst, pig-nuts, Ac,
- BOSH, stuff; a trade namo for mixed or adulterated butter.
- BOSHAII, a kind of silk handkerchief niailo in Turkey.
- Boss, a master in the United States, who takes in work at his own houso fioni a m.mul.ielurer, mid employs otiiers tu execute it.
- BOSSK, n liquid mnamtrc of Switzerland, equal to 20118 English gallon*. BOTANY BAT OAK, a lucai num- for never.il
- Bpccics ot *Casuanna* glowing In >ew South Wales, the wood oi winch is ornamental, and well adapted lor mlaying w.d marquetry. It is oi a Unlit yiUowi.>li brown colour often marked with 8uu:(red veins.
- BOTANY BAT GUM, a name for tin- mm
- acroules of the druggist*, a yclUiw Mf r.-.l resin yielded by Xanthorrlwea hastiti.s, and arborea in Australia.
- BOTABGO, tlie spawn m tlic mullet curwl, whicli Is ot a d< cp reddish bruwu; tlu- bust comes troin Tunis.
- BOTGHEU. a rougli or unskilled workman,
- a busser. BOTEI.HO, a small river nnd coast.hi-,' sloop used in the Persian Ciulf.
- BOTSCHKA, tho butt or pipo ot Iiussla, »

- liquid measure containing 40 vedros, and equal to rather more than 108J imperial gallons.
- BOTTA, a vcrv variable liquid measure in the Italian States, in some towns only 106 wine gallons; in others as much as 246 gallons.
- **BOTTAJO**, the Italian nnmo for a cooper.
- BOTTR. the French name for a boot; a truss or bundle.
- UOTT-HAMMER, a wooden block with a long bent helve or handle, and having channel or iiutings under its face used to boat flax.
- BOTTLE, an earthenware or glass vessel oi
- various sizes fur holding liquors. BOTTLE-BOOTS, strong leather cases fox holding bottles in the process of curbing,
- BOTTLE-GLASS, the commonest kind of green glass
- BoTTLE-r.ocRD, the fruit of the Lagenana *vubjuris.* The hard nnd tough rind, cleared ot the pulp and «ccds, is used like the cal.i bash tor ready-made bowls and vessels for holding water.
- BOTTLE-JACK, a mechanical clock-work contrivance for roasting, the machinery of which being wound up, keeps the sus-pended joint revolving before the fire.
- BOTTLE-LABELS, suspensory name plates (or u mi: or spirit bottles.
- BORICACHA, ih'' Portuguese name for smok- | BOTTLE -MANUFACTUBEH, a glass-blower who makes bottles.
 - BOTTLE-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in glass bottles.
 - BOTTLE-MOULD-MAKER, one who manufactures iron moulds in which bottles are blown to a regular sizn und shape.
 - BOTTLE-RACK, a wooden frame with open shelves to place bottles on to drain.
 - KoTTLK-sciiKw. See CORK-SCREW.
 - BOTTLE-STAND, a liquor frame; a cruet-stand; a wooden rest for draining bottles after they have, been washed.
 - BOTTLING PLIERS, a kind of pincers for fastening wire over tho corks and necks oflxittles.

BOTTOMING. See nAMAsmco.

- BOTTOMRY-BOND, a mortgage or pledge of a ship as sicurity for the lepayment ot money advanced to the master or owner, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecuto his voyage. If the ship be lost the lender loses the whole of Ids money. Set **HYPOTHECATION***
- Horn^{*}, an Indian namo for the husk or chuff of grain, also the 04th part of the coin formerly known as tlic pagoda.
- BOUCANKR, a.French term for drying and smoking meat, fish. Ac. HOUCAS.S'.N. the French name for bunting.
- UOUCAUT, the French muno lor a largu cu>k or lio^she.id.
- BOUCHARDS (French), a sculptor's chlscL
- IJouaiEs-A-FEiT, tho French name for eannou or artillery; guru: of all kinds. Boucuix, a French term for tho extreme
- bre.nl tli of a ship.
- BOUCHON, the French term for a stopple or

cork; a low public house. BouDiNiEit, the French name for a maker Bot Miu>ineN black puddings, Ac.

i'hL'i''u dustman or scavenger in FraiMQi

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BOUGIE, a surgical Instrument; the French

- name for a wax candle. Boi'GiE AND CATHETER-MAKER, a manu-facturer of surgical instruments for delicate operations on the urethra, «fce,
- BOUILLI, a French name lor boiled meat, generally beef.
- BOULAKGER, a baker in France, one who makes or sells bread.
- **BOULDERS**, a speci<s of rounded flint stones collected on the Sussex shores, in the first instance for ballast and transport to the northern ports, when they are forwarded to the Potteries.
- **BOULL**, a Siamese teapot.
- BOULICHE, the French name for a large earthenware vessel used at sea.
- BOUNCING-BET, a comm on name In America lor the soap-wort {Haponaria otficinaUs), which by sonic Is considered superior as an alterative to sar»apurilla.
- BOUNTY, a bonus or premium given by some countries on the importation or exportation of certain commodities, in order to encourage and promote special trad s and avocations. France grants a bounty to her fishermen. Also an advance or sum granted to recruits for the army.
- BOUNTY EMIGRANT, one who receives a pas-sage wholly or partially paid out of the colonial land tumR
- BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, warrants of the United States (lovernment, entitling the holders to selections of land In various western states and territories of the Union
- BOUQUET, (French), a nosegay or a bunch of flowers; an agreeable flavor or perfume. The bouquet is the pleasant perfume and etheric flavor of choice wine* HougrET-'-oLDMi, a lady's ornamental metal hand-support for flowers.
- BOURBINE, a copper coin and money of ac-count in Tunisi the twelfth part of an asper. [France.
- BOURDIN, a variety of peach grown in BOURDON, a French printing terra for an "out." or omission from the copy.
- BOURGEOIS, an Intermediate-sized typo between brevier and long primer. 102 lines occupying about a loot; a French citizen or burgess; n landlord.
- BOIJBJIELIER, the French name for a collar or harness maker.
- BOURSE, a name given In France, and some other parts of the Continent, lo I he moneymarket or Stock-Kxi-lhinuc. where tho merchants and agents de change meet for monetary transactions.
- BOUSE, a term for lead oru in some of Its sUfes of mechanical preparation.
- **BODSSOLE**, a French marine compass.
- BooTAmocra, caviar or pickled flsh spawn. £M BOTABGO.
- BOUTEILLAGK, a tax on wine In France. DOUTIQUIEB, a French shopkeeper; a tradesman.
- BOUTBE, another name for the dow, an Arabian coasting vessel.
- Bouw, an Eastern lund measure of TOO «quai c
- llhcmsh rods, »1-75 acre. See UAIIU. IJOVKLLO, a Tertian coin ol twelve abushecs, about fifteen shilling*

- BOVEY-COAL, fossil wood, impregnated with bitumen or petrokum and containing pyrites and alum.
- Bow, a bent piece of wood u*ed for archery, made of lancewood or yew; nho a small stick furnished with hair for pin in u' the violin, Ac; the sharp or rounded front part of a vessel.
- BOWKR ANCHOR, a working anchor, one to which the cable is bent; the must eilec*-tivc or reliable anchor ol .1 ship.
- BOWIE KNIFE, a large sharp knife often nsed as a dagger or oflcu&ivu weapon in the United Status.
- BOWLINE, a particular rope in a ship.
- BOWLINE-KNOT, a kind ol fastening which forms a loop on a rune that will not slip.
- BOWLS, smooth round heavy wooden balls, used for playing on a bowling-green. ROW-PEN, a metallic ruling pen.
- BOWSTRING HEMI*, a name given by Drc Koxburth to the strong silky fibres of tho Sanseveira zeylanica, a liliacious plant, because the natives of the Ea&t make their best bowstrings ol it.
- BOWSTRING-MAKER, one whomokcs hatters' bow strings, strings for archery bows, «fec.

BOWYER, a maker of archery bows.

- BOWYEUS' COMPANY, one ol the livery companies of the city of London.
- Box, a receptacle of any kind, large or small, made of various materials, wood, paper, tin, iron, mill-board, «cc. Thus then: are tea-chebts, trunks, packing-cases, deed boxes, MiufT-hoxes, pill-boxes, luclfer-match boxes, &c; a division ot'u printer's letter case.
- BOX-COAT, a thick over-coat for driving, sometimes with licav.) capes to carry off the ram.
- BOX-IBON, a laundress's smoothing Iron, containing a heater in' a ca<e, differing in this respect from a flat-iron which Is Itself heated.
- Box-KEtPÉit, an attendant at a theatre or
- other place of public, uiuusemeiit. Box-WOOD, a pale yellow Hue-grained wood, exceedingly valuable, to the turner— chiefly obtained from the *Iluxus bniettrira* of which about 7000 tons are annually brought from the Mediterranean ports, ft is used for wood engraving, 111 iihenmtical and musical instruments Ac. The boxwood of India Is the *liuxus emarginata*. A good deal of box-wood Is prown In this country. The American box-wood is the Cornusjtorida.
- BOYA, a Spauiali mning termfor a rich lode.
- BOYAM. a native Australian name for tho bulbous roots of certain orchids, es-teemed for tho viscid mucilage they contain.
- BOYE, an Indian aromatic wood.
- BOYÉR, a smack; a Flemish vcsscL
- IloYN, a chcese-vaL
- BOZZA, a liquid measure of Italy. In the Ionian Isles 30 bozz'' make a wine barrel of 18 English gallons.
- BOZZOLO, in Italy a certain quantity of corn or meal claimed by the miller lur grinding.

- BHAACK, a Russian establishment for officially inspecting mid certifying the quality and denomination of flax and some othrr stnplc exports. Hraack of some goods implies the second quality or refuse. BRA ACKERS, official inspectors selected by the Kus*sim and foreign merchants from principal of the basic left eith
- ninongst merchant[^] who have left oil⁺ tiade, whose duty it is to examine and report upon the quality of good* to be shipped.
- BRABANT ELL. a measure of length used In the Prussian States about J ot an EnplMi yard. The common German ell is only 21 £ inches.
- BRACA, a nnmc for the fathom In Portu-gal; the land hracu is about 2% J yard*, but the marine bruca is only 1*80 English vard*
- BRACCIO. the Italian name for the ell, a variable cloth measure of Austria and the Paphl States rallying from 21 to 27 imperi.il inches.
- BRACE, an iron holdfast or tie, a carpenter's tool lor drilling and boiling; a rope at-tached to the yard of a ship for moving it; a name in some of the mining districts for the mouth ot a shaft.
- BRACK AND BELT-MAKES, a manufacturer ot these articles.
- BRACEIJST, a lady's armlet of ornamented shell, mctiil, beads, «fcc The manufacture and sale of decorative ornaments for ladies forms an important item of jewellers' trade.
- BRACKS, articles of male attire worn across the shoulders to suspend the trousers.
- BRACTIR, a cloth measure in Switzerland, which varies in length in diflereat cantons.
- HUACHYTYPE, « vnriotv of calcareous ppar.
- BRACKET, U curved or angular wooden or iron stay or support for shelves.
- BRADOON, BRIDOON, a kind or Mt for horses; the snulic and rein of a military bridle.
- BRADS, small short nails with a very slight head.
- BitAUMis'a READS, a name given In India to the spherical corrugated seeds of species of *hivcocarpus*, which are use! by the Brahmin priests; they arc ako "made into necklaces, bracelets, &c. which are much admired, and fetch a high price whon capped with silver when capped with silver.
- BRAID, a sort of plaited, twisted, or woven trimming used to ornament garments.
- BRAID-COMB, a lady's back-comb lor the hair.
- BRA ID-MAKER, a manufacturer of trim* minus.
- BRAILS, ropes attached to the foot or lower corner of ships' sails for hauling them up to the yards to facilitate furling them.
- BRAIKT>, a Scottish term tor the vigorous growth of young plants. BUAI^E. amaine for small coal or charcoal
- in Franco.
- BRAKE, a drag npnlled to the wheels of carriages to chock their velocity; also a machine fitted with wooden swords or teeth for dressing flax; the handle of a ship's pump.

- BRAKESMAN, a servantin a mllway carriage who np;>lus the wooden brake to the rim of the wheels by a hand lever to check the speed.
- BRAHAH-LOCK, a peculiar lock, constructed by the ingenious locksmith whose name it bears

BRAMAII-PRESS, a hydrostatic press

- BUAK, the refuse of the exterior husk of wheat in grinding, which, besides its nutritious properties, has some commercial value in fanning. In calico-printing, for filling dolls, cushions. <fcc
- BRANCADA, the Spanish name for a dragnet.
- BRANCH, the metal piece screwed on to the end of the holse of a fire engine, carrying the jet at its termination
- BRAND, properly an indelible mark mado with a hut iron on a caBk or case, but also applied to the distinguishing marks on cattle and sheep. Some kinds of goods as Scotch herrir-d, American flour, salt provixion*, Jfcc, b«ar an official br.ind as a test of their good quality, after having been supervised and examined. The government brand for naval stores is the broad arrow. Articles of foreign manufacture (rearing the private brands or trade-marks of limifrh manuiacturcn, are not allowed to be imported here.
- BRANDING-IRON, ISRANDER, the metal band tool with whicli cusks and cuttle, <kc., are branded.
- BRAND-MARKS, distinguishing letters or characters burnt on the coats of domestic animals, logs of timber, &c to claim and Identify thorn.
- BRANDT, a distillation from llpht-coloured wines and the skins of gr.ipes, manufactured chiefly in the South of Europe; the trade in tins spint being very large. Cognac is the purest, oldest, and palest brandy. British brandy is a cheaper compound of rectified spirits.
- BRANDY PAUNKK, a diluted alcoholic bever-aire iu India; brandy and water.
- BRANK, a provincial name for buckwheat. liiiAORDiTE, a red silver ore.

- Hi:AS, the Malay name for rice. BRASAPA, a Spanish land meubure, equal to 72-33 Knglisli inches.
- BRASIEV. a pan for holding live coals; a stew-j>.in, a canm-kettle.
 BRASS, un alloy of zinc and copper. In the proportion of about one part of zinc to four of copjwr. It is uacd lor watch work, kitchen un UMIS, .tc
- BRASSAGE, a»uw levied to pay the expenses of coinage.
- BHASSE. : I short ell used at llasle, equal to 21-41 English Inches. The French brasse is 088 English fathom.
- BRA&SKS, sepulchral engravincrs on brass, set into church pavements, Jtc.
- BRASSEUR. the French name fur a brewer.
- UitASs-FisisnER, a workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.
- BRASŜ-FOUNDER, one who casts brass
- BKASSIN, the name lor a brewer's copper to Francé.
- BRASS PLATE MAKER, a manufacturer of door plates, &c, of brass.

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- BHASJ-KCXF, lengths or thin metat u-ed by ncwspai>ercolamii»i also ibr page rules ami table work. In book print
- **BKASS-BUU** CUTTER, ft preparer of oolmnn and other metal rules, for tUe use of .printer*.
- BRASS TURNER, ii sliaper and moulder oi
- lengths ufvarions thicknesses, el used in pin-making, ami ajao for bird cayes
- and other purpoi BRATTICE, ft wood partition in n coal mine or under-ground work f_>r vi'ntiUUoij
- I'.R.'TTISHING, open carve(I work.
- ItiiAix, an Indian dn
- by \rightarrow the ilosh of the ho?, boued, or collared, boiled, *nu-x* BOM fresh or pickled.
- bBATF.R, a printer's wonnVn rubber, fir spr ik on tit« block, now superseded by the (nklti.ir roller.
- BLUZA, a long measure In Sp:tin. of nearly six En^{lisn} feet, also called Toosa. The square braza Is twu vams, ami 200 square brnzas make a faneirada.
- BRAZIEK. one who works in brass and tin, Ac BHAzn.rrro, the colonial osme of « small tree, t lie: Casatpinia BratUtensix, the wood
- h 19 unicli d for ornamctital irly ndiifited ivsw tiinu t ; > a dye, ijut t' ttinattt Uas stipursated it.
- Kit ASHMAN PEBBTJM, H filt<*ctac!e», instation in the solution in the solution of t
- Austria, prepared Tmn tile leave i of Stachylarpheta mutabilis. A-wttier substatistu iu llruzil, id the Lantana pscudo-
- In Acts, the WPII-known eall)l*« obtained froin tho cu;>8uliw of the Bertholcxcelsa.
- ;r,-wooi>, a dyo-wooil obtain pel from <P.</p> vields rose, red, or velow col«r, according to the mordant used; but itUvcryiugitlve, ow not largely used.
- an RAZtNG. RAZtNG. I -oM*r1,i~ brass and ol o* meaiM of blow-pipe.
- Buazzero, a menow of length in TWifna, somewhat less • ittti itiUI U y.ird:-0*434 yard.
- REEAD, food made of floor or around corn Lves. in at]
- TUemoalu! :r, in otltcn, ryf, barley, or an admixture of meal.
- BREAD-BASKET, a metal or papier m&chd tr.n.', for holding bread at table.
- BREAD-CORN, grain grows» fur bread. In contradistinction to cereal crops m)*j'l lor
- t^FitciT. the fruil which H an admirable esc ether rowtcd or boil*

- BREAD-KNIFE, an oruntucntcd knlt'c for Bleing bre 1. But ^D-MKAL, the nnine jrivrn to a kind of
 - on th, which in the northern pans of Sweden and Finland, Is mixed with br and consumed in Itiindruds of cart-1
- every y BREAD NUT, n ntimo In Jamnlea for tlit Brotimurn Aticastrum. Whan boiled with suit nir'nt ur (Isli, they have frequently been the • port of the percea amip njivr class of white person.of scarcity.
- BRE •• D-pijn-ren. a fincy vroo-k-n trencher for cuttinij *b* DicF.AD-!;00M. tlio store-room of n ship,
- where biscuit for the voyage is kept.
- BRBAn-sTCFF*, fin American commercial term for gratin and mcnl; thin prodme of •d plants which enter Into coininei
- BRRAD-TR.VY, Л wooden vr metal tr.iy for holdiup ШАVCS at ta'
- BREAD-TREN' I It; It. £ BREAO-PLVTIKIU
- BKKAsm, transrerso width, coatradlstln-Ijuishod fm n lea
- BREAK, BKASS, a Mm;: put on the win al of a coach or railway carriage lo cheek its spi'cd; thio fly-wneol of ;i macliim tlmi in the ; a »»!»stantiiil franse-work carriage, for breaking: in young tin rues to harmoss,
- BREAKER, a •in all si lip'it or bunt's coali for holding water. BUEAKFAST-CI ilus or cartlicir
- cup* larger than the onlinary. eui 19.
- . riK.\ST-3ET, tho cliltta or earthenware pieces suite •1 ibr n brcakl
- TAST-TRAT, *a* largii metal or pa :ho br^akfa^t ware.
- BREAKING Isuuc, thie act of coraiucucing to liscimr'e n die •. M, tho A Rrama, n fresh water
- il.th lit" th" carp family, will eaten In Sea. Thio sea bruun is aspect"
- IIKKAMisn, iho act of (rravjnff or clean the bottom of a vessel by burnInB,
- BIIEANE, a crystalline extract iwin : resin.
- •1'LATK, n piece ofmetii nrmoor BREAST-SI the superincumbent outer will. importing
- BS&UT-V on a |e| on il'Mt-b.iar*li ixla,
- BALL JAOK, a Us on sheep In France
- BiEECHRSt nun's ffanneuta for tho lo part of the body.
- BRHKCIUXO, the hiiid.T part of tho bar of a horse; the larkiitu of ft rnnnon.
- used to some extent for making coke and artificial fuel; also ashes and cinders sitt-
- ed rmni dust-holes, used in brick making, BREFOCK, (German,) the square sail of a sloop or schooner.
- BREHAN, High Dutch ale. BRELANDINIER a petty jlinen:it trader or huckster in France.
- BRELUCHE, a French drugget or floor-cloth, a mixture of tliread and worsted.

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IIREMKN CJREEN. a plt-Mment. See HKDITEJI. BKENT. a provincial measure for miles in tins \\<st vt KugSaud, ccjuul to twelve nal-

IOD& ;in Italian liquid m^n-nrt; of varyimperial gallonbut ano Mied in Berne as a

laster, conti dry measure i≫r p doing lj Winchester intsi, watch-guard

BUEQUKT-CHAIS, a (TOld Idenr •r ii gentleman's nriilstcicit 🐆 BRES

LCATK, a iKiino in Franca fur a kind of Bbaize

susiMEK, the name of a kind of gtrdrr. Ilnirnic; • Ion >>Innks to support. irtb, Ac, f;i)iinsr.

Bar.-. I initiDii ot A patent-rteht; it ro\

tween bourgeois and mo-sized typ-lines WOIIM De contained in a foot.

BREWER, one who prepares ale and beer

- •ne of the liverr)• **H HI**, wbo»i street, Wood-stree
- Browers Grant a, the spent malt of a •liny inticti uuws and SWIMO.
- I in Spain, a ro^c made of buss or gruss.

the soffits of bricks

BRICK-BAT, a piece of a brick.

BRICKBAT-CHRESE, a Wiltshire clicoscmiulo of new milk and cream, so named from

tlic shape of tlio sfiu^{rc} pk'ccs iutt> which It is torined

- K-OLAT, a peculiar klud of earth suited
- BRICK-DUST powdered B Ah briefc, used for
- Bricks AiiJi, a niiison wliu buikls with bricks.
- DELETINE COMI'AXT, ono of the livery companies of the C v of London, which Bassing ull of its (»wii* of joining and

cementing bricks and walling, tiling and paving.

- BRICKMARING MACHINE, a tmchlne worked by hand or steam for moulding bricut.
- BRICK-NOGGING, brick-work tmiu up uctween timber framing.
- i ICS, II OH mnterial of 'iiy son s kiiuwn nmong Mi'* bricka, pi con da, Suffolk whit >uteh clinkers, &c. ,s« C'OTrKia and PLACE
- **B** . a kind of adulterated ten sold I nnd prosfl'.'il I] i^ Jy With bullock's blowl. I'!i. t Is sowed up i _____*kln, the ;n pfijter. Tin Tartars ond Thibetans unite a soup of it
- witti milk. I aicic-TARn, a in 'ii:»l wlicrc brick* ore inouWp; ami bunw.

IRIDE-CAKK, in ornamented pound-made for i wed *Uux* broakfast, Ac

- BKID<;K, J stone erection, u wooden, iron, or other platform thrown over a river, har-bour, or valley U> ricjlit u• • ct>imnun! ti-Hi. There nrc many kinds on
- UIIIU^F.-WARI-EN, one who has the supervision or cure of A >r

Bitinr.R, a curb or leather liead-picco with p1d1R i) nii'l a hit tor hor

- BRiDUs-cirrrn, n ibaper of leatbor into strips forrel
- tuDus-iiAKKE, (mewiio makes and repair! bridles; gem inisu of a saddler, iiiDOON*. Stt I'>;IAP« I jrcr'a abridged caao or note of
- (twn musts. instructions
- ni'i, a VI-SH-I carry In;? square a.i.. BRIOANTIXE, (in hcrinii))lirodito br
- ing small sclaaro. sals aloft at the main. BRIGHTENING, a process in the Manchester Ulsiriets of rendering the colour of prints mom brilliant hj bolling in sola, de

(inoilior prunus: a kind ni I'I Itmi.L. a larjc il a turbot.

HJULLUNT. Ít cat diamo

Spanish namefnr canvas, or any coir and strontf llticn cloth. liRIMSTOXK. ft [I for sulphur.

- BRINE dissolved s¹t which has boon used for curing meat or pickling.
- BRINE-FIT, ii reservoir fl» brinc-plcile, or tor holding salr.
- Batsaal me [urtho «g pl.uit,^r:
- BRIMAR R, Indlftn curriers, who transport goods on bulloc ILS.
- French D u«(13 in tapesrr)'; tlio rndi.il in, whidi iniiy be Croni 13 to ^4 ni number, and about (bar iBehm IODST. The o ontermust. which are wider anil tnachca.
- BitiQi^TiEB, the French name Tor a brlekmaker.
- Batsker, a piece of meat cut from the chest of an e.nithal.
- BRISOTR, a brike f.-r flax owed In France.
- BRISILES, the strong glossy hairs on the back of lits hog, used by brushmakers, saddlers, shoemiakera,atid others. Those from the vild In».ira oi Kussia are most esteemed.

- liiu.i.IT, DIAUOMIS, a i to fln*», specimens of quartz or rock crystat cut and polished.
- BRISTOL-STONE, a Kind of quartz or rockcrystal found at Clifton, used for vases, urns, y-nirrors, &c.

- ioL WATKR, a mineral water. UKIT u an alloy of i reeL, and very small quantitlui'of*
- BRITAKMIA WARE, articl* tin with aUUlecopper ai

BuiTisn BK «. utimon kind of br (1.miIIIuvouredcorn-ripir mred, and made in LouJort

- IIKITISR *<iuii*, roasted starch, A stiffening substance made for the calico printers fcrni potatoes, wLcat, or sago; also called dextrine.
- r.aiTisu FLATS, Imitation silver or white metal. See ALBATA and ARGENTINE.
- BIUTISH WINES, raisin, gooseberry, and other home-made wines.
- BRITT, a very small kind of herring (Clupea *tiMiima*), which sometime* appeals in liuredible numbers on the American coasts, serving as food tor other flsh. BRITZSKA, n travelling carriage or chariot. BROACH, a tool or fitting *for* an Argand gus
- burner. BROAD-BRIM, a particular kind of man's hat
- like those worn by members of the Society of Friends.
- BJCOAD-CAST, seed loosely scattered by hnndfuks instead of being closely sown or drilled.
- BHOAD-CLOTH, a fine kind of woollen for men's garments, exceeding twenty-nine inches wliie; nil of leas width are known WJ narrow cloths.
- BROAD-LEAF, a nnmo In Jamaica for the *Terminalia latifoha*, the wood of which is used for hoards, scantling, shingles, and staves. It is sometimes called the almond-tree from the sli.jpc of Us fruit.
- BROAD-GAUGE, the wide distance between the lines or rails on a railway line; contradistinguished from the narrow gauge.
- BROADSIDE, a printer's term (or a full printed page of nny sized sheet; also tho full length or side of a ship.
- BKOAD-PENNAXT, a siiunro piece of bunting carried at the muat-heud of a commo-
- dore's vessel, [weapon. F.noAD-swouD, a sabre or short edged BUOCADE, a rich stout silk; a common name for nny kind of stuff wrought and enriched with raised flowers, A c; also a cloth of •fold and silk, which In enstern countries bears the name of kinkbobs.
- HKOCAKTKUR, the French nnme for n broker. BROCATELLK, the French mime foj' linseywoolsey: a variegated kind of marble artificially mndc from frauincius of other marbles; a silk material for drapery, lin-
- ings tor carriages, <tc. BROCCOLI, II well-known culinary vegetable; the *tinissica oleruceu Itulica*.
- <u>BKuvhKT, a reil deer two years old.</u>
- IRODEKKiv, German for embroidery. BHODERKIIS' COMPANY, the embroiderers one of the livery companies of the city of London, but which has no hall.
- BUOGANS, rough-made shoes used In the North American States chiefly by slaves, and similar to thoso worn by the miners of South Staffordshire.
- BROGUES, the shoes of the Irish peasantry: also a name for breeches.
- HROJORASSER, an armed watchman in India.
- BROKEN-BACKED, a term applied to a vessel which is hogged ur loosened so as to droop at each end.
- **BROKER**, an Intermediate business agent between buyer and seller in thr purchase or disposal of goods, shares, &c; a dealer on the stock-exchange commissioned to buy or sell stock* and shares, which he

- does through the intervention of a jobber; also a licensed corporate agent in London who transacts the business of merchant*, buying andsellingproduce, Ac. for others, but restricted Iroiu trading on his own account
- BROKERAGE, the percentage, commission, or consideration paid to a broker for buying or selling, and tor making advances, «tc.
- BROKER'S NOTE, a bought or sold note; a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal, giving particulars of the sale or pur-chase, price, Ac. BROKER'S SHOP, a warehouse for old goods,
- second-hand furniture, «fcc
- BKOMA, a chocolate preparation from the cocoa 6eeds or bean*.
- BROMINE, a chemical product from sen-water and ocean springs, which Js used In medicine for the same purposes as iodine, and also to some extent in photography. It bleaches as well as chlorine, but is poisonous to animal life.
- SROM'I-SULI-HURET, sulplmret of copper.
- Juuxco, the Italian name forthecormcr-ecl. BRONZE, an alloy of copper in the proportion of 70 or 80 per cent.: with 20 to 30 per cent, of zinc, and small quantities of tin or lead; used for castings, &c* The propor-tion of the metals used tion of the metals varies.
- BRONZE-POWDER, a metallic powder resem-bling gold-dust Tho principal uses of bronze colours are for iapinning and bronzing tin mid iron goods, statues, eas-fittings popier media work printing
- bronzing tin nnd iron goods, statues, eas-fittings, papier madid work, printing, ornamental painting, and such like purposes. See LEAF METAL
 BRONZIST, 'one who ensts bronzes, or lacquers metal, plaster figures, «fcc.
 BROOD-BOON, a Dutch nnme in the Cape colonv lor the Encephalartot Cuffer% a species ot Zamia, the pith of which is prepared and baked into cakes as food.
 BROOD MAKE a marc kent for breeding from
- BROOD-MAKE, a marc kept for breeding from.
- BUOOM, a name for the *Genista*; a decoction of the tops and seeds is used In medicine as a diuretic in dropsies.
- BROOM-CORN, the *Sort/hum dora*, which is cultivated for us brush tom.ike brooms; the crain of the panicles forms excel-lent food for poultry. In many of tho United states of America it Is extensively group, the approach produce of the plant grown—the annual produce of the plant, in the State of New York, Js valued at one million sterling.
- BROOM HANDLES, slight wooden sticks pre-pared to fix in broom-heads.
- BROOM-MAKER. See BitLbn-MAKER.
- BKOOMS. besoms or »>weepii)g bunne* In the East they are made of coco-nut and date palm leaves; in America of broom-corn; In (Ircnt Britain of milce, birch, twigs, the common heath orbrooin, ffcc.
- BROUMSEED. The occdi of *t'ytuus seopa-ruts*, have been ruobted and used as a substitute for coffee.
- BROSKMKAL BROCK, a name in Scotland for the refuse obtained in making peuse-meal« which is used in feeding btock.
- BUOLUUAM, a kind of carriage for general use, which Is either single or double, for tin our four persons.

BROWN BESS, a name occasionally given to a musket with a brown barrel.

BROWN COAL, the German name for a species of lignite.

BROWN EHONT. See WAMARA.

JSROWN HEMP, A name in .Bombay for the fibre of *Crololariajuncea*.

- BROWN HOLLAND, an unbleached llnon, used for various articles of clothing und upholstery.
- BROWNING, a vanishing surface given to metals as gun barrels, «kc, by chloride of antimonv

BROWN OCIIRK. a peroxide of Iron.

BROWN TAINTS, in oil colours wo have the following commercial varieties: English, Turkey, and burnt umbers, T. i>. Sienna, and burnt Sienna, Vandyke, purple, washed and Spanish browns.

BROWN SPAR, a crystallized lonn of carbo-nate of iron.

BROWN SUGAR, common dark Muscovado sugar.

- BROWSE, a species of slag which requires reburning.
- an Italian namo for roasted BRUCIATĂ, chestnuts.
- BnrciNE, (in nlknll extracted from the bark ol tho *Stryclinos nux vomica* mid other species

BRUISER, a concave grinding tool used In. making specula for telescopes.

- BRUISDJG-MACHINES, crushing machines for breaking or grinding pulae, oats, maize, Ac., for cattle,
- Spanish name for the BRUJULA, the Sp mariner's compass
- BRCMANDCKDOO. a Tamil and Tclugl name for A limpid oil obtained from tile round corrugated seeds of tho prickly poppy (Aryi mone Mexicana). In Madura they are culled Coorookoo Veray.
- BRDMO, in Spain a term for the finest kind ot bees-wax.
- BRUNETA, a kind of coarse black Spanish cloth.
- BRUNSWICK (IIIERN, a pigment of various shades of colour, according to the sulphates added.
- BRUSH, a daubing or cleansing instrument, of which there are endless varieties, lor clothes, the hair, sweeping, painting, and white-washing, <fcc; small close under-wood or thicket, sometimes called scrub in Australia; a sportsman's namo for tho tall of a fox.
- BRUSH-APPLE, one of tho native woods of 2% ew South Wales, the produce of *Aehras* Australia
- BRUsn-cnRRRT, one of the native woods of Australia, the produce ot *Trochoearna laurina, a very* handsome shrub.
- BRUSH-MAKER, one who makes and sells brushes and brooms of various materials.
- BRUSH-WEIR, u weir formed of stakes, driven at regular intervals, and Interwoven witti twigs, for catching fish In shallow bays, coves, rivers, &c
- BRUSH-WHEEL, a clrcnlar revolving brush used by the turner or lapidary lor polishing, Ac.
- **BBUSHELS-CABPETINO, a superior kind of car**peting which has a basis composed of a

warp and woof of strong linen thread; In the warp tilere is added to every two threads of linen ten threads of woollen of different colours; the use ot the linen is to bind the worsted together, and It Is not visible on the upper surface. The woollen threads are from time to time drawn up in loops to form the figures: each row passes over a wire, which is withdrawn without cutting the yarn.

- BRUSSELS-LACE, the most expensive and esteemed kind of lace made. "Brussels point" lias the network made hy the pillow and bobbins and a pattern of sprigs worked with tho needle. '* Brussels ground "has a six-sided mesh, formed by twisting four flaxen threads to a per-pendicular line of mesh. "Brussels wire ground " is ol silk; the meshes nre partly straight and partly arched, and the pattern Is worked separately by the needle. BRUSSELS-SPROUTS. small delicate cabbage
- BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, small delicate cabbage sprouts, used as a pot herb.
- BRUTIA, a kind of silk.
- BRYOMA-OIL, an oil used for burning In lamps in some parts of India where the fruit abounds. It is extracted by boiling in water, and is procurable commercial! only in very small quantities. BUAH a Malay name for fruit
- BUAH, a Malay name for fruit
- BUAH-PALA, the Malay name for nutmegs. BUATA, a Malay namo for the alligator and
- crocódile.
- BUBBLES, small glass brads or hollow floating globes for testing the strength of spírits.

KUCELLAS, a light French w inc.

- BUCENTOUO, the state galley or gondola formcily used by the Done of Venice.
- BUCHERON, the French name for a woodcutter, one who fells timber, cleaves fire-
- wood, &c Bucnu-LKAVES, a medicinal product ob-tained lrom some species of *Baroma* indigenous to the Cape colony, which have an aromatic smell, and are esteemed In pharmacy for their diuretic properties.
- BUCK, P. male rabbit, also applied to deer, and in some parts of the United States to a ram and a male goat.
- *(Tnfulium puludosum)* which has some inedicinul properties, being tonic and cathartic, Jt in said to cure tho rot In sheep
- BUCKET, a lifting pail or vessel for holding water, of wood, leather, iiictul, gutluper-cha or other material.
- BUCKING, the process of cleaning or bleaching linen and cotton goods in an alkaline vē.
- BUCKINGHAM-LACE, a common description ol lace resembling AU-nyon-l.icc. BUCKING-HAMMER, an instrument for crash*
- ing ores Hue for sampling
- BUCKING-IRON, a tool with which copper ore is pulverized.
- BUCKLE-CHAPE, the part by which the buckle is affixed to the band.
- BUCKLE-MAKKR, one, wlio mates buckles. BUCKLERS, blocks ot wood made to lit ID the hawser holes of a ship.

BUCKLES, lints of metal or other BH stance used to fac-: cn linrik'Hs. belts or parts of dnss together. Tik'.v ar Men-ea, knee-bands, stocks, ladies' & & Buckles, as shoo and cms, have £onu out of fashion of Kite years.

- BUCK-MAST. Set BKKCS-HAST. UCCK. or BoCK-POT, rjn eartlienware pot made by the Indians of a peculiar desc tion of cluy found on the banks or tljo rivers in various parts of British Guiana, used for making the mess called pepperpot.
- BUCKRAM, strong stiffened linen cloth.
- BUCKRAMANNI-PEPPERS, a local name for capsicimisj it: Demerara
- •icimisj it: K-SHOT, ' specie of (which are nse.1 by the [ndlani of Qutana for shot From tin* rhizoma of tlib plant bi otit.iined the Tous-Us-mvis star. commerce.
- BUCK-SKIN, a name often given to .'10 tawfd skins of the kid and goat, sheep, lamb, and deer, and som times call-skins. Buckskin gloves ou,'lit t<; be made of ' te white tanned akin skin leather U u id shoes, [lollshfn? leathers, dc. A kind of clotli, aim called doeskin.
- Ui/CK-TnoKC, Mie Rhn Mars catharticus. up is made from the berries which is used in cases of dropsy and worms. Tho juice stains paper green.

BUCKUM-WOOD. See SAPAN-WOOD.

- BUCK WAX, a colonial name for the inspissated juice of the mani, or candic-wood tree, a species of Amyris or Icica, used by the Indians for preserving their nets and cordage, and for the same purposes as pitch. It is also called kannan. BUCKWHEAT, a species of *Polygonum*, cul-tivated for the farinaceous albumer of
- its seeds, which form a delicious human food, and are given to cattle, poultry, and swine. Buckwheat is grown in many countries as a fodder-plant, cut green, and converted into hay, P. fagopyrum istil*) species chiefly grown in Europe and Arucr-
- Ica; P. emarginatum, in Asia. BUCK YAM, the Dioscorea triphylla, which is a native of Java and the Eastern Archipelago, and is also grown in the West Indies for its tubers.
- Buccosman, the Span; 'li torra for ton age or capacity of a ship.
- BCDDAM, an Indian name for almonds \ n nominal and very minute weight for pearls in Bombay; the sixteenth pirt of the doera, and not reducible to English weight; another mode of spelling the baddam, a nominal money of some parts of the East. See Stour.
- Bm>DLB, iii mil. →X for wasfiing res in.
- IJU JIM Jt-DI O, the procCM of rcartby alloy, u>" an in .UhorcIstcni. BuBB-uoirt rful concetitniteJ lls?ht
- from many burners |z| ul which hud out one circle or cylinder.
- BUDGEBOOK, iin obsole to IL.000/ of Account on the Malabar coast.

- BLTFF, (i liaht dnb colour; an oiled leather Rr po iihing
- Burp Asi)(JL.-ut :; u MAKER, n She (Held workh n wlio pripares glazers ot roughed
- BtTFEK,astrlk me block with elastic springs nttncli*."! ing the concussion receised frum this cn-
- BrFKET, a kind of open cupboard or sideboard, on which plate iiiiO glass are kept
- ibi ready use, or f: Bhowr. CFP LEATHER, strong Ol-leather prepired for sword bells, army accouttements, oid R mam Oil butt tifd on, sometimes used B
- for polishing.
- BUFI, tho Spanish name tat a k!nd of wittered camlet.
- BraALtrr, a sort of small French coasting ve cel. BEGALLA, the Spanish name for nut-galls.
- BUGGALOW, a crazy i! ,1 in tho coastlni SULI ot India, ^vith one m.\at :nid u 1st 821
- lARMi, n h vessel used In navigating the Persian Gulf.
- BUGGASINS, an old trade name for calicoes. BUGGY, a sporting dog-cart; in India thO name is applied to a kind of gig; also a slide-top or phaeton carriage us>jd in America.
- Bucil, a prahu or boat of the Eastern seas, which trades between Singapore, Celebes, mi i other islands of the Archipelago.
- UGLE, a wind instrument; also a kind of glass bead formed into pipes, and broken into various lengths, which are chiefly made In the Levant and Austria.
- BUGLS AM> 1.EAD MAKER, a manufac."ircr of glas Mi id other decorative ornamental
- Contraction -cinrtfi, ii fancy cunnr or perforator of wood, dec.
- BUHL-WORK. See MARQUETET.
- BUILDER, one who superintends and carries out building operations f I-'JIII the jii;ills of an Architect.
- nage; builders' measurement being nearly
- duittile thiu K-^uL re. stored tonnage of a bli
- UNO, au edifice, & robed sapentructure
- BDILDINO Si.rp, tho In /me In rt < or tuilder's yard, on which a bljp !, con-
- BL'ILDING SOCIETY, a joint-stock benefit ciety, regulated by the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 3, and of which there are now several thousand established in the United Kingdomand the colonies. They comprise
- two classes of p-risons, borrowers and inestablished to ftv of n of landed property andhoujwa. to aumil; odicaipaynH'i
- (mLDisQ-eTAjicii, a -Scotch term for a pleco 0(

ILTTEOS. rt Spn I ish fish-pot made of osiers (i round-bottom

- kecL contairiJngtwo or tl,ree cabins, used on the Ganges
- BUKE MUSLIN, a nlaln clear kind nf nmsKn. woven for working in the tanij »ur, itnd used for ladies' dresses. It is generally called "book" muslin.
- BUCKUM-WOC->, a name in Bctadta fur the Case•Ipina iSitpar., a dye-wood.
- BUKSHER, the Hindustani name for a tmy-master from "Bukshish;" money jfjiw or presented.
- BULAN, the Malay termi former:th.
- BULIONG, a Malayan axe.
- BULK, dimensions; the carjo of a ship when stowed.
- BULK-HEADS, ttlf! tillds'ons or partitions which separate one par C of n sht{) (rum another
- JI:I.L, a Stoefc-exchitm-c term for a Jobli'-r Mhu has mi interest in the fise of the market, and wishes to sell at a higher price than he bought at; the male of the ox-tribe; a sailor's term for a small keg, holding ;oiw or two gillims
- BULLACE, a wild iilnirt, Prunvx matilia.
- BULLAH, a measure of weight for gralo In Mysore and Bangalore equal to 41 lbs
- cubi
- inchos Inctitis; In]. [or pistol.

BULLET, leaden ball for i BULLET-: ismalt round i inm

- balls for guns, fimould ; BULLION, the commercial name for uncoined gold and silver, which is imported in large quantities into the country duty free. See Gold and SILVER.
- BULLOCK, a gelded tuU. fby oxen.
- BULLOCK DRAY, a cart or waggon, &c. drawn
- BULLOCK DRIVER, one in citai*Bo of cattle, either at large or yoken. BULLOCK'S HEART, an Indian muuc lor n
- fruit tree, the Anona reticulata.
- BULLOCK-YOKE, a wooden neck-yoke or collar for draught cattle.
- BULLOOT, a name in India for the acorns of Quercus incana, which are sold in the bazars as a medicine.
- BULL'S ETE, a policeman's lantern; ii small thick piece of glass let into the deck of a ship to admit light to a cabin; a ship's block, a wooden thimble without a sheave, having a hole through the centre and a groove round it; the centre of a target. BULLr TKEE, a fine species of Minusopa
- which is abundant in Demerara and Berbice, and is employed for house frames, posts, floors, &c., and the upper portion of the truck nud branches for making shingles, wheel-spokes, palings, &c. It squares from 20 to 30 inches, an i may be obtained from 20 to 30 feet long. See also BLACK BULLY WOOD.
- BULHUSHES, the leaves of a marshy plant (Typha) which are employed in many par IS of hill ope for making mats and winrjtlants *us* wvli ns lor chair bottoms. :)n bundles of nboi diea in ffemuoe, 68 bundles making a load

- Burrow. a mndf of fishing practised on the Bitnk lisluM tiintlnff a numLi hooks on (IT i Inutt'd Into th - boat frotn tiluo to Uiue heavily !aden •\vitli cod fla
- Builwants, the top sides of a vessel, thio wood work of n. only above the upper of Bon :;'>AT, n boat ivli k supples oovLtlom
- to a ship in harbour or in a roadstead. >, Borwi V.'hitinoiH tranB^iin-i
- of a smelt, caught in the IncMilfIf^ils. When dried they are much caten by Europeans and Hindoos, and are facetiously termed Bombay ducks.
- BUMMABEES, a speculative class of dealers in fish at Billingsgate, who buy largely of the salesmen, and sell in smaller quantities to the fishmongers.
- Bux, Boox, a name in Hindustan for coffeebet ries before they are groumil.
- BUMCAL, BUNKAL, a goldsmith's weight in some parts of the East. At Singalore it is considered equal to the weight oI two Spanish dollars or 835 to 805 grains troy. In Penang it is two or three grains less.
- Bunchis, the Malay name for beans and many kinds of legumes,
- BUND, in India an embankment against inundation; a conventional Indian term for different months and seasons.
- BUN PER, the Hindustani name for . port or harbour, a Dutch superficial meg.3ure, '08..
- BUNDER-BOAT, a strong, well-built bost, employed to land passes vessels about fJ nesat Bombay. [paper.
- BUNDLE, a nackage; two reams of printing BUNDRY, the name for a small package in
- Cambay and other parts of India. BUNG, a large cork or wooden stopple for a casks also the 'slan nan 14 Cannabis sativa.
- ; the Pel ,io iur htenp tiled. Those inhabited by Europeans are generally built of very large sun-dried bricks.
- Euroapata, the Malay natao f;tr mace, the arilla of the nutineg.
- BUNGLER, a botcher, a bad workman. BUNNEAH, a kind of itinerant chandler in India; a camp follower; a grain dealer, nall sweet cakes sold by pastry-
- cooks and bakers, of which there are many varieties, such as Chelsen buns, Belli ouns, plum buns, butter bans, &c.
- Busr, the middle of a ship's sail,
- BUSTING, a thin open-made kind of worsted stuff goods, used chiefly for flags. BUNTING AND SAT MANUPACTURER, a TMIKET
- of ser; a and thin worsied fabrics Tor
- Bus roas, strnn« bawlks of Umber used In the coal distric
- For, a floating mark or sea-beacon, us ally made of copper but sometimes of con wood, Ac., «• or plnctid «t cliimneL Puoyi are also Listened A BKKirinu Meli tu itmko i li.irlnmr, or to u*arp by, and to ludicat*

- BOTRESTB, of ancient writers is the golden fly (*sunamvki*) of the Indian bazaars. BUB, the rough head of the burdock, *c, a general name lor any kind of grass seed which attaches Itself to the sheep's fleece; "burry" wool requires more labour to clean It for manufacturing purposes. BURATES, a thin woollen stuff Imported Into Venezuela for veils. [value.

- BURBA, an African money of nndettned BUR-BARK, a fibre obtmined irom the *Tnumfetta semitriloba*[^] a common weed in the West Indies.
- BUBBER, a petty copper coin of Suez, the twelfth part of a mcdlne.
- BURBO, a money of account at Tun's, twelve burboes making the asper, and iifty-i\\o
- aspers the piastre. BUBBUTEK. See BORA. [lighter. BDBGIIIO, the Italian name for a wherry or BUBDKTT, a cotton stuff.
- BURDOCK, the Arctium Lappa; a decoction of the plant is used medicinally as an aperient, diuretic and sudorific.
- BUREAU, a chest of drawers, or escrutoire;
- also a public post or diffice. URGAGE, a tenure by which town lands are held, in some continental cities and in Scotland, at a yearly ground-rent BURGAGÍ
- BURGIE, a kind of small coal, suited for burning in the furnaces of engines; a three-cornered flag or distinguishing pennant used by cuttera, yachts, and merchant vessels.
- BURGHER, a burgess or free citizen of a Dutch town.
- BURGOMASTER, the mayor or chief magis-trate ot a Dutch elty or Flemish towji. BUIIGUKDV, a light French wine.
- BUKGUNDY PITCH, a resin obtained from the Norway spruce-fir, {Abies excrt&a.) BUBHET, the Hindoo name fora carpenter. BURIN, an engraver's tooL

- BURKEK, a Malay name for the snipe. BUBLERS, women employed in the clothing districts in picking our, with tweezers, all irregular knots, threads, hairs, dirt, &&, from the web of the fabric.
- BURLESQUE, a humorous travestied or paraphrased piece ut a theatre.
- BUBMOOKEE, a scented oil or attar in the East Indies.
- BURNER, the mouth-piece for a lamp or gas-pipe. Of gas burners there are many kinds, such as lantern burners with jets, fan, star, bats'-wlng, fish-tall, imitation candle, «fec.

- BUBNET, a pasture grass. BURNING FLUID. See CAMFIIIXX. BURNING-GLASS, a small glass lens or mirror
- for concentrating the sun's rays to a focus. BURNISHER, a bookbinder's tool, mounted with a^ate, blood-stone, or steel/or smooth
- Ing ; it is also used by watchmakers BURNOUS, a cloak, or Arab wrapping for
- the head. BURNT SUGAR, caramel used for darkening the colour of liquors.
- BURBO, in Spanish, a whin or windlass.
- BUBB-OAK, the Querctu macrocarpa% a use-ful and ornamental tree of North America: the wood is tough and close-grained, and more durable than the white oalL

- BURROO, an Indian name for country guills or pens, and for those brought to Bombay from Muscat; they are sold by tho hundred.
- BURROW, the minine name for a heap of rubbish; a rabbit's hole or covert in a warren.
- BUBR-STONES, rough hard white stones whicli arc imported for millers' grindingstones.
- BURSLOCHAN, a vemncnlnr name in India for thbashcer, the siliceous secretion found in the Joints of the bamboo, and used medicinally
- BURTHEN, the weight or measure that a seagoing vessel will convoy or contain. See TONNAGE.
- BURTON, a tackle composed of two or more blocks with a hook in the bight ot one of the running parts.
- BURTON ALE, an ale of great strength brewed at Burton-upou-Trent.
- BURUJO, a Spanish name ler the marc or dregs of prepared olives or from grapes.
- Bus, a common abbreviation lor omnibus, a street carriage.
- BCSCONES, miners who work on tribute or part proceeds; those who search or prospect for ores.
- BUSH, a piece of metal let into the centre of the sheave of a block to strengthen
- BUSHEL, the principal measure for corn and dry commodities in England and her de-pendencies. His the eiiilith oi'tlie quarter, and should weigh 80 lbs. avoirdupois of water.
- BUSH STBUP, a name in the Cape colony for a saccharine liquid obtained from the flowers of the *Proteamrllijlora*, and which is administered medicinally for diseases of the chest.
- BUSH TEA, the leaflets of a species of Cpclopia, probably C. lattfolia, native of the (Jape of Good Hope, supposed to po-sess expec-torant and restorative properties; a few bags of this drug have been imported into London.
- Busi, the Malay name for iron, busl brant being a magnet.
- BUSK-MAKER, a mnker of flat whalebones, steel or wooden Mipports for the corsets or stays of female*.
- Buss, the Dutch name for a large decked fishing lugger or cutter-built vessel.

- BUSSOLA, lit Italy a compa[^]. BUSSOLO, a small com measure in Florence, equal to 0-335 pint. BUSSOBAH GUM, an Indian gum found in irregular white or yellow, semi-transparent fragments, never very large. It makes a peculiar noise when chewed, and swells in water, but docs not mix with It completely.
- Bussu, a Brazilian name for a palm, the Juameariasaccifera of Uaertner, which Is applied to many urclul purposes: the large leaves for thatch, and the spathe for making durable cloth and ready-made bag*.
- BUST, a half lencth statue, the representa-Mon of a person above the stomach.
- BUSTLE, a lady's dress-pud.

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- BUSUCK, a small weight used In Borneo for
- gold and precious stones, the eighth part ufa mace, and equal to 4-80 troy grains. BUTABOOKH, a name in India lor the dried roe ot fishes which forms an article of the Eastern Matena Medico. The dried roe of a kind of shad of enormous size, constitutes an article of commerce in the Eastern archipelago. See HALACHONG and CAVIAR.
- BUTCHER, a slaughterer of beasts and vender of flesh meat; iii Scotland he Is called a flesher.
- BUTCHERS' COMPANY, one of the livery com-panies of London, whose hall 1M situate in Eastcheap.
- BUTCHERS'TRAY, A long -wooden tray with small projecting handles for currying meat In, usually borne on the shoulder.
- BL-TCH ROOT, an Indian name for the root of the Zingtber Zerumbet, which is used with other ingredients to keep off the attacks
- butter ingredients to keep on the attacks of the white ant from sugar canes, «cc BUTEA KINO, a ruby-coloured astringent uuin-resin obtained in India from the Dhak-trce (*Butea frondosa*) which affords a powerful and permanent dj'c. BUTLER, a family servant who Is entrusted with the chore of wines for
- with the charge of wines, da
- BUTLER'S TRAY, a wooden tray for convey-ing articles to a dining-room. IUTBON, a snare-net in Spain for catching
- birds.
- BUTSUA, an Arabian money equal to twenty five commnssccs.
- BUTT, the end of a plank; a large cask of any kind. The beer-butt usually contains three barrels or 108 Imperial gallons, and the wine-butt the same, although it for-merly contained 130 of the old wine gal-lons; in the leather trade a rounded crop or full hide.
- BUTTE, a Cierman dry measure for coal, lime, to Ah bushels.
- BUTTER, a common name for all'animal and vegetable solid oils and tints, but popularly applied to that from the milk of the cow, used for food. The home production of butter is very considerable; but we also import large quantities from the United States, the Continent, and Ireland. Fresh butter is cold in writed nuits or one pound butter is sold in printed puts, or one pound rolls-salted butter in bulk.
- BUTTER COOLER, a porous earthenware or glass vessel, to place butter in water dur-ing liot weather.
- BUTTLR CROCK, an earthenware panmug or jar tor keeping salted butter, and bring-ing it to market; when tilled it weighs about half a cwt.
- BUTTER KNIFE, a blunt edged ornamental knlle for a butter dish.

BUTTERMAN, a dealer in butter.

BUTTER NUT, a species of walnut, the produce of *Jvglans cinerea*, Imported from North America. The kernels of the hard oblong nuts are very oily; the Indians formerly pounded and boiled them, and separating the oily substance which floated on the surface, mixed It with their food; hence the name. The wood is used for furniture, for wainscoting, fitting op libraries, the arches and ceilings of churches, and the panels of coaches and

Sugar is made from the say carriages. of the tree.

- **BUTTER OF** ACAO, a concrete oil of most agreeable flavor, obtained by pressure from the seeds or chocolate beans of *Ttieo*broma Cacao, and on which the nutruive properties of chocolate or cocoa depends; 100 parts of the seed yield 86 parts of oil.
- BUTTER OF CAKARA, a white solid oil ob-tained from the fruit of the Vateria Indtau by boiling; also called pincy tallow. It makes excellent candles.
- UTTER-PRINT, a fancy turned wooden mould, for giving un ornamental appear-ance to butter pats.
- BUTTER-PRINT CUTTER, a turner who makes [butler. butter prints.

- BUTTLR SALESMAN, a wholesale vender of BUTT HINGES, large hinges for doors. BUTTIMA, a name sometimes given to the batman in Persia.
- BUTT LOAD, a provincial name for six seams of wheat, which would be four quarters.
- BUTTOCK, á rump of beef
- BUTTON KACIOK, a bcotch dealer in buttons. BUTTON-HOLE, U loop or hole in u garment, to admit a button.
- BUTTON-BOOK, a curved metal loop for Listening the buttons on boots, bi ouches, or gaiters, <fcc.
- BUITON-MAKER, a die-sinker and moulder; a cutter or bhapcr of buttons used lor various purposes
- BUTTONS, projecting knobs to fasten boots, articles of dress, Ac. They are made of various substances; metal, pearl, hhcll, horn, bone, wood, glass, silk, porcelain, «cc
- BUTTON-WOOD, a name tor the timber of the Conocarpus erectus. In Korth America this name is also given to the wood of *Platanus occidentals*.
- BUTTY, a miner who raises coal or ore by contract, at a stated price per ton. BuTYiACEOUS, having the qualities of or resembling butter.
- BUVANDE, the French term for thin or bad small wine, used as swipes is with us tor small or weak beer.
- BUVEAU, the French name for a bevel or square rule.
- BUVETIER, a publican or tavern keeper in France.

BUYER, a purchaser.

- BUYING AND CELLING, sale or exchange, the transmission of property from one person to another, in consideration of tome price or recompence in value. If the transier is for money it is a sale.
- BUYO, a name in the Philippines for A roll of betel, the prepared masticatory for the day's use, which is carried in little boxes or bags, and handed about as u pinch of snuff or a pipe is in othercountnes. A fresh buyo or roll is put in the mouth every hour. See BETEL
- UYTROS, the Spanish name for a smelting furnace for ores.
- BYAI'AR, BYOHAR, in Hindustani, business affairs, a trade or calling; also a loan, hence byohara Is a creditor or lender.
- B i LANDER, a French coasting vessel, so named from Its seldom or never losing sight of land.

- BY-LAWS, regulations of any kind, enacted, adopted, and agreed upon lor ttie better governance of curtain trades, corporation*, or joint-stock associations, [n some in-stances those have to be legally i cgistcred or published in order to be binding, as in the case of Friendly societies, insurance oiHces, railway companies, da
- BVLEE, a common native cart used In the interior of India.
- BY-NEE, a name in Canara for the *Caryota nren* $_{t}^{t}$ from which jaggery or coarse sugar, toddy, and other products aro obtained.
- BTKE, a name in the north of Scotland for n cow-house or bam tor storing turnips, dec

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- **BYRE-TROUGH**, a hollow feeding tray In a cow-house.
- BKIABOLE, an Indian name for coarso myrrh, a ftturant gum-resin. ITISSDS, a viscid silky fibre produced by the
- wing-shell mollusc *{Pinna angusta*) in the Mediterranean nntl West Inches, *in.'*. The filaments are extremely fine and strong, and often reach 3 foot in length. The colour, which is a reddish brown, never fades. Stocking, gloves, and other articles have been woven of It, but more as a unicotive them for use curiosity than for use.
- BYZANT, or UYZANTIXE. n Turkish gold coin 01 the value of £15 sterility.
- .a Roman numeral, representing one

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- C? hundred; CC, two hundred. CAA, an Indian name for the leaves ot tin* Paraguay tea-plant, a species of holly.
- CA-AAPIA, a Portuguese name Tor the emetic root of the *Dorstcni* brasiliensi*<% which is chewed by the natives ot Brazil
- GAAPIBA, a Brazilian name tor tho Parelra bravii root of South America, the product of *Cissampeloi Pareira*, tins wild vine or velyet leaf, which is employed aa a tonic and diuretic,
- CAD, an ancient Hebrew dry measure of 1} and generally adopted abbreviation for cabriolet, a street carriage, which is cither light on two wheels, with firo driver perched on an elevated scat behind, and called a Hansom cab; or A heavier four-wheeled vehicle with the driver seated in trout, adapted for carrying more than two person*.
- CAHACALLI, a wood of British Guiana Im-pregnated with a bitter principle whilh defcml9 it against worms; it lasts udl underwater, and is much used fftrplanking colonial craft, but require* to bo fastened with copper naik It will square 12 to 16 inches, or even more, from 40 to 45 feet
- long. CABACIXHA, tho Portuguese name fot the cucurbit:iccoii3 fruit of tin* Luffa purgatu of Martlus, used medicinally us u drastic purgative in Krazil.
- CABAL, a luscious beverage or rich raisin wine made In Portugal.
- CABAL-HUKSTR, CABALUSTE, the Spanish name for a kind ot saddle.
- CABALLARIA, an ancient tenure ef land.
- CABALLERLA, CAVALLERIA, a Spanish superficial measure cuial to about 32 English nercs, or as much as may be sown with CO fanegadas of grain. It is UAIUIIV 1000 paces long, by 600 paces broad. See FANE-GAD A.
- CABALLDTE, any thing belonging to a horse.; henee coarse aloes, used In veterinary medicine, are called caballinc aloes.
- CABAS, CAVAN, an eastern measure of capa-

city. In the Philippines the cnban of rice weighs 13') lbs. avolrd., and of cocoa 83 | bs. In Tcrnatc, however, the cabun of rice will weigh but 100} lbs. avoirdupois; also a French cloak with a cape.

- CABAXER (French), to overturn a boat keel upwards.
- CAÛAXIL, a herd or keeper of mules and asses
- employed in carrying corn in Spain. CABARET, a Freneii tavern, or tippling and smoking hou«c.
- CABARETIER, an alehouse or tavern-keeper in France.
- CABARBE, a small French flut-bottomcd vessel.
- CABAS, CABAT, a frail basket made of rushes a drum, or small package of figs.
- ABvzA, a large Spanish c'oak. CABBAGE, a well-known pot-herb, of which there arc many cultivated culinary varieties, utcd in a boiled state, suited, or pickled. (See SAUR KHAITT.) Cabinires are grown extensively for feeding cattle. Also a name for cloth purloined by tailors from the materials furnished to make iuto garments.
- ATIBAGE-LKTTrcrc, n species of lettuce with leaves forming a low full head like tho cabbage.
- CABBAQE-NET, a small net made of twine to hold vegetables in a pot

CABBAGE-OIL See COLZA-OIL

- CABBAGE-PALM, the OreoJo.m oterarea. one of the loftiest of nil palms; the brittle ilakes or young shoots form an esteemed esculent in the West Indies.
- CAI'BLING, a process In iron mnklnjr, which consists in breaking up the fl.it masses of iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace, and wrought or hammered into bar iron
- ABDA, an Arab name for tho palm, a measure which is equal to 31'> inches.
- CABECA (literally a bead), a nominal money ot account for anvill purchases on some parts of the West coast of Africa, repre-sented by cowry shell*. Four large or eluht small cubecas go to the ounce an imaginary coin, worth twelve thousand gownesL See COWRIES.

- •ABESSE. the Porn unc fur the ilnest kinds of bill; received from Inclift.
- IUKSTKILLO, a Spanish neck clir.ln, of gold

•- silver. PARS, the amount paid or demaudod for ilie Lire of a cal

- .iit1n>rti.imcBf(trtliecov: .> in. '1 length In i"
- 3Attn,LAtn>,aFreiich name lur fresh cod ;*, nn npnrtment 01 m :t shine a sin ill lint or rudely uonatrm
- V-BOT, nn attendant in the captain'-?
- cabin of a merchant ship. CABLNET, a small closet >r room; a »et of WITH; t' I name Car an office.
- CANINET-BRASS-FOUNDEI: ;i workman who prepares articles for cabinet
- •, c.utviii:, n wood worker in the iltn I tra
- SKT-DE-LEcmrn, a Fn-101 maddingroom.
- Canter ; RE, articles of furniture
- CABINET-INLAYER, an artisan who verdered Linnn wlio ornaments
- CET-LKAO-IJSKB, a workman wir win
- CABINET-MAKER, a manufacturer or repairer of wooden articles of furnit; irc Litt up-
- ry for rooms, such as chairs, i CABINET-PANO
- , o neat compact piano, oe-CABINET-PICTURE, & small
- CARTNET-WOODS, ornament lzed picture
- to the purposes of the chbir ilted CARIN-FURNITURE, light, co lintt-innker. fol ing articles, for the convenience of ii punsenger at sea, and occupying iittlO SpliCC. See CAMP-FURNITURE.
- CARIN PASSENGER, a voyager at sea who has the best accommodation the ship affords; in contradisting vn to tho atcerage and intermediate passeng
- CABINS, apartments or rooka in ships, apportiuneil to thnj dffl cors and passengers; - 'Is of war, Hit swiiueD u
- CABLE, a strong rope or cha oring a ship, de ; vessels un Unibrrujching are bound to have at least 150 fath
 - cal . se of 250 to 350i-iiisnf200 fathchain 700ilo; thoand upwards, 300 fathoms; a able generally consists of about leng 14 tifte th ot CJ ms. cables

 - th of C ten ratbo . hen hempen noro fu leiu'th is reone ope cable is always composed of the Ai
 - :,'iri'e
- i, interview of the structure of the st lound io weigh neuriy one cwt.
- i \ir>, any tiling twisted after the inner of n cable; thus there are calile-1 chains, &&

CARU'S LENGTH, a maritimo rn ensurement,

- tlututly Bijtalfying 120 fathoms, or MB ynnis; hat Uie nsual]<rii'j[li or¹ n '119. cable is mily aiiout s c c u y l f
- CABLKT. : I Btnali Cable. LKT. : *I* Btnah Cable. ipdec; :.K-TII:H, tli« s[i:ic-o un the orlnfj t!ock 0:
- In the liuld of a ship, where the cubka ore
- CAME-TiW, .1 sm:ill stream cab!c.
- CAR\rA_v, the driver of a enb.

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- CABOB. an bi lental 0 t'AitociiE, a French nnnie for hon-n
- CABOCUON »[(•:) jed, but nor cut,
- CABOOLE VT, Jiu agreement entered into by this Zemindars with (linn Ir jro/ernment to larni und mauago the lund reve-
- CAJSOOSE, a lioQsf: on dock whero the cooking is done ;t >1U;M iir.-ijc.inh. or stove, fitted wit'.i uollera, oi ni< on board. It id geu termed a galley.
- CABOT, a dry measure in general use in Jersey, 19 of which are computed equal to one imperial quarter of wheat, and 11 to B B I JO Jer ; il to H For ot I corditr corditr. introiiiK-ul. Tli noli iiuine fur tho mullet.
- CAUOTACB (French), CABOTTAQOIO fltocabotage is a coasting voyage carried on in smntl v sols below 70 tons, between ports not f;ir dial cabotage, coasting voyagus to distant ports of Europe.
- HAH French oc \sting vessel.
- CAB-OW>':. ! proprietor; tlif master oi i cab.
- CABUKKO, ft SpnnUh (,'oat-
- CADiaoi.E, aFrcni :hnfr, for use, named ;iii er the inventor
- Canno T,acarri;igeontw o or four wheels. See CAR.
- T-PiiASTOir, a pri : for
- CAJIJUTII.LA I Spanish), a tauimd or dresaed mmb or sheep-skin.
- CABBON, the rnneli name t.-r a kid-skin.
- Cannot a sort of curt used in suptr plun tations.
- CAB-STAND, an app
- water to be the ointed place where caba CABURNS, small lash
 - Inga for binding a cable.
- CAOAO, this seeds of the T/ieobroma Ca commonly known In tin CACAO-BLTTEH, a solon from asi
- talued by expression from the nuu or
- carued by expression from the futurof kcrui'In ot tUu *ffwobroma Cacao*. CACOAI.OT. the .-perm *whale* (*Pliyseler macrocephalus*), which tun; spermaceti: and houce tho fl nn Oiyect of commcrchil import am*.

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- CACHE', a deposit of provisions made in the arctic regions by the natives or travellers; secured either by burying in the ground, or by erecting a cairn of stones over it to protect it from the foxes and bears.
- CACHIBOU-RESIN, n resin obtained from the
- Bursera gummifera In the West Indies. CACHICAN, the overseer of a farm in Spain. CACHOLONG, a kind of chalcedony, a yel-
- lowish form of quartz. CACHORRENAS, a kind of soap made In Spain. CACIIUMBO, the hard cocoa wood of a palm.
- CACHUNDE, a paste flavoured with insk and other aroma tics In Spain. A Chinese stimulant, considered efficacious in nervous complaints.
- CACOMTIE, a species of *Tigridia*, from the bulbs of which a good turina is extracted in Mexico.
- CACOON. a name for the seeds of *Entada* gigalobium, which are used lor making
- purses, scent-bottles, https://www.com/commons.com CACXINE, a name given to the red colouring matter obtained from the fruit of some
- species of Cacti and Opuntia. CACTUS, a cominon name for many of the Opuntia family; an interesting genus of plants, most or which arc curious and handsome but of little use except as fences in the tropics. *Opuntia cochinilty'era* is, however, of importance, as on it ore reared the cochineal insects. The fruit is not much esteemed as an edible, but it is used for feeding pigs In many quarters, and has lately been turned to some ac-count in producing alcohol.
- CAD, the conductor or attendant of an om-mbus; a hanger-on about couch-yards and railway stations.
- CADARP, a liquid measure cf some parts of Spain, equal to 3fl27 pints. CADARZO, a name in Spain for coarse silk,
- which cannot he spun with a wheel CADASTRE, the French and Peninsular name
- for a terrier, or official survey and valuation of real property; a register in which are inscribed the names and particulars of all the landed properly of the country, and the owners thereof, with a valuation of their incomes.
- CADDIS, CADDAS. on old name for ribbons of a peculiar make, which were usually Imported in pieces of thirty-six yards; a kind ot tape lint tor dressing a wound,
- CADDY, an ancient measure for wine; also a small tea chest or box for table use. CADE, a keg or small barrel; also a variable
- fish measure; 600 herrings or 1000 sprats make a cade.
- CADKE, another name forthecanno or covld of Morocco, along measure of twenty-one inches.
- CADENAS, the French name for a padlock.
- CADEKE, a kind ot cominon carpet iorinerly imported from the Levant.
- CADE-OIL, an empyrcumatic oil obtained by distillation in a retort, from the wood of Juniperus Oxyeedrus. It is much used in France m veterinary medicine.
- CADERNO, the name for a small quantity of paper In Portugal, usually five or six **[dairy produce.** Bheets.
- CADOXB, a beggar; a huckster, or dealer In

- CADIS, a French name for a kind of coarse serge.
- ADJAK, an Indian name for the leaves of the palmyra or fan palm, used for writiug on with an iron style; also lor matting.
- ADJARA, a silk horse-cloth or trapping used in ltuss>la.
- CADMIA, the crust deposited on furnaces in which zinc ore is sublimed, containing from ten to twenty per cent of cadmium. CADMIUM, a beautiful white metal, harder
- than tin, and very ductile and malleable, which frequently occurs in zinc ores.
- CADMIUM YELLOW, the commercial name for the sulphide of cadmium, an artist's paint, the finest and most permanent of
- nil the yellow pigments in use. CADO, a corn measure of Santa Maura, ono ot' the Ionian islands, containing about 1} bushel; but, according to some authorities, it reaches to 3} bushels.
- CADBAX, a French name for a dial-plate.
- CADT, a street porter in Edinburgh.
- CAEN STONE, a fine white stone from Nor-mandy, much used for Gothic structures. CAFA, plait made in the Pacific inlands from
- coco-nut coir; a cotton stuff in Spain. CAFE' (French), the bean or berry of coffee; also 9. coffee-house.
- CAFETIAR (French), the keeper of a coffeehouse ; a vessel for holding the beverage. CAFFEINE, the active nitrogenous principle
- giving the flayour to coffee, and which is similar to theiue in tea.
- CAFFIR CORN, a variety of *Sorghum* cultivated in parts of Southern Africa for its seed.
- CAFFISE, CAFFISO, a measure of capacity tor grain and liquids in the Mediterranean ports. In Messina and Trieste the Cafflsu for fluids is 2J gallons, in Malta 4}. For grain the Cafflso ranges from 1 to 2 quarters.
- CAFILAII. CAFFILA, the Persian name for an official or government caravan; a com-pany of travellers or merchants.
- CAFTAN, a thick quilted cloak or robe of wool or silk used in Arabia and Turkey; it is generally white with pale flowers and is sometimes lined with fur.
- CAO, a small barrel or cat»k. See KEO.
- CAGARUACHE, one who washes the olives In an oil-null in Spain.
- CAGE, a basket or enclosed frame for ascending and descending cool mines; a prison for birds. *Cage of a Whim*, is a mining name for the barrel on which, the rope is wound up. [Sardinia. CAGLIAJIESO, a petty copper coin of CAGMAG, an opprobrious term applied to
- bad meat or poultry. CAB AX, a nominal Indian currency, equi-
- valent to 6d. or the fourth part ot u rupee.
- CAILIER, a term employed in the paper trade on the Continent, signifying a parcel of 5 or 6 sheets, the fourth or fifth of a quire. CAIHZ (plural CAUICES), a variable dry mea-sure in Spain. The standard cahlz of 12 fancgas used in Cadiz and other places is prother more than 18 imparied buckels is rather more than 18 imperial bushels, and in Valencia 100 cahices are equal to 70\$ quarters. In some provincial districts of Spain the cahiz is only 6 to H bushels.

- CAIIIZADA, a superficial measure of Spain, consisting of six fancgadas, and equal to one acre eight perches. Whm is gene-rally understood by a cahlzada, is the extent of land that can be sown with a cahiz of grain.
- CAHO-CAHO, a local name for a superior kind of yam in the Tonga ixinmls.
- CAIIOCN, COHUKE, a plumeilike palm, the Attalea Cohune of Martius, native of Honduras, bearing nuts, which grow in clusters like a bunch of grapes; an oil is obtained from them by expression equal to that from tlie coco-nut.
- C'AIICN, a nominal money of Arracnn and Calcutta calculated in cowry shells, and equal to 6d. sterling. CATAUE, the Brazilian namefor the American
- oll-palm, Elais melanococca; and of its very long leaves ropes are made. The oil is locally used in Brazil, but not much exported.
- CAICO (Italian), a small skiff, a jolly boat.
- CAILCEDKA. a bark, obtained from *theKhaya* Senegalensis, and which yields a bitter principle. The bark is much used by the negroes of the Gambia (In infusion and decoction), in the treatment of the violent fevers of that county.
- CAIMAN, CAYMAN, a South American name for the crocodile.
- CAIMKHS, the Turkish name for the paper currency of the Sultan, 120 piastres in Caimens being only equal to about 117
- specie. CAIQUE, a light bark used on the Bopphorus. CAIRN, an erection of stones, ol Celtic origin, for monumental or religious uses; but still applied to a heap raised for signal or memorial purposes.
- CAIRNGORM, a variety of rock-crystal used by the Scotch to ornament their accoutre-ments, and of which seals, necklaces, and other trinkets are made.
- CAISSON, a water-tight box Inr facilitating the commencement of the foundations of picrs, bridi; cB, &c.
- CAJEPUII an essential oil of a green colour, obtained by distillation from the Icnyesand twigs of the Melaleuca Leucm/emlron, a native of the East. It is a powerful unti-spasmodle, stimulant, and sudorific
- spasmodlc, stimulant, and sudorific CAJON, CAXON, the Spanish name for a chest. In the South American mining districts It is applied to a weight of 50 quintals of mineral; but in some of the western republics of South America it is two montons or C4 quintals. CAKE, a kneaded or solid ma's of any kind, as a cake of copper, of Indian ink. of pastrv or baked dough, «fc. CAKE-BRKAKER, a crushing and cutting Im-
- CAKE-BRKAKER, a crushing and cutting Im-plement for breaking up oil-cake for the tecdlug of stock, and pressing rape-cako for manure.
- CAKE-MOCLD. A confectioner's metal pattern

- CAKE-MOCLD. A confectioner's metal pattern for baking fancy pastry in. CAKE, OIL. See OIL-CAKE. CAKE-TOASTFR, a toasting fork. CAL. a Cornish mining name for wolfram; a kind of iron gossan; the Spanish name for lime; Callcheros being lime burners.
- CALABASHES, a name in Tunis for the Otto-

- man red caps; also the fruit of the¹ Cres-centxa ariete, which when young are pickled. 'Ibe hard rind or covering, when the pulp has been taken out. Is made into all kinds of domestic utensils by the nean kinds of domestic titensits by the field groes—cups and saucer*, baskets ana bowls, pepper and salt dishes, &c, which take the place of crockery, und are not so easily broken or destroyed. Alany will stand the fire lor cooking as well as an iron pot.
- CALABASSX, a red fez or military cap made in Tunis, and lamely shipped to the Levant for Turkish use.
- CALAHAZATE, in Spain, pumpkins preserved in sugar, or steeped in honey. CALAFĄTARE (Italian), to caulk a ship or
- stop her leaks.
- CALAITE, a name for the turquoise. CALAMANCO, a glossy woollen stuff, che-quered in the warp, either ribbed or plain, lonnerly manufuctuicd m the Xctuer-linds, now made in Bradford.
- CALAMANDER WOOD, a valuable furniture wood of Ceylon, (*Diosw/nu hirsuta.*) CALAMHAK. See AUALLOI HIM WOOD. CALAMUOLIC, a kind ot engle or alot-b wood, sometimes used lor bullying and achimat
- sometimes used lor luluviug and cabinet work
- CALAMINE, carbonate of zinc, used as a urug. CALAMUS OIL, ail oil obtained from the root
- of the sweet flag, Acorus Calamus.
- CALASCA (Italian), printed cotton. CALAVAKCE, a name for several kinds of pulse, including the *ifulidios JiarOadends* and *sinetuis*.
- ALCAR, a calciniug furnace in a glassworks.
- CALCAREOUS CEBIEXT, an artificial water cement for building.
- CALCAREOUS EAKTII, a gritty soli which contains a largf percentage of lime. CALCAREOUS SPAR, a carbonate of lime. CALCAVELLA, a high-flavoured libbuu white
- wine.
- CALCEDOXY. See CHALCEDONY. CALCINATION, the reduction of substances to cinders or ash.
- CALCINER, a name given to tho burning house, or place where miucials, Jtc. arc pulverized by heat
- CALCIUM, the metallic base oflinc, a silverwhite metal obtained by the same method as barium. Fluoride ot calcium is tho
- Derbyshire or lluor spar. CALCO, a weight In the Ionian Islands, of twenty-four troy grains, twenty culchi making one troy ounce.
- CALCQUIN. See CALKING. CALCULATING MACHINE, an Instrument with toothed wheels, each turning freely on it* own centre for automaton calculation. The schwHii-pun of the Chinese, and the Koumu abacus, are also apecit-s of count-ing machines for facilitating calculations.
- CALCULATOR, one who reckons or estimates matters of figures or detail. CALDLRAIO (Italian), CALDEUEBO (Spanish),
- a brazier or tinker.
- CALDRON, a large iron boiler or pot. CALKCHE. CALASH, a lady's hood; also a small hooded carriage running on low wheels.

C LENCART, a kind of calico imported into Haytl.

CALENDAR, an almanac.

- CALENDER, a machine for smoothing or hot-pressing fabrics between rollers, to Rive them a glossy or wavy appearance. CALEXDERER, ft smoother und prusser of fat
- brics ; one engaged in scouring and hot-pressing cloth. CALESIN, a one-horse chaise In Spain.
- CALF, preparedleather for book-binding, «fee; the young of a cow, usually so termed until it is past six months old, when it becomes a yearlin?. Calves generally become lat enough for veal in clglit or nine weeks.
- CALF-PEN, an oiu-house or enclosure where
- calves are kept. [JELLY. CALF'S-FOOT JELLY. See CALVES'-FOOT CALF-SKINS, the hide of the olf which, -when tanned, forms the material for one of the most valuable kinds of leather, .:IIK1 is used by accountement meleon and
- :IIKI is used by accoutrement-makers and boot-makers; calf-skins aro also comcrto.i into vellum.
- ^ALLVTODR._an Indian red wood.
- CALIUBE (French), a word now generally adopted to express the boro of a piece of ordnsince.
- CALIBRE COMPASSED See CALLIPERS.
- CALICIIR, a name lor nitrate ot soda found in l'erú.
- CALICO, a general term for any plain white cloth made from cotton, but whicli re-ceives peculiar distinctive names as it improves in quality and strength, and ac-cording to the purposes for which it is used. In the United Status the term is restricted by popular usa[^]e to prints. Dyed calicoes are used for hook-binding. There are super calicoes, shirting calicoes, unbleached calicoes, «cc
- C YLICO AND SILK PRINTER, a workman who imprints coloured figures on silks and cottons, by cylindrical machinery, but the term is usually applied to the mastermanufacturers or owners of print-works.
- CALICO-OLAZER, one who smooths or hot-presses calicoes. *See* CALENDERED. CALICO-PRINTER'S BLOCK-CUTTER, a maker of blocks for the use of calico-printers.
- CALICO-PRINTING, the process of Imprcss'ns figured patterns upon cotton by coloured
- Mihsternees. r\LIDAD, the best kind of Cub.i tobneep.
- C M.IFORNIA-GOLD. The gold discoveriesi in < California wore made in 181S; and the total produce of the mines was estimated, on good authority, up to the close 01, 3855, to liavo amounted to Howards ol $\pm 80,000.000$ bterlmjj. The California gold received at the United States mints to th« close of 1854, was to tho amount of $\pm 54,000.010$; whilst about $\pm < 000.020$ was circulating locally in coin, or hell in bullion, and used in manufactures, Ar. The officially registered shipments of gold from California, in the five years 1851-55, wore to the value of nearly £47.000,000; but much was shipped unregistered.
- CALIGA, a kind of leather half-boots worn by the Roman soldiers.
- CALIN, an alloy of lead and tin, nscd by the Chinese for tea canisters and other articles. CALZETTAIO (Italian), n hosier.

- CALIPXR. See CALLIPERS. CALIS, the Spanish name for alkanct root. CALIPXR.
- CALISAYA-BARK, a valuable cinchona barl obtained from *Cinchona Calisaya*[^] *a* Bolivian tree, which is rich in the alkaloid.
- CALISHERAS, insulated deposits or beds of nitrate of soda in Peru. CALISTIIENIO INSTRUMENT-MAKER, a manu
 - facturer of chest expanders, &&

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- CALK, a name for lime. CALKING, the process of tracing with a style or hnrd pencil, through :i print which has been rubbed with coloured chalk at the
- back; or copying a drawing by tracing with chalk. See CAULKING. CALKINS, CAWKINS. the prominent or elevated extremities of t lie horse's shoe, forged thin,
- and turned down wards to prevent slipping. CALL, a visit; the demand for payment of an instalment due on shares; a speculation on the (Stock Exchange.
- CALLA, a commercial term u?od nn somo parts of the coast of Alm-a, Indicating exchango or barter in goo Is, in contradistinction to Calla-biera, winch means cash or currency.
- CALT.EHANDRA, a kind of Spanish woollen stuff.
- CALLIGRAPHY, the art of fine penmanship.

- CALLIPASH, the upper part of the turtle. CALLIPER, the under pait of the turtle. CALLIPERS, instruments used in gauging; compasses to measure a diameter
- ALLIPEVA, an esteemed river mullet of the West Indian seas (*Mugil lua*) seldom ex-tending further than the embouchures of streams or into the ponds and marshes. Its scales are useful for making ornaments,
- nnd its roc forms an excellent caviare. ALLOU (Spanish), u wine or fermented liquor extracted from palms.
- CALNITCKS, a sort of woollen lialr-cloth.
- CALOMEL, a mild prenaration of mercury, tho dichloride, used as an alterative or purgative.
- ALORIMETER, an Instrument to indicate the heat given out by bodies in eofHrij or passim; from o-ic temperature to smother, which is ascertained by the quantity of ice it will melt.
- CALOTYPR, an Improved method of taking nhotographis on paper, invented by Mr Tabot.
- CALOTYPE-PAPER, photogenic paper chemi-
- cally prepared for the calotypc process. CALOW, the Polish Inch. The old Polish ailow, was 0 977 English inch; the new calow, since 1819, Is equal to 044 inch. In Cracow, however, the calow runs to 117 inch.
- rALPizQUE, a rent collector In Spain.
- CALQUZXG. See CALKINO
- CALUMBA. See COLOMBO-ROOT.
- CALVES'-FOOT JELLY, n nutritious jelly mada by boiling the feet of calves, and flavouring the extract.
- CALVIA (plural CALVIE), n grain measure of Venetian Lombardy, 2*8G gallons.
- CALX, an obsolete name for metallic oxides. CALZADO (Spanish), a shoe or sandal of any kind.

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- CALZOLAIO (Italian), a shoemaker. CAM, a substitute for the crank movement in weaving.
- CAMACO, an Ionian long measure equal to 5} imperial 3'ards.
- CAMAIL (French), a domino* a capuchin or short cloak sometimes made of uir.
- CASIANOVCA, a kind of Spanish bluff frr-merly u.-cd for linings.
- CAMAKA, a store-house for grain; a wood obtained In Essuquibo from *Diplwur* odor at a; it is hard, tough, aiul durable in an eminent degree, and 1c is said that a portion ot its timber, one inch squan: and of a given length, bears loolbs more welsht than any oth< r timber in Guiana of the same dimensions. It is therefore well adapted for shafts, mill-wheels, or cogs. It will square 18 or SO inches from 40 to 50 feet long.
- CAMARAGE, rent paid for a granary. CAMAKOFS, a Portuguese nainu for largo shrimps or prawns.
- CAMASPER, a money of account at Mocha on the lied Sea, the 60th part of a dollar.
- CAMATA, the commercial name for hair-grown acorns dried, which arc imported for tinning; Camatina arc Incipient ucorns used for the same purpose. CAMIIAT STONE, a kind of camclinn obtained
- in the East Indies.
- CAMBER, a repairing wet dodc or Inlet from a harbour.
- CAMBER-BEAU, nn arched beam used In platform-.
- CAMBER-SUP, ab instrument for drawing arches.
- CAMBETTA, a provincial dry- measure of Trance equal to 2J pints, sometimes called Gomhctta.
- CAMBIADOK, a banker or money-changer in Spain.
- CAMMALE (Italian), A bill of exchange.
- CAMRIO (Spanish), barter, the giving or inking bills of exchange; a rise or tall in the course of exchange.
- CAMBIST, a banker: one well versed in ex-changes ami foreign moneys; a trafficker in bills. Also applied to a book descriptive of moneys, weights and measures of various countries. The iwo best known British works on this subject are Kelly's Cambist, and Tatc's Cambist; thr» former of these however is now obsolete in its definitions.
- CAMBIUNTE, a kind of Spanish camlet
- CAMBLKT. See CAMLET. CAMBOX, an Indian native nam* for the irraln of *llolcus xpicatut*, the *Penwillaria spicata* of Willdenow. &eCocscoi;a CAMRKATOK, a Spanish uumu for coarse
- cambi Ic [meat on. CAMBKPL, an Iron with h^oks to hang CAMBKIC, a cotton fabric in Imitation of ling Jlncn; its varieties are glazed, white, and striped, and corded. Cotton cambrics are cither white or printed lor dresses, or used a* French cambrics*. The former arc mado chiefly In Lancashire, the latter in Closery Costoh cambrics on initation Glasgow. Scotch cambric is an imitation cambric made from flue hard twisted ootton.

- CAMBRIC MUSLIN, a very fine and thin linen fabric, an imitation of cambric, and used for the same purposes.
- CAME, a name in some parts on Ind.a for the half rupee or Is.
- CAMEL, a contrivance for lifting ships over a bar or shoal that obstructs the navigation of a river; also the well-known beast of burden (*Camelus liaclnanus*) with two humps. The milk of the camel is excellent and supplies butter and cheese. Tho flesh is hard and unsavoury, and little esteemed even by the Tartars. They tiso the hump cut into slices, which dissolved in tea serves the purpose of butter. 'The Hide furnishes tho Arab with sand.ils and belts, and the dung is an important article of fuel in arid countries.
- CAMELEER. a driver or attendant on camels. CAMEL-HAIR I'IIXCIL, a small brush used by painters in water-colours made of badisers[®] h.ur. camels' hair, or other suitable material.
- CAMELLIA, a genus of hcintlful evergreen shrubs; tho seeds of the Camellia olei/era, a native of China, yield nn excellent table oil. The large, splendid, rose-like flowers of several species of camellia are much prized In the metropolis being cultivated In private hot-houses, and sold by florists. CAMEL-LOAD, the load a camel will carry.
- The lJ.ictrian camel can carry a burden ot six cwt.; but the usual load for a camel, on a short journey, is from 400 to 500 lbs.; on longer journeys about 100 lbs. less. Their pace being about two mlics and a halt per hour, they are the measurers of distance in the fur st, the mile there being equal to two and a half English miles, and called an hour, from tho time the camel takes in traversing It.
- CAMELOT. See CAMLET. . CAMELS'-IIAIR, IS much longer than sheep's wool, and often as fine as silk. There nre three kinds red, white, and grey. The hair on a camel would weigh about 10 lbs.
- AMELS' HAIR PENCIL MAKER, a manufac-turer of small hair paint-brushes used hi water-colour painting.
- CAMELS' HAY. a name given to some or the fragrant grasses of thio Andropogon family
- CAMKO-CCTTKR, an engraver of cameos, one who cuts and embuses stones, shells, <fcc
- C.vainos, gems worked in *relievo*; small basrpllefs cut on various substances, as stone, shell, lav«, ivory, Ac They arc frequently cut on certain conch shells or stromTis, the substance of which consists of two distinct layers of different colours, textures and hardness. The black conch oilers tho most decided contrast of colour in tho layers. Sln-ll cameos are now very common, and some display a great deal of taste In the design, cutting, and adapta-tion of the various layers of the helmet,
- and other shells to the required tint*. CAMKRA OBSCLUV, literally a dark chamber, or an optical apparatus in the shape of a box, for collecting light, and exhibiting external objects in their natural colours on a white surface,

- GAMES, rods of cast lead used by glaziers in framing church windows and other quarrels of glass.
- CAMFERING, taking off au angle or edge of timber.
- CAMICIOTTO (Italian), a linen petticoat
- CAMICO, a measure of lmith in Uie Ionian islands, consisting of 5J yards.
- CAMIONNAGE (French), cartage or dray hire.
- CAMISA, an inner linen garment worn In Spam.
- CAIHSOXT, a blouse or outer frock worn by
- workmen in Spain. CAMLET, a stuff made originally of goats' hair, now li cquently of liuir and bilk, or wool and thread.
- CAMOMILE, CUAMOMILI:; the flowers of Anthemts nobilis, in hurope are employed medicinally as a cheap tunic carminative anodyne; when taken In large doses, however, they prove powerfully emetic. Another species, A. Pyrethrum furnished the pellitory root.
- PAMOSCIO (Italian), tanned leather.
- CAMOTES, a Spanish name lor the sweet potato.
- CAMP, the ground on which au army pitches its tents
- CAMPAXIXO, a variety of Spanish marble.
- CAMPEACHT WOOD, a hard red dye-wood from the Iloematoxylon camptauanuin, better known as logwood.
- CAMP-BED, a folding iron bedstead, with tester laths, for field use.
- CAMP-EQUIPAGE MAKER, a maker of portable articles, ofluht materials adapted fur cusy transport. See CAMP-FI^TICMTUUE. CAMP-FOLLOWEBS, the attendants on an
- army.
- CAMP-FURNITURE, articles of cabinet work mado compact light, and portable, so ns to bo easily lolded and transported; such as camp-stools, camp-bedsteads, tables, Ac.
- CAMPBETE, a popular name for essential resinous oils, such as the purifici oil or distilled spirits of turpentine. Whenintendcd for a burning fluid, it is mixed willi alcohol in various proportions.
- CAMPMXE LAMP, a lamp made with proper precautions for burning ctimphlnc. having u reservoir generally of glass, placed be-tween the supporting pillar and the burner, to hold the spirit and the cotton v ick dips into it.
- CAMPHOR, a concrete acrid dnijr, of a highly penetrating smell, obtained from trees indigenous to Japan, and the Eastern archi-pelago. Tho China or Japan camphortree is the Laurus camphor a of Linnaeus, the Camphora officmarum of NCPH. The camphor-tree of Sumatra and Borneo, is tlio *Ifryobalanops* camphora.
- CAMPHOR JULEP, a name in America for camphor water.
- CAMPHOR WATEP., a solution of camphor uved as a vehicle for the administration of fever medicines.
- CAMPHOK-WOOD-OIL. an oil obtained in the East from Dryobalanops eamphora, which is largely used at Singapore instead of turponiluo.

- CAMFIONE (Italian), a journal, ledger, or shopkeeper's book.
- CAMP-KETTLE, an iron pot for the use of soldiers and colonists.
- CAMPO, an Italian superficial measure, varying In different localities from 0G88 acre to 1-285 acre.
- CAMPOI, a kind of tea.
- CAMPSOR, a money-changer. CAMP-STOOL, a light portable folding stooL
- CAMROTO (Italian), a cabin boy
- CAMWOOD, a red dyeing wood, the produce of liaphia tiitida imported from the West coa>f of Africa.
- CAN, a tin vessel fbr milk or beer, for holding flax and for other purposes; a liquid measure of Slam equal to 4^{*}19 pints; also an abbreviated name for the candarucn, a Chinese weight and measure.
- CANA, a name in some of the Pacific islands for sponge; a long and superficial measure used In Italy and some parts of France, which Is of very variable dimensions. The maximum is 117-C8 inches the builders* measure in Florence, the minimum 6110 Inches in Barcelona. See CANNE.
- CAXABAIIA, a kind of Spanish flshingt>oat.
- CANADA, CANADO, a liquid measure of Spain and Portugal; also occasionally used m Ceylon. In Lisbon the Canada is equ.ilto nearly 2} pints; In Brazil, a weight of 32 I In. and '703 of a wine gallon, or about four bottles. In Ceylon the caiiatla pass-es for 2 CG Enulish pints. The Spanish canada is much, larger, being equal to 8 G8 gallons.
- ANADA-IIALSAM, an oleo-rcsin, obtained from the American silver-fir, Abies bal-samea. It is used for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, und nukes a, fine transparent varnish for watei-colour drawings, which docs not become darker v Itli time.
- CANADA-RICE, a wild species of rice, the Zi-ANADA-RICE, a wild species of rice, the *Zi-zania aquatica*, growing in all the shallow streams and swamps of X. West America. It is exceedingly prolific of farinaceous seeds, which afford a very good meal. The plant seems designed by nature to become the Indigenous bread correct. ture to become the Indigenous bread-corn of the newly settled regions; for its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense nocks ot wild fowl.
- ANADA-SUGAR, dark sugar made from the sap of the sugar-maple tree, Acer sacchanñum.
- ANADIAN CCRRENCT. Tho pounds, shillings, and pence in the British North American colonies, commonly called Halifax currency, are In value ten per cent below the same coins In sterling money; hence £100 sterling is equivalent to ill 10 currency. The pound sterling passes under the Act Aug. 1,1854, for £1:4:6 currency.
- CANADIAN TIMBER. A large trade is carried on with the ports of the river St. Lawrence for timber obtained from the Ottawa district and other parts of Lower Canada. In **1R54** the squared timber exported from Quebec amounted to 25,316.000 feet be-sides 3,478,41)1 standard oi deals, lath-

- CANADIAN YELLOW-BOOT, the Hydra&ti* Canadensis, which furnishes a valuable bitter and a useful yellow dye. CANAHE, a name in the Pacific for the mullet fish.
- CANAKIN, a small can.
- CANAL, nn artificial navigable water channel formed tor the passage of boats or vessels with cargo. CANAL-BOAT, a fint-bottomea barge or boat
- of light draught adapted for navigating canals.
- CANAL-BOAT WEIGHING MACHINE, a patent lock poising-machine for weighing canal boats *and* their cargoes.
- CANAL-LIFT, an hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level to another.
- CANAL-LOCK, A stop-[^]ato or sluice to the chtmber of a canal, for passing boats through, from a lusher to a lower level *ot* the channel, or *vice versa*. CANAMO, the Spanish name for hemp.

- CANAN., See CAN. CANAPUCCLV (Italian), hemp-seed. CANARY, a wine made in the Canary Islands, also known as sack.
- CANARY BIRD, a well-known son? bird, the Carduelis canana, which is largely bred here, and also Imported from Germany, where the rearing of these birds is exten-sively curried on.
- CANARY MOSS, a lichen used for dyeing, the
- Parmeha perlata. CANABT SEED, the seeds of Phalaris canaru*ensis*, a native grass of Britain, which are given to birds, and of which as much as 600 tons are annually sold for that purpose.
- CANARY STONE, a beautiful yellow species of carnellau, rather rare, and named from the resemblance of its colour to the plu-mage of a canary bird.
- CANARY WOOD, a name given to the wood of the *Laurus Indira*, a native of Madeira, nnd Laurus Cananénsis, a native of the Canaries.
- CANASTER, CHASTER, a kind of American tobacco, which derives its name from a particular kind ot rush basket, In which it was formerly imported. CAN-BUOY, a large floating buoy.
- CANcnA, an ore found In Chile.
- CAND, a name in the Cornish mining dis-tricts, for fluor spar.
- CANDACA, a dry measure used In the Mysore district of ludla, equal to 3t bushels. CANDAGON, a grain measure of Bangalore.
- See CANDY
- CANDABA, a frame of laths for sifting earth or sand, used in Spain.
- or sand, used in Spain. CANDAREEN, a Chinese weight, the 100th part of a tael, and containing ten le or cash. In accounts the money value of the can-dareen ranges from ten to fourteen cop-per cash, but ns a weight, whether for silver or any other article, the le or cash continues to be the same integral part of a candareen. The candareen may be es-timated at 5f grains, although In some quarters of the East it weighs 6-38 grains.

- CANDEAL, a kind of Spanish wheat
- ANDLE, a measure of length in Cochin China, equal to 1912 inches English.
- CANDELÁBRUM, an ornamental metal stand with branches for holding lights.
- CANDERROS, an Indian resin of a pellucid white, which, being susceptible or a good polish, has been turned into small ornaments and toys.
- CANDIDATE, an aspirant or suitor foi a public office or business post. CANDIED, dried with su^ar.
- CANDIED-PEEL, preserved lemon or citron peel, used for pastry and confectionery. CANDIL, a weight hi Suniatru ot about 433}
- Ibs. See CANDY. CANDIOTA, the name for a barrel or keg in. Spain; a large cart hen jar.
- CANDITÉERS, wooden fråmes or fagots to protect workmen.
- protect workmen. CANDLEHERRY MYRTLE, A name given to the Jfyrtca cert/era; from the berries a beautiful grunt wax Is obtained in Ame-rica and the Cape colony, which has been found useful for candles. CANDLE-BOX, a receptacle for candles usually nailed to the wall oi a kitchen, Ac. CANDLE-ENDS* pieces of cnndle partially burnt, which arc often disposed of by those who object to seeing short candles. CANDLE-MAKER, a tallow-chandler; one who m.ikcs candles of one or more kinds. CANDLE-MOULD FKAMK. a frame or case to

- CANDLE-MOULD FKAMK, a frame or case to hold the shape* or moulds into which the heated tallow or wax i> run.'
- CANDLE-MOULD-MAKER, nn artisan who makes the pewter uie.al moulds or shapes used by candle-makers.
- ANDLENUT, a trade name given to the nuts of Aleurites trtfoba, Imported into London.
- CANDLES, wicks covered with solidified oil or fat, for giving light. There are many varieties, dips and moulds being chiefly tallow, while hard and composition candles are made of sp. rmaceti, stearinc, parafflne, wax, or palm oil.
- CANDLESTICK, the receiver or holder for a candle, which is made eithnr of metal, glass, or earthen ware; and of two shapes,
- tall or erect, or hhort with a flat bottom. CANDLE-WICK, a twisted length of cotton, round which the oil or tat is poured and solidifies.
- CANDROY, CONI>RAT, a Spanish flshlng-boat; a machine used In cotton-prluting.
- a machine used In cotton-prluting. CANDY, an eastern dry measure of capacity and weight, which varies in different places. In Madras mnd Colombo it is equal to 600 MM avoirdupois; in Bombay and Manpalore to 560 lbs. The Calicut candy is 640 lbs. For wool, coir, spices, nnd some other staples, in Bombay the candy is 584 lbs. The Malabar candy is 69''JI lbs. The Surat candy, for many ar-ticles of merchandise, is 58s lbs.; for others 784 lbs.; and for some ft-w 821* lbs.; the Mysore candy Is equal to SCO lbs.; also a long measure of Malibnr, equal to one cubic kolc, or 28} English inches. CANDY-SUGAR, crystallized sugar formed
- CANDY-SUGAR, crystallized sugar formed upon string!) by repeated boiling and clarifying, and suffered to crystallize slowIy; it Is sold white, broTvn, or pink,

CANE, a walking stick; nlontj measure In Italy and France. See (.'ANNA.

CAN

- CANE-CHAIR, a chair with 1 platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane.
- CANE-HOLE, a trench dug In the cane-fields for planting cuttings of tho sugar-cane in.
- CAKE-JUICE, the juice of the sugar-cane, expressed between the rollers of a mill, or by hydraulic pressure.
- CAKE-MILL, a set of rollers for crushing the sugar-cane, which arc either horizontal or vertical, and set in motion by steam, water, wind, or cattle power.
- CANELLA-ALBA, the commercial and botimtcal name of the wild cinnamon, u cheap aromatic bark which occurs in dry buff pieces, thin cylinders, or larjrc thick frag-ments. It is chiefly obtained from the Bahamas.
- CANELON, the Spanish name for enscin; bastard cinnamon or canclla, grown in Bogota; also a name for swuetmrats.
- CANE-PIECE, a field or plot ot l.md planted with sugar-canes.
- CANE-PLANER, a splitter and smoother of canes for cane-work.
- CANES, the common commercial name for many important grasses, umbracing es-pecially the varieties of the su^ur-cane, bamboos, rattans, and Sp1111sll canes. The stems of several small palms arc also called canes. Under the name of reed canes, the culm or s.tem or a KHISS otten •weavers' shuttles &c. The several canes will be found described under their common special names.
- CANE-SPLITTER, a preparer of canes Tor plat-ting or basket-work; the instrument with which he works.
- CANESTRA (Italian), a basket.
- CANE-SUGAR, the juice obtained from the saccharine of tho sugar-cane, reduced to a concrete state.
- CANE-TOP-CUTTER, A machine for cutting the upper part or sprouting shoots of the sugar-cane for cattle.
- CANE-TRASH. the dead or withered leaves stripped from the stalk to enable the sugarcane to ripen; also tho stalk alter the juice has been expressed, n^{ed} for fuel and
- manure, sometimes called nicga«s. CAXEITE, a Belgian liquid measure averaging one quart.
- CANE-WORKER, amakerof articles in rattans, Spanish and other canes; a bucket-maker.
- CANGAN, KAN-CAN, a piece of coarse Chinese cloth, thinly woven, 19 inch-s broad, pnd 6 yards long, which has a fixed currency value.
- CANGANY, a class of natives employed by the Ceylon coffee planters to hire coolies from tho Indian continent.
- CANGE, Spanish for exenanjre.
- CAN-HOOKS, two pair of flat hooks connected
- by ropes for hoisting barrels or light casks. CANICA, a species ot wild cinnamon growing in Cuba.
- CANISTER, a small box or case usually of metal, for holding groceries, Ac.

- CAN
- CANISTEROIAKER, a maker or tin cases, for holding groceries and other articles.
- ANISTKR-SHOT, small shot packed in n metal cartridge for charging a pieco of ordnance.
- ANNA- (Italian), CANNE (French), CANA (Spanish), a linear and superficial measure in some parts of France, Spain, and tho Italian States. It varies in length according to the use to which it is applied; in Barcelona it is 21 inches, in Marseilles 79]. Tho surveyors' canna in Italy is about 3] yards, for cloth and silk rather more than 2J *I* nrds. It is also a Dutch liquid measure in the Cape colony, 388 Cânnes making a leaguer.
- CANNA, the plant which furnishes the starch of commerce known as Tous-les-mois.
- ANNABINE, a narcotic gum-resin obtained from Cannabis sativa.
- ANNAMELE (Italian), sugar cane.
- CANSATA, CANNATK. a liquid measuro 04 Greece equal ro 282pints.
- CANNE. See CANNA.
- CANNEL-COAL, a hard coal which does not soil the flnccrs. Being very solid it is often turned into trinkets and other ornaments in imitation of jet.
- CANNELLE, the French name for cinnamon.
- CANNEQUIN, a kind of w hitc cotton, formerly made in India, in pieces of about 8 ells, chiefly for sale on the West coast of Africa.
- CANNON, a piece of ordnance of iron or brass for discharging balls, made of many sizes according to the service required of it.
- ANNON-BALL, CANNON-SHOT, a cast-iron ball to be thrown from cannon.
- CANNON-LOCK, a contrivance to place over the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance to explode tho charge.
- CANNON-LOCK-3LVKKR, a manufacturer of pulley triggers tor firing pieces ol ordnance. CANNON-METAL, a brass alloy lor casting ordnance from, containing 91 per cent of copper and 9 parts of tin.
- ANOE, a rudely formed boat, shaped out of the trunk of a tree by cutting or burning; also a skin or bark boat used by uncivilized natives. See WOODSKIN.
- CANOE-BIRCII, a North American tree, the Belula papyracea, from the bark of which the Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoed. The wood is of a flue glossy graini susteptible" of tarRadd, findsbebet fore is but billy and strength which think
- **CANON**, a large sized printing-type with this **specific** 1:477 C TMT^{MPT-J} me smut or 11 mine. **CANON-BIT**, that part of the Iron which Is in the horse's mouth.
- CANONGOE, CANOONGO, a registrar of land revenue In India; one versed in the customs, tenure, produce, and rental of the district.
- ANOPY, a covering over head, the decora-tion crowning a pulpit, chair, throne, bed, &c.
- CANOTTA (Italian), a small boat
- CANT, any thing standing awry, timbers out of the perpendicular, or not fixed square
- CANTALOON, a species of woollen stuff

CANTAR, an abbreviation Tor the enntaro. CANTARA, CANTARO, a liquid measure of Spain ranging from 2} to 4 gallons; 100 however may be taken as equal to 366 Imperial gallons. The name is also some-times given to the alquulre or pot of Portugal. As a commercial weight in the Levant the cantaro Is synonymous to the quintal of Europe, being employed in the sale of ponderous commodities; but It varies considerably in different localities. In Syria the ordinary cantaro amounts to 602JIbs.; in Sardinia to 93] lbs.; and in Cairo to 951bs; while at Home it is but 742IE& The Maltese cautaru of 100 rottoll i'' 175lbs. avoirdupois; m Smyrna it is 127ilbs. CANTAR, an abbreviation Tor the enntaro. it is 127ilbs.

- CANTARELLO, the name of the quintal In Sardinia, equal to 89\$ lbs. avoirdupois; the cantarello of Caglian is, however, heavier, weighing 93} lbs. See CANTARA. CANTEEN, a tap or public house for the sule of spirituous liquors. In England the term is usually restricted to a tap in bar-racks or military quarters, but in the Cape and other Colonies it is oi more general application. Also a tin case lor holding food, <tc, carried by soldiers and others on the inarch. on the inarch.
- CANTEEN-MAKER, a tinman, ouo who makes portable drinking vessels.
- CANTER, in horsemanship, a hand gallop.
- CANTERBURY, a small ornamental music-stand, with two or three hollow topped partitions, Irani-*d in light slips of ma-hogany for holding music books.
- CANTERBURY CRANE, a pivot crane. CANTERKLLE, the Italian name for the Cunthandes, or Spanish bli&toring-llies.
- Cunthandes, or Spanish bil&toring-lifes. CANTEROY, a weight lor gold and silver used in Bangalore, equal to 5%7 grains. CANTHARIDES, the commercial name for various b'istcring beetles, often termed Spanish flics: but which are also im-ported from China, Russia, Sicily, and German)'. The large genus *Mylabns* furnishes many insects possessing strung vesicatory nowers. vesicatory powers.
- CANTHARIIUNE. a crystallino principle ob-tained from *Lvtta vesicatoria*, g'nja% viol-acea, and other species of the Spanish blistering fly. powdered and steeped in an alcoholic Uucturu.
- CANTIERE (Italian), a dockyard.
- CANTILEVER, CANTALEVRR, an iron, wooden, or other projecting support in a wail, on
- with the eaves or cornice rests. CANIILLA, gold and silver bullion fringe. CANTIXIEUK, * vivandiere or female suiler to u French regiment.
- CANT-MOULDING, a moulding with a bevelled Mirthcc, u«cil on the capitals of columns.
- CAvrccciAio, an Italian pastry-cook or biscuit maker.
- CANVAS, a strong kind of fl.ixcn fabric, used lor ship's sails, awnings, tents, Ac., manu-factured in Ireland and Scotland. No. l. is the coarscort and strongest kind. There are some other more open kinds of can-
- vas made tor tapestry and buckram. CANVAS-BACK, a uild duck, the *Fuliqvla valisneria*, met with in some a* the Ame-rican rivers, which is highly esteemed by

epicures for the delicacy of its flesh, and realizes a high price for the table. CANVAS-LOOM, a frame for making canvas in.

- CANVASSER, one who solicits votes, or seeks support lor any person, project, or publication.
- CAOUTCHOUC, an clastic gam, the Indiar-rubbcrot commerce; the Inspissated milky juice or sap obtained from the *Siphonta elastica*, and several of the fig tribe in India and south America. Owing to its impene-trability to moisture, its flexibility, elasticity, and cheapness, and the ease with which it may be cut or spun into various forms and fabrics, caoutchouc is an article of the highest importance in several arts and manufactures.
- CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURER, a maker of goods in Indian-rubber or clastic gum. CAP, a cover for the head. Caps for ladles are made of lace, net, or some such light motorial: widews' cope are in a soft and material; widows' caps are In a set and particular style; those for men are of cloth, fur, leather, and fancy materials, <tc. In ship-building, a cap is a thick, strong block of wood fastened to the head of a lower mast, through which the upper mast slides. A percussion-cap Is a metal mast sinces. A percussion-cap is a metal capsule for the nipple of a gun, containing detonating powder, to explode the charge in the barrel; cap is a cutler's term for a ring of metal surrounding a wooden wheel or lap, and it is also applied to a stra-tum overlying the useful beds of Port-bind store. hind stone.
- APA, a term In Cuba for good tobacco, the bcot or outside leaves being suited for the wrappers of cigars.
- CAPACITY, the power of containing, the extent of room or space in a vessel or cask.
- CAPE, a wine made in the Cape colony, of which there arctwokinds, white and red; a lady's articlo of dress; that p.irt of a gar-ment which covers the shoulders, as the cape of a cloak, coat, and the Bhouldcr-trunnings of a dress.
- CAPE ALOES, an inspissated juice obtained chleliy from *Aloe spicata* and *Commchnt*, species of aloe growing wild m the Cape colony. The odour is stronger and more disagreeable than that of the pro-duct mode in Porbdos and Scoreton. duct made in Barbados and Socotnu
- APECHA, CAPICHA, a corn measure In Pcr-
- APECHA, CAPICHA, a corn measure in PCr-MO, twenty-five enprchas making one artaba, equal to 18C Winchester bushel. APELIK, a small migratory fish of the North American seas, trom four to seven Inches long, not unlike the smelt It is a yeary deligate fish but corvers chiefly for very delicate fish, but serves chiefly for bait for cod to the Newfoundland fisherman; and is imported into this country tfiled, to be eaten as a relish.
- CAPELLONE, a silver coin of Modcno, of six soldi and eight dcnarl.
- CAPEL-MASTER, a director of music. CAPERCAILZIE, a Scotch name for tho wood proube, *Tetrao urogallus*, which is now rarely met with in Britain, although common in the northern countries ot Europe.
- CAPERS, the flower-buds of various species oi Cappart Ji, grown in the South ot Europe, which ionn a well-known pickle.

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CAPER-SCIUVF (German), a privateer.

- CAPER-TEA, I black tea, a superior kind of I sonchy with a knotty curled leaf; so i CAP-SPRING MAKER, a maker of metal springs named from its fanciful resemblance to the fltthu; to the head tor ladies' caps, for caper. That sold here Is usually scented with chloranthus, jasmine, or other flowers.
- CAPE-WEED, A commercial name for a dye lichen, the Rocelia tinctoria, imported from the Cápe de Verd islands.
- CAPH, an ancient Jewish liquid measure, the ciulaii of tile Arabians, which was equal to nearly 2} pints.
- CAPIAS, a writ or judgment for arrest on execution.
- CAPICIIA. See CAPECHA. CAPIDGI, a Turkish porter or door-keeper, sometimes applied to chamberlains and superior officers.
- CAPILLAIRE, a pleasant syrup chiefly made in North America with the jurce of a species of fern, and flavoured witii orangeflower water.
- CAJ'LLLAIKE AND WINE AND SPRIT COLOUR-ING-MAKKR, a cordial maker, one who prepare[^] caramél, «fcc
- CAPIN, tlic eighth part of a bahar, nn Eastern measure, about 60 lb». avoirdupois.
- CAPITAL, tlic amount of money or property subscribed oremployed in a joint-stock association; the money assets invested in business by a trading firm or individual; the net worth of a party; a largo letter or type in printing.
- CAPITALIST, a man of large properly, one who has a considerable sum invested in the funds or in stock in trade.
- CAPITALIZE, to convert Into capital or shares. CAPITATION, a poll tax, or imposition upon
- each person. CAPITOZZA (Italian), the pollard oak.
- CAPIVL »SC«COPAIVA.
- CAP-MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker of caps.
- CAPOC, a fine short-stapled cotton wool, used in India for stuffing cushions and lining palanquins, Ac.
- CAPON, a young cock gelded to fatten for the table.
- CAPOOR KITCHELT, KAPOOR KUCIIKEE, an aromatic drug of th- Indian markets, the rhizoma of *ifedychium spicatnm*. CAPOTE, a long cloak lor females; a great-
- coat with a hood worn hy males on the Continent and by soldiers on tuard.
- CAPPADINE, A sort of silk flock or waste obtained from the cocoon alter the silk has been reeled off and used for shag.
- CAP-PAPER, a coarse kind ot brown paper used for making bags.
- CAP-PEAK, the front part of a man s cap, the shade over the eyes, that part which is ordinarily taken hold of to remove it from the head.
- CAP-PEAK MAKKR, a workman who makes | glazed leather fronts or peaks for caps, and čockades, <fec
- CAPPELLÁIO (Italian), a hatter.
- CAPPING, ridge or roll metal, galvanized
- iron,
bc, for roofing.
CAPRIPICATION, an artificial process of early ripening flgs, by depositing Insects, which puncture the fruit

CAFSA, a cylindrical box for clothes, or books, dec.

- flowers, wreaths, <tc. CAPSICUM, a genus of plants producing pun-
- gent capsules of various shapes, which arc very generally used as seasonings iind condiments. The pods oi *C. annuum*
- and *C. baccatum* pounded, furnish the cayenne-pepper of commerce. CIUbTAN, a cylinder or truncated cone of wood placed vertically in the deck of a vessel, moved by levers or hand-bars; chiefly used for weighing anchors, hoist* ing yards, sails, ⊲ec or any purpose in a man-of-war, where threat purchase is required. A windl.iss is a sort of horizontal capstan in the fore part ot ihc ship.
- CAPSTAN-BARS, the wooden levers put In the capstan holes in order to move it, and to wind up the cable on.
- CAPSULE, U small gummy envelope for nauseous medicines; the metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle. The capsules or seed-vessels of many plants enter Into commerce, as poppy-heads, capsicums, cardamoms, <tex
- CAPTAIN, the superintendent of a mine, the chief officer in command of a vessel, a military officer.
- CAPTAIN-DRESSER, an overlooker of those who dress ores.
- CAPTION, the arrest of a person under a Judicial process; a name in the United Suites for the heading to a paragraph.
- CAPUCHIN, a clonk with a hood worn by females on this Continent.
- CABACOLK, a spiral staircase. CARACOLY, an alloyed metal of gold, silver, and copper, of which rings and trinkets are made, intended for shipment to quarters where the natives are not able to test the intrinsic value of the in.it<iial.
- CAKvci'Eit, a Span Mi apothecary's weight cn.ii.il to three grains.
- CAI:AFE, a glass water decanter for the table.
- CAKAFFA (Itah.in), a flagon or boitle; also a Neapolitan liquid measure equal 0*192 gal-lon, and a weight for oil In Tripoli, about 3J lbs. romfe
- CARAFON (French), a small decanter; 'i half
- CAIIAGK, a measure for lime of 64 bushels.
- CARVUI. a name in the Turkish dominions for import aiid export duu.-s. CARA-GROUCII, the old Turkish medium of
- exchange, or par dollar, equal to five solotas or 120 aspers, about 7s.
- CARAILA, CARAVELA, Indian names for the small, black, aromatic seeds of Cleome *pentaphylla*, which are used medicinally by thu natives in decoction as a stimulant.
- CARAKACA, a Tamil name for the chebulic myroiMlon (*Terminalia chebula*), medicinally in India. used
- ARAMEL, sugar fined over a fire into a C dark brown or black syrupy mnss, used to colour coffee, wines, and other liquids.
- CARAMOOLOO, an Indian name for a black pulse.
- **ĀRANA-PALM. a name In South America for** С the Afauritia carana the triangular leaves of winch are used for thatching.

CARAXA-RKSIN, a resin obtained In the West Indies and Central America, from *llursera gummrifera*, und used in materia medica.

- CARANTANO, an Austrian money, equal to a halfpenny
- CARAP OIL, CRAR OIL, an oil obtained in South America from the seed of the Carapa guianensis of Aublet
- CARAPAČE, the upper buckler or shell of the sea-turtle. See TORTOISE-SHELL.

CARARA, a weight iu Leyhorn of 119} lbs.

- CARAT, a jeweller's weight; 156 cai ats make one troy ounce. It is also used for precious stones, for diamonds being equal to31-tilh troy grains, and for pearls 3J grains. The term is used to express the fineness of gold; the carat bclm; the 24th part of the old French mure or half pound, l'ure gold is said to be 24 c.ir.its fine, and every proportion ol alloy detracts t>0 many carats therefrom. The stanriaid for the current coin ot the realm is 22 carats flue, lor watch ciscs, < tx. 18 carat* line, and so on. A coin of Mocha the 7th part of the commasscc.
- CARATELLO, the Italian name for a keg for liquor.
- CARATO, a small Italian weight, the tenth part of u fcrlino. and equal to about tlnec grains: 16 ferlmos making the ounce of the Bologna pound.
- CARATOE, KUIIATO, a name In the "West Indies for the American uloe (Agave Americana).
- CARAVAN, a troop of travellers by Innil, who band together on a journey to assist and protect each other; the name in St. Peterburg for a number ot large vessels or b.uks which bring down hemp; a travelling show carriage frequenting lairs, fcc.
- CAKAVAX-JOUBNEY, a mode of computing distance in some parts of Africa and Asm, by the day's journey oi thccainel; usually about 30 miles.
- CARAVANSERAI, a rest-house or receptioninn for travellers, In some parts of the East [Azores.
- CARAVELAO, a Pnrtnjruesc vessel used in the
- CAKAVELLE, a fishing boat used on the French coasts.
- CARAVEKU, a name Riven by the Indians of (iulana to a red pigment obtained tioni the *tiignonia* t7uca, with which they stain their skin. The colouring matter is used us a dye in the United States, and lor urtiHtical purposes would rivul madder.
- urtiHtical purposes would rivul madder. CARAWAY, a hardy Urltish biennial umbelliferous plant (*Carum carm*), which]>roduces the aromatic seeds used by conlectioners, iu pharmacy as u carminative, aud lor making an cs-mtial oil. The roots of the plant are ver\ agreeable, and' are eaten In the north ot Europe.
- CARAWAY CAKE, CARAWAY (. OMFIT, confections into w Inch caraway Betda i nier.
- CARBINE, a email s>hort-bai relied gun, earned by mounted troopers.
- CARBOLIC ACID, a tar crcubotc, which possesses extraordinary antiseptic properties, and has been used to pre&irve bodies for dissection, and the skins ol animals intended to be stuffed. A valuable dyc-stull Is also made from it, colled carboazotic

add, which gives magnificent strawcoloured yellows on silk and woollen fabrics.

- CARBON, a commercial name for wood charcoal; tho t>oot and smoke of lamps, gas, and other substances of vegetable origin, is carbon almost pure. Carbon has many uses; It forms the base of a durable ink: of crayons; of the filtering substances, such as charcoal, bone, and ivory black. It is a valuable fertilizer, and deodorizer, and one of the best fuels lor reducing metals.
- CARUONADE, a cutlet or steak; animal substances sliced and seasoned, and alterwards broiled or tried.
- CAIUJONATE OF SODA, the union of carbonic acid with soda, as a base. This commercial product is manufactured on a very large scale from sulphate oi soda, or common salt. See SODA. CARBONIC ACID, a fixed air or gap, which
- CARBONIC ACID, a fixed air or gap, which imparts that pleasant effervescence oi bi lskness to aerated mineral waters, and light sparkling wines. It extinguishes Ihune, and suffbcatcs animals, hence it is called by miners choke-damp.
- CAKBOY. a largo green-glass bottle, cased in basket work, varying iu size from five to ten cubic inches, used for conveying distilled waters or liquid acids of toe powerful a nature to be carried in casks.
- CARBUNCLE, a precious s>tonc, the Almandine of mlneralouy. Fine huge gurnets cut witli a rounded face arc those known as carbuncles.
- CAKCANLT, a chain or collar of jewels.
- CARCASS, the dead body ol an annual; the external shell or skeleton of a house or other building, roofed, partitioned, aud floored, but not lathed and plastered.
- CARCASS-BUILDER, one who mciely constructs the shell or framework ol hou&es. leaving other woikiuen to complete tlio interior fittings ol the building.
- CAKCASS BUTCHEK, one who sells and slaughters cattle wholesale; a dealer u ho receives meat from the country lor suie in metropolitan towns.
- CARCASS -ROOFING, nn unfinished roof, the mere frame of timber, on which to plsico the tiles, slatct>, «fcc, to complete tiro covering.
- CARCEL LAMP, a lamp of French invention, in which the oil Is wound up by a kind of clock-work pump, which forces it up to the wick. It Is now generally known as the moderator lamp.
- CARDAMOMS, the capsules oi various not very clearly defined species of Amoinum, Ek'ttavia nnd other plants; the acrid, pungent seeds of which are used in nicuiclne as aromatic tonics, and cat minatives, and to Live an artificial strength to spirits, wmu and beer, in the East they lorm a universal ingredient in suuis, curricB, pllhius, ketchups and sauces, &_{lia}
- CARD-BASKET, an ornament fur a table made of various materials,, iu which uro deposited visiting cards.
- CARD-BOARD, a very still paper substance, or pasteboard, for cutting cards* from, fox making boxes and for other uses.

- **CARD-BOARD-CUTTING-MACHINK**, a niuchino which cuts card-board into slips of an uniform size, and sometimes prints and numbers them for railway tickets or other purposes.
- CARD-BOX, abox for keepInsrplayingcards In. CARD-CASE, a portable laucy case lor holding visiting cards.
- CARD-CASE-MAKER, a maker of small recep-tacles for ladies' visiting cards—when arc constructed of various fancy materials, leather, tortoiscshcll, ivory, «tc) CAEDK, CHARDE, a nnme on the Continent for the white beet *Bata cicla*
- for the white beet. *Beta cicla*.

CARDEB,one which combs or clears wool or flax

- CASDIKR (French), a ami-maker. CARDINAL-CAPE, a lady's article of dress, usually of silk.
- CAKDING-COMB, a cn^t-st^ol implement for cleaning wool, cotton, <tc; cards in the carding engine seem lo lay all the fibres
- in one direction, accumulating it into a "loose mass called a ilcecc, preparatory to the process of spinning.
- CABDINO-UACIIIKE, a mechanical engine with toothed revolving cilmders for separating and cleaning wool, flax, cotton and other [and flbie verditer.
- ^v CARDINELLO,tho Spanish name for verdigris
- CARD-MAKER, one who makes cards, of which there arc two classes, pasteboard cards and metal cards or mounted wire dents for machinery.
- CARDOLE, a thick black oily substance ob-tniued in the East Indies from the pericarp of the marking nut. It is a powerful vesi-
- CARDOON. a culinary plant, the *Cynara car-dunculusi* resembling the artichoke, but larger; the blanched stems of the young leaves are stewed or used as an ingredient in soups and salads on the Continent.
- CARD-RACK, a receptacle tor address, visiting or business cards
- CAR-DRIVER, the driver of a Jaunting or other car.
- CARDS, shaped pieces of cardboard, used lor various purposes; when painted with figures, &c, for games and subject to a duty; when printed or engraved used for visiting or business purposes. Conversa-tion cards with sentences or inottos, «tca, form a plensmt imstlino for young per-sons Ac.; im-tal dents fixed in an elastic band for teazms ami separating the fibres of wool are culled cards. [with baize.
- CARD-TABLE, ullnht foidrag-loptubiccorcrcd CARD-SETTIXG-MACHISB, a beautiful ami efficient piece of mediani»m, for inserting the ends ot forked wires into holes in a leather or other strap and bending them to the required inclination.
- CARD-TRAT, a small salver for .1 servant to deliver a card on.
- CARD-WIRE CLOTH, cloth in which fine iron wire is inserted fortombingimd annulling the fibres, «cc, of wool, cotton, flux, and
- hemp. CAREEN, to heave a ship down on her side In order to examine her bottom, for cleaning or pay ing it with pitch; when a vessel lies over with the wind in sailing, she is said to careen.

- CAREENAGE, a careening ground, a place snltahli; for placing a shin high and dry. CARE-TAKER, a person employed at a wharf,
- quay, or exposed store to look after goods. CAREY, the Spanish name for tortoise-shell. CAJIGA, a standard Spanish liquid measure,
- AJGA, a standard Spanish fiquid measure, equal In some parts ot that kingdom to 32 gallons, but in others only 27 gallons; also a Spanish weight, ranging from 177 lbs. to 338 lbs. In Candia and Milan the carga as a grain measure is equal to 4 l-6th bushels. A commercial weight in Central America equ;il to 81 lbs.
- CARGADOR, a Dutch shipbroker who ob-
- CARGADOK, *a* Dutch sinpbroker who ob-tains freight for vessels. CAKGASON, the freight or lading of a ship. CARGO, a strip's ladin⁴', the merchandise, •tea, taken on board for conveyance. That which cannot be stowed in the hold is termed deck cargo.
- CARGO-BOAT, a luvungc-boat or barge for the conveyance of heavy goods on rivers or in harbours
- CARIACA, a small and esteemed variety of m.iize grown in British Guiana. CARICA, a Venetian weight of 206J lbs.; also
- another name for the carga a grain or dry measure.
- CARICO (Italian), the cargo of a ship. CABIOLE, a carriage for general use.

- CARIOLLA. a weight for salt in the Deckon ishinds rather more than 104 lbs. CARIPPU, a name in Southern India for the refuse cuttings or knotty pieces forming the worst kind of sandal wood.
- CARIVAL, a money of account in the Dcckan, India, worth about a halfpenny; also a yariable grain measure in the same locality.
- CARK, an old name for a quantity of wooL
- CAKKOON, a revenue officer. CARL D' OR, a gold coin ot Brunswick worth, about 1(R 4d.
- CARLK. a kind of hemp.
- CAILLX, CAKLIXE, a small silver coin cur-rent in some parts of Italy and worth about 4d.
- CARLIKGS, short small square pieces of timber which lie tore and alt in a ship, in tiers from beam to beam, and which receive the cmls of the ledges for framing the decks.
- CARLOCR, a kind of Isinglass obtained from the air-bladder of the sturgeon in Kussla.
- ARMAN, a carter, one who conveys goods. The fellowship or fraternity of carmen has the exclusive privilege of cartage within the city of London.
- CAKMEL, a cover for sweetmeats.
- CARMENIA-MADND, a weight for wool in Persia of 5 lbs.
- ARMEN'S COMPANY, one of the companies of the city of London, not on the livery, which, having no hall of its own, trunsacts Us business at Guildhall.
- CARMINE, a beautiful lako pigment, a fine bright crimson inclining to scarlet, formed by a combination of cochineal, alumina, and oxide of tin. In couscquence of being more transparent than other colours, it is chiefly used tor miniature painting, arti-ficial-flowcr tintiug, and water-colour drawing.

- (JAUNAUDA, the Brazilian name for a palm, tue *Copernicia cenfera;* Die leaves yield a vegetable wax, which is made into can-dles; the fiuit is eaten raw or boiled; a fauna Is obtained fruit the trunk, and the wood is very durable.
- CAKNELIAN, a variety of quartz from India, used for dccorativo ornaments of the person, of which the agate and chalcedony are varieties.
- CAKNET, in French commerce a bill book. CAKOBA, in Tunis the sixteenth part of a piastre, aud equal to rather more than a
- plastre, aud equal to rather more than a penny. [used in France. CAROBK, the small pound or prime formerly CAROB-BEAN, the leguminous pods of the caroD-tree (*Ceratoniasihqua*), which con-tain a succulent sweetish pulp and arc olten eaten in Spnln and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. They are a large article of import at Taganrog, are occasionally sold In this country to are occasionally sold in this country to singers under the Impression that they im-prove the voice, and have recently been largely imported lor feeding cattle. See ALGARROBO.
- CAROCOE, a pleasure carriage. CAROLIN, a German gold coin -worth about 20s.; there are also double Carolina, and half and quarter carolin pieces.
- CAROLUS, a gold one-pound coin struck in the reign of Charles L, but subsequently of the value of 23*.
- CAROMEL. See CARAMEL.
- CAROOB, a money of account In Tunis, the 16th part of a piastre, n little more than-a penny; also a weight iu Barbnry.
- CAROON, H kind of cherry.
- CAROTEL, the commercial name for a tierce or cask, in which dried fruit and some other commodities are packed, which usually averages about 7 cwt
- CARP, the *Cyprinus carpto*, a river fl-h, In the rivers running into the Black Sea, the carp sometimes attains 60 lbs. in weight There arc eighteen or twenty species of carp, some of which arc very abundant; they are caught with nets and dressed lu dlffcrcnt ways. See CHEMKE.
- CARPATHIAN JJALSAM, an olco-rcsln or es-sential oil distilled from the fresh cones and green tops of *Ptnus Cembra*, in Germany.
- CARPENTER, a worker In woods who u-ually combines the business of a Joiner; a ship's officer who has charge of the boats and repairs. [carpenter.
- CARPENTXR'S-BENCII, the work-table of a CARPENTER'S-COMPAKY, one of the minor livery companies of London, whose lull Is situate in London Wall.
- CARPENTKR'S-MATE, the assistant to a car-
- penter in a ship. CARPENTER'S-KULE, a two-feet folding rule for the pocket, sub-divided into inches and
- parts for measuring work. CARPENTER'S-SQUAIUE, a tool for squaring wood-work.
- CABPENTER'S-TOOLS, planes, saws, chisels, hammers, &c used by carpenters. CARPENTRY, the trade of a carpenter, the art of cutting, framing, and joining Umber, for house or ship building.

- CAJU'ET-BAO, a portable sack for travellers, made of carpet, capable of holding a few essential articles or changes of linen. The name has got to be applied also to black varnished linen bugs resembling leather.
- CARPET-BAG-MAKER, a workman who sews and mushes off carpet-bags. In this as in many other articles of trade there are many sub-divisions. Some workmen make the iron frame-work alone, others sew the handles, «tcc, on.
- CAUPET-BEATER, one who takes carpets to shake and beat the dUBt from them.
- ARPET-BROOM, a long-handled stiff brush for sweeping the carpets of rooms, made of strong fibre, bristle, grass, Ac.
- CARPET-BROOM-MAKER, one who makes carpet sweeping brushes. CAIIPET-IIAMMEB, a tool for nailing down a
- carpet.
- CARPETING, a general name for the material for carpets; but often applied to small lengths or floor pieces for the sides of beds in a sleeping room.

- CAUUET-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of carpets. CAUPET-MKRCILANT, an agent for carpet-weavers; tho keeper of a carpet warebouse.
- CARPET-PLANNER, a outter of carpets; workman who measures rooms, and makes a plan on paper of the breaks, doorways, windows, <BC, to ascertain the quantity of material required, and the best mode of cutting, adapting, and laying it down with the least waste.
- CARPETS, ornamental floor coverings of woollen material, woven iu fancy pat-terns or devices, of which there are many kinds. The ordinary descriptions are Kidderminster or Scotch, Brussels, Tur-key, Velvet-pile, Tapestry, Felt, Dutch, aud Hemp carpets.
- CARPET-CLEANING, the process of scouring and removing grease stains from carpets. CARPET-LOOM, a frame for weaving carpets.
- CARPET-SUPPERS, easy slippers, covered with carpet, ior indoor use. CARPET-SHUTTLE, ti wi aver's implement. CARPET-STRAINER, a kind of metal rake or
- tool for holding and stretching carpets tight on the flour of u room, when laying them down.
- ARPET-WAREHOUSE, a wholesale establishment where a large stock of carpets Is kept for selection and sale. ARPET-WAY, an interval of turf or gross left unplouKhcd in a field.
- AUPET-WEAVEK, a workman employed in making carpets by hand or by machinery.
- CARPMEALS. a kind of course cloth formerly made in the North of England. CARRACK, a large Spanish ship.
- CARRAGEKN, a purplish-white nearly trans-parent Kea-^e:il, the Irish moss of the shops,obtained from the *Chondrus crispus** which is used for jellies, tor feeding cuttle, for dressing the warp or webs in the loom, and for sizing pulp in tho paper-maker's vat
- CABBAPATO, a name In Brazil for the castor* oil-tree.

CARRARA-MABBLE, a fine white marble

CABBABA-WATEB, an aeruted beverage.

CARRATA (Italian), a cart-load, a ton weight of marble; n solid measure mCarrara of 12\$ cubic feet.

- CARKAWAT. See CARAWAY. CARRE, a superficial measure in the French West India islands or 3 l-Ath acres; also a former French grain measure. See CABSB.
- CABREAU. a land measure in Hayti, nearly two acres; also a solid and superficial measure formerly used In France; a ear-rcau of stone In Turis being 63-(S32 cubic feet
- CARREGADOB (Portugese), the freightcrcr and charterer of a ship.
- CARRIAGE, a carrying vehicle of any kind, whether for private use or for the convey-ance of goods; part of a printing-press or machine on which the forms of type are placed to be worked; the frame work to support n piece of ordnance; the charge made for the conveyance of goods from one place to another.
- CARRIAGE-AXLE. See AXLE. CARRIAGE-UKKAK. the drag or retardcr ap-plied to the wheel for stopping a carriage.
- CARRIAGE-BUILDER, one who designs and constructs carriages.
- CARRIAGE-FITTINGS, tho iron or other metal parts of a vehicle, made by a coach ironmonger.
- CARRIAGE, HAND, an Invalid's wheel chair, or child's pi-ranibulator. CARRIAGE-RETARDER, a break for carriage-
- wheels.
- CARRIAGE-RUG, a shecp-skin mat. fur, woollen or other wrapper or rug for the leet and legs In travelling.
- CARRIAGE-SPRING, a *cries of metallic banded plate-; steel springs to lessen the motion of a carriage, and give elasticity. CARRIAGE-TIME-MECE. a chronometer, with
- compensating balance adapted for a travelling carriage.
- CARRIAGE-UTIIOLSTERER, a tradesman who furnishes braid, lace, button*, silk, straps, A c. for the interior fittings of carriages.
- CARRIAGE-WHEEL. See WHEEL
- CARRICK-DEND, a peculiar kind of knot made in cordate
- < 'ARKicK-BITTS, the windlass bltts in a ship.
- CARRIER, a carter, one who conveys goods CARRIER'S CART, á parcels' delivery cart, in
- suburban places and country towns CARRION, the carcass of an animal; slaugh-
- tered meat unfit for human food.
- CARRO. a wine mcKitrc ol Italy, in JSaples equal to 230J English gnllons. As a dry measure, it is fij to nearly 7 imperial quarters, and as A superficial measure about ten acres.
- CARROOX, a short piece of ordnance car-rying a 32 or 42 pound shot. CARROOX, a kind ot cherry; money paid for
- licensing a cart
- CARROT, a well-known esculent root, the Daucus Carota, used largely for human foou, and tur letting stock; a roll uf louacco. CAKKÍCA, an old name tor a plough.
- CARRYING TRADE, the business of transport-
- Ing merchandise, <fcc, from place to place by sea or land.

- CARSE, rich alluvial land on the bank of ?. river; a gram measure formerly used lit France, equal to 3} to 3} gallons.
- CARSBA, an ancient ilindoo weight equal to 1071-tth grains.
- CART, a vehicle on two or four wheels, adapted for conveying loads, light or heavy, according to the peculiar build or construction of the cart.
- CAKTABAC, a river fish of Dcmerara, the *Telragonoptervs latus*, which is excellent when dried and smoked.
- CARTAGE, the act of conveying goods by carts; the charge for the same.
- CARTE, QUARTS, a grain measure formerly used in Frunce, very variable in different departments, ranging from 1J up to 18} gallons. Also a superficial measure about the seventh of an acre.
- CARTE, a French name for the bill of fare at an eating-house; the list of wines, &c.
- ARTE-BLANCHK, an unlimited or unconditional power or authority given to a per-son to act at discretion for another.
- CARTEL, a grain measure formerly used in France and Belgium of from 4£ to 7 gallons, according to the locality.
- CARTER, one who drives a cart or team, an inferior farm servant, having the care of driving and foddering the draught cattle.
- CARTIKRE, a gram measure formerly used in some parts of Spain and France, about 2} bushels.
- CART-GREASE-MAKER, a preparer and vender ot tatty mixtures for lubricating the axles of wheels of vehicles.
- ARTIIAMUS OIL, an oil obtained In Egypt from the seeds of the safHower, *Cartha** *mils Persicus*, mid in Hum bay from *Car*thamus tinctórius.
- CART-HORSE, a draught horse of which there are several kinds, the principal being the Cleveland, Clydesdale, Northampton-shire, Suffolk Punch, and the dray horse, or here bedy or heavy black.
- ART-HOUSE, a shed to shelter carts, farm implements, «tc, from exposure to tho sun and rain.
- AKT-LADDER, a kind of nek thrown out at the head or tail of a cut, to enable it to carry a larger load of light goods, as hay, straw, &c
- CART-LOAD, the quantity that n cart will hold, or a horse can draw. A single home will convey a load ot two tons over the paved streets of a town. The Scotch carriers, in carts weighing seven cwt., will Mith one horse, convey a ton of goods twenty-one* miles in a day. 'Hie French carriers in Normandy will convey in two-wheeled cnits drawn by four horses, bur tons of nooris a distance of from fourteen to twenty-two miles in a day. A cartload of gndn is five quarters, or lurty bushels. See LOAD.
- CARTOCCIO, a Roman liquid measure, ranging fiom a pint to a quarter of a pint, ac-cording to locality, and the fluid measured,, as oil, wine, Ac. [paper boxes. ARTOX, CARTOXNAGE, thin paste-board for
- CARTONATE. CARTONNEE, a superficial mea-Biue_u«cd in l'crpignun, about the third of an JSngliah acre.

CARTONNE', a book bound in boards.

- CAUTONNERIE (French), a paste-board manu-factory. The manufacture of stiff paper boxes is largely carried *on* in France. In Tans 4000 persons are employed In it, and the trade is divided Into six distinct branches, each making special kinds of boxes.
- CARTON-PIERRE, a species of papier m&de*, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. It has been used for roofing, and is composed of the pulp of paper mixed with whiting and glue. This is pressed Into plaster piece-moulds, backed with paper, and when sufficiently set, removed to a drying room to harden.
- CARTOON, a stiff paper or cardboard box, used by linen draper* and others; a roush sketch or outline In chalk made on stout paper in order to be transferred on a fresh plastered wall to be painted in fresco.
- CARTOUCII, a case filled with shot to bo fired from a bomb or liowlt/er.
- CARTOUCH-BOX, n soldier's w ooden case for holding cartridges.
- CARTOUCHE, an- architectural ornament representing a scroll in carved work; it is sometimes made to receive a motto or inscription.
- CARTRIDGE, a woollen or paper case or bag filled with powder, the proper chat g* fora musket or piece of ordnance; when un-accompanied with ball it is termed a blank cartridge.
- CARTRIDGE-CASE, a box with cells for holding cartridges, suspended by a be It over the shoulder. The paper in which the powder of a cartridge is enclosed.
- CARTRIDGE-MAKER, one who makes and fills cases with charges of powder lor guns.
- CARTRIDGE-? Aber, a very stout paper lor drawing rough designs on, or for making cartridge cases. &c.
- CART-SADDLE, the harness-support on a horse's hack to which is attached the breeching, chains, traces etc, of a, cart.
- CART-SIIED, a covered house or shelter for protecting carts from the weather.
- CART-WHEELS, large stout wheels made for dirts, capable of supporting heavy loads.
- CART-WIIII*. a stout strong whip used by carters; in the colonies the long bullock whips are made of strips of hide.
- CAKT-WRIGHT, an artificer who makes or repairs carts.
- CARUTO, a namo for the Lnnn dye, a per-manent and beautiful bluish-black colour, obtained in Irltwh Culanalrom the juice of the fruit of the Cempa Aynencnua
- CAKVED-WORK, scul; turvd, or opeii wuik In atone, wood, etc.
- CARVEL, CARAVEL, n small vessel. CARVER, one who disijjns and works on sculpture, or who cuts wo-al aivi stone in the form of figures or other devices us ornaments and in enrichments of mould-ings. The trade of a carver in wood and gilder is often combined.
- CARVER AND C;ILDEIS, a picture and looking-gla«s frame maker and decorator.
- CARVERS, long pointed knives for cutting up joints of meat and poultry.

- CARVER'B-TOOLS, the cutting tools necessary fur a carver.
- CARVI (French), caraway seed.
- CARVING, the art and process of cutting w ood, stone, ivory, shell, &c
- CARVING-FORK, a large fork with a protect* Ing guard for carving joints of meat. CARVING-KNIFE, a pointed knife made on a larger scale than the ordinary knives for table use.
- CARWAL, CARVAL, a grain measure of India ranging In different localities from 900 to 17SAlba. avoirdupois.
- CARWAR, a gr. in measure on the Malabar coast equal to 12 mauiuta of barley or paddy, about 8 cwt; but 15 maunds (half a ton) of other grain.
- CASCALIIO, a nime in Brazil for the sediment or deposit after the first washing of the sand, https://www.sediment.com
- CASCARULA, an aromatic bark, the produce of *Croton Cascarilla* and *eleutena* of tiio Hahamus and other islands of the West Indies.
- CASCO (Spanish), the hull of a ship. CASCO (Spanish), the hull of a ship. CASE, a box of any kind, the outside of a watch; a printer's box with partitions for letters or t/pe; printers' cases generally go in pairs on the top of n frame, or case rack; a cover tor the cushions of chairs and sofas.
- CASE-BRANDY, brandy of a superior kind sold in case tattles. CASED-GOODS, in the glass trade articles in which coloured metal has been added to flint gl.iss.
- CASKD-SASII-FRAME, a leaded window, open-ing sideways.
- CASE-HARDENING, the process of converting the surface of iron Into steel, by heating it with charcoal for a short time. Iron may be hardened by the flame of gas by immersing it in oil, or in boiling water. JVletals i re also hardened by exposing them wrapped in a cement or composition paste in a forge to a red heat.
- CASEIX, the curd or cnagtilable portion of
- milk*, a proximate priucip e of vegetables. CASE MAthic. a carpenter who makes wooden packing ca««s for shipping goods. CASEMENT, a inovcablu window turning and
- opening on lunges
- CASE-HACK, a printer's frame for placing the
- wooden eases of type on. CASE-SHOT, pieces of iron, innsket balls, or other projectiles enclosed in a case- for fir Ing from å cannon.
- CASEUM, the purified curd of cheese.
- CASH, the general name for coin and bank notes, sometimes applied to cheques, bills, bornia, and other property easily converti-ble into money. The only coin of the Chinese is the cash, also called le; which is nominally divided Into ten haous. These cash arc made of a very base alloy of compare or provide object the size of one of copper, are round, about the size of an Knglisn farthing, and have a square holo in the middle, by winch a hundred or more arc usually strung together. On one side, arc Chinese characters, denoting the reign under which they were cast; and on the other side, in thoxc of the present dynasty, are either Chinese or Mantchou characters.

- designating the place of coinage. Under precedingaynastics, two. five, and ten cash pieces were in use, as well as other coins of various descriptions; but this single cash is the only coin now current through-out the Empire. It is cast also in Japan, Corea, and Cochin China; and is clandestinely imported from the last-named place to a large amount. In Madras, 80 cash formerly mado one fanam, worth about twopence.
- CASHAW-TREE, a West India tree, the *Pro-*sopisjuliflora. CASH-BOOK, the book in which a trader enters his receipts and payments. CASH-BOX, a metal or wooden cose for keep-
- ing money in.
- CASH-CREDIT, the privilege ofdrawing money Irom a bank, obtained by personal or deposited security.
- CASHEW NUT, a nut attached to the fruit of Anucardium occidental, the sweet kernels of which arc used as an edible lruit. An oil is obtained from the Inner shell, and the bark of the tree lias been used lor tanning.
- CASHIER, CASH-REEFER, an officer in any establishment who has the charge of moneys received, and dispenses paymentš, «fcc.
- CASHMERE, a stuff made of goats* hair, also a fancy woollen fabric.
- CASHMERE SHAWLS, n fine, and costly kind of fthawl made m the East of goats' hair, of which there are three kinds, the border shawl; the rizayce, or shawl of the tincst texture; and the ordinary cashmere shuwl. Sonic of these arc valued at $\pounds 100$ and upwards*, according to the delicacy ot the workmanship, and beauty of the pattern
- CASH-TAKER, the receiver of money at a place of amusement, or public resort, shop, kc.
- CASIMIR (French), kerseymere. CASIMIR (French), kerseymere. CASING, the act of packing in a cose; also the process of plastering a building-frame or timber work, and Indentinginio squares, &c, while moist, so as to resemble stone; a name for drigd cow dung "tred as full a name for dried cow-dung "used as fuel in many localities. CASINO, a French term for a club-house; In
- England, applied to public dancing-rooms. CASK, a wooden hooped vessel, or barrel, of staves and headings, of variable shape and dimensions, lor holding liquors. *See* Hogs-head, Puncheon, Barrel, Butt, Pipe, liercc, åс
- CASKAVAL, a kind of cheese mado In the Danublan provinces.
- CASKET, a small jewel case or box for ornaments, Ac.
- CASK-LIFFIKG-FRAME. a tutor for facilitating the drawing oil liquid* when the cask gets low.
- CASSABA, an Arab measure of about 4 yards. CASSADA. See CASSAVA. CASSAREEP, the inspissated juice in which
- the starch of the bitter cassava, Janipha Afamhot, has been washed; it forms a delicious sauce In the tropics, and is the foundation of the lur-famid pencr-pot of the West Indie*

- CASSATIOX, UOUKT OF, a supreme tribunal in Paris, cons: At ing of the most eminent judges of the French Bench, whose function is to watch over the correct applica-tion and interpretation of the law, in all judicial decisions pronounced by the Imperial Courts.
- ASSAVA, a starch obtained by grating and washing the roots of species of Janipha, J. Manihot, the bitter cassava, and J. Loeflingu. the sweet cassava.
- CASSAVA-CARES, thin cakes baked on a griddle or the embers of a wood fire, made of the pulp or starchy matter of the roots of the cassava or manuloc. which form a considerable article of lood In tropical countries.
- ASSAVA-JUICE, a poisonous principle, be-lieved to be hydrocyanic acid, in the root of the bitter cass.iva, which is, how-ever, driven off by heat. Mixed with molasses and fermented, it is made into an intoxicating liquor. It also furnishes an esteemed seasoning for culinary pur-
- poses. See CASSAHEEP. CASSAVA-SIFTER, a sieve for separating tho coarse fibrous parts from the finer starch
- of the cassava. CASSE (French), cassia bark; also breakage. CASSELA, a name for the Jhimby bark.
- CASSENA, a name for the *Ilex vomitoria*, a species of holly, native of Carolina, used for the purpose of correcting the flavour of water.
- CASSEXEV, a superficial measure in some parts oi the pi\ hidency of Madras=l§ acre. CASDEFAFEK, broken or damaged paper. CASSEKOLLE, a cooking utensil; a bordering
- of rice to a dish.
- CASSIA-BAKK. A large number of trees of the Ciniiainomum family are stated to furnish the casMa-l* irk of commerce In the East, although it is usually ascribed to *Cinna-*tnomum Cassia. Cassia bark is easily distinguished from cinnamon by its very It apnears, however, probable that cassia bark id merely nn inferior kind of cinna-mon obtained from the larger branches and trunk of the true tree in Ceylon and other islands of the East other islands of the East.
- CASSIA-BUDS, the immature flowers (peri-anth and ovary), gathered and dried, of several species of cinnamon, chiefly used in confectionery, having the flavour and
- CASSIA-FISTULA, the commercial and botani-cal name for the legumes or cylindrical pods of the pudding pipe tree; the cells are filled with a swettlsh pulp which is an agreeable laxative und the base for purgative electuaries.
- CASSIA-LIGXKA. See CABSIA-BABK. CASSIA-OIL, a volatile oil obtained fron cinnamon bark.
- CASSIMEBE, KERSEYMERE, a thin fine woollen cloth.
- ASSIXETS, a light mixed cloth, the warp of cotton and the weft of very fine wool, or wool and silk made for summer wear.
- ASSIUS-FURPLE, a beautiful pigment used lor "tainmg glass and painting porcelain; a mature of oxide of tin and yold.

CASSOCK, a clergyman's black gown or vestment

CASSOKADE (French), course brown moist or muscovado sugar.

CASSUMANUR, CASSUHUB, an nromntic root, the yellow zedoary, ZingWer Cassuma-nur, of the East Indies somewhat resembling ginger, but the rhizoina much larger, of a pungent bitter taste.

- CAST, a mould or copy taken from a pattern. CASTANETS, a pair of small concave shells, of ivory, bone, or hard wood, held on the thumbs and rattlrd by the fingers to make music, or to mark time by dancers and others.
- CASTELLANO, a weight for gold used in South America of about 71 pram^{*}. The marc of gold is equal to 50 castellano.s, or 3550 grains English, The Indians in collect-Ing gold-dust place It in an eagle's quill, 'which is marked In grains and castellanos
- CASTER, a founder, one who makes castings in metals.
- CASTERS, a bottle frame or stand for holding cruets.

- CASTILE SOAT, a hard mottled curd soap. CASTILE SOAT, a hard mottled curd soap. CASTINE, the French name tor limestone. CASTING, thio process of giving to steel a better quality, by pouring it into moulds or ingots while in a Jiquid state. A foun-dry operation the process of giving dry operation, the plocess ot running metal into a sbape, the taking impressions from medals, figures, <a>fc. The metal so shaped.
- CASTING-NET, a net to be thrown in the water from a boat, and drawn instead of left
- CASTING-POT, a pot adapted for melting metals.
- CASTING-POT AND CRUCIBLE MAKER, & special trade in the iron districts.
- CASTINU-UP, a printer's term for estimating the number of thousands of letters in a sheet of any work, or in a job, in order to fix the price for composing it. CAST-IRON, iron rim fiom the furnace into *pips* or Ingots, Instead of being beaten or wought
- wrought
- CASTLE, ono of the carved pieces used In playing the name of chess.
- CASIŬB, CASTOREUM, an animal substance poincessing a disagreeable odour, obtained ircMi the beaver, *Castor fiber*^{*} and once much used as an antispasmod:c in medicine.
- CASTOR-OIL, a mild purgntlyc fixed oil, ob-tained from the scuds of *Ricinus eommu-nis*, used in medicine, for lumps, and other purposes.
- CASTORS, small roller* wheels fixed to the feet of heavy household furniture, such as beds, tables, arin-chans, couches, \triangleleft c, to admit of moving them with facility. There are plate castors, square and round, socket castors, claw castors, «toe. Cruets or bottles for holding sauces.
- CASTRATING, the operation of gelding ani-inals to make them more docile, or lor
- fattening. AST-SCISSORS MANUFACTURER, a trade in Sheffield, where cheap and comparatively worthless scissors are made lor sale.

- CAST-STEEL, broken 'bars of Iron fused in a crucible and poured into moulds. CAT, a wild and domestic animal (*Feliscatus*)
- whose skiu is largely used lor furriers' purposes; a kind of tackle used to hoist the anchor to .the fore part of a ship.
- CATACOMB, a cave or grotto for burying the dead.
- ATALOGUE, a written or printed list ot books or articles.
- ATALOGUE KAISONNE', a clashed or ar-ranged catalogue, in which the articles are placed under regular heads or divi-Bions
- CATAMARAN, a rude surf boat or shaped log for a single individual, used to reach the shore at Madras in the East Indies. The Madras surf feoats consist of thin flattened timbers eight or ten let long, tied to-
- gether horizontally, and sharpened a little at the point Abo a light raft used at Bahia and other places on the coast of Brazil
- for landing goods through the surf. CATARACT, a lock-gate; a contrivance to regulate the number of strokes per minute
- of an engine. CATASTA (Italian), a pile of wood, and a measure by which cord-wood is sold.
- ATAWBA WINE, an American wine made from the catawba, a variety of grape grown in the United States.
- AT-BLOCK, a large block with three or four bhcaves, used iu hoisting up an anchor to the ship's side.*

- CATCH-DRAIN. See CATCH-WORK. CATCH-PENNY, any thing worthless or of little value, made merely to sell. CATCII-WOKD, the ilrsst word of the ensuing page, formerly printed isolated at the foot of the proceeding page but now soldom ot the preceding page, but now seldom used.
- CATCH-WORE, the process of draining mea-dow lands on hid sides, by a successive scries of drain channels. CAIECHU, an inspissated extract from the
- u ood, «fca, ot several Indian tree*, chiefly the Areca palm and the Acacia catechu, used in medicine as an astringent, and by dvers as a source of tannic acid. See
- CUTCH and GAMBIER. CATENA, an Italian measure of length, from 14 to 20 yards.
- ATERER, one who has to purchase, provide, or purvey for others; the manager of u mess; the word cates signifying meetic& or choice articles of food
- CAT-FALL, a pulley for hoisting the anchor of a ship to the cat-head.
- of a ship to the cat-head. ATGUT, the name applied to strings made from the peritoneal coverings of the intes-tines of the sheep. The greatest care is necessary to prepare these strings lor the violin, the harp, and similar instruments, to secure the strength necessary for the great tension required for the high notes. The best strings arc made in Naples, be-cause the Italian sheep, from their lean-ness, aflord the best raw material, for it Is a well-ascertained tact, that the mem-branes ot lean animals ire much tougher branes ot lean animals ;ire much tougher than those of animals in high condition.
- CATHARTIC MEDICINES, those which have purgative properties.

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- CATHARINE-WHEEL, a pyrotechnic which revolves and throws out radiations as It turns. Also the circular compartment of a Gothic window with radiating divisions or spokes.
- CAT-HEAD, a miner's name for a small capstan; a projecting timber or beam on each side of a ship's bow, to which a pulley is attached, to assist in heaving up the anchor, and securing It to the side.
- CATHEDRAL GLASS, stained or painted glass for church windows sold cither in sheets or small squares
- CATHETER, a surgical instrument for relieving obstructions in the bladder, made of various materials.
- CATJANG, tho Malabar name for Cajanm *jlamts*, a leguminous plant, the seed of which is much eaten by the poorer classes,
- and esteemed a wholesome pul<c.
- CATLINGS, a commercial name for the dried twisted intestines of animals, used for the strings of harps, fiddles, and other musical instruments. Indian and Persian cat-lings are sold by the 1000 strings. See CATGUT.
- CAT-MINT, the *Nepeta cataria*, which has some stimulating qualities, and is a re-markable feline aphrodisiac.
- CATO, n name for baskets in some of the Pacific Wands, which nro very neatly and elegantly made from coir and other palm fibres, and grasses
- CAT-O'-NINTXTAILS, a whip for corporeal punishment with nine lashes.
- CATOPTKR, CATOPTBON, a mirror, a reflect-ing optical glass.
- CAT-ROPES, the pulleys employed in hoist-ing a ship's unchor over tho bows by tho caf* heads.
- CAT-SALT, a granulated coarse salt formed from the bittern or leach brine, ut>ci in the manufacture of h.ird so.ip.
- CAT-SKINS, the skins of wild or domestic cats, bought by furriers and others. Wild cats with a long and valuable fur abound in the forests of Hungary and are not un-common in Wales and Scotland.
- CAT'S-EYE, a variety of opal or fibrous quurtz, enclosing asbestos.'' Tho finest kinds arc obtained in Ceylon.
- CAT'S-PAW, a kind of hitch imide by sailors in a rope.
- CATSUP, KETCHUP, a seasoning or sauce for mc.it, made of mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, or other vegetable substances.
- CATTEMUNDOO. CALLKMUNDOO, an clastic gum or hydro-carbon, obtained in India from the *Euphorbia anttquorum*, and other species.
- CATTIES, a name given In Ceylon to bill-hooks for cutting dowi\ undent ood. CATTLE, a collective name for all quadru-
- ATTLE, a confective name for an quadru-peds used by man for food, or for tilling the ground; they »re divided Into two principal classes, large or black cattle, which comprises horses and the bovine tribe; and small cattle which includes sheep and goats, Ac. In America the terra does not include horses.
- CATTJ-E-DEALER, a grazier, one who buys and sells the live stock reared on a farm

- CATTLE-MARKET, the place of resort for graziers and dealers, where cattle are bought and sold.
- ATTLE-MEDICINES, strong drastic medicines used by veterinary surgeons, and owners of live stock.
- ATTLE-PENN, an enclosure for folding cattle for the night
- CATTLE-RUN, an extent of grazing ground in the colonies.
- CATTLE-SHED, a place for housing cattle. CATTLE-SHED, an assemblage of domestic animals, held periodically to compete for superior breeds and conditions. CATTLE-TRAIV, a set of railway trucks con-veying cattle to market
- CATTLE-TRUCK, an open car or partially closed carriage for conveying live stock on a railway.
- CATTLE WEIGHING-MACHINE, a welgh-bridge on which cattle and sheep arc placed to be weighed.
- CATTY, an Eastern weight, the hundredth part of the picul, and equal to 1J lb. avoir-dupois; 64 catties being about 1 cwt. Tho Chinese cutty wciuhs 22} Spanish dollars, the Malayan catty 24 dollars or rather more than 2 lbs. flit catty of silk in the East is equal to about 23 lbs. The catty is sometimes called a kin is sometimes called a kin.
- CAUDLE, gruel; a mixture of wine and other ingredients as a drink.
- CAUF, a perforated chest to keep fish In under water.
- CAUK, a mining name for sulphate of barytcs; u weight and measure in Sumatra, tho fifth part of tho bamboo, which Is 3 lbs. 10 oz.
- CAUL, a net for the hair worn by ladles; a cabinet maker's term for a piece of solid wood, shaped and smoothed to fasten veneers on
- CAULIFLOWER, a well-known cseulent or potherb, the Brassica oleracea boMjtis, a, variety of the common cabbage.
- CAULKER. See SHIP-CAULKER.
- CAULKING, COCKING, the process of filing the seams between the planks of a ship's deck or sides with oakum, and which 1A afterwards covered wuli jiiicli to keep out water
- CAULKIXG-IKOX, a kind of cold chisel used by the caul her.
- CAULKING-MALLET, a niall.t used by tho caulker lor driving in tin- iron to force the oakum between the stains.
- CAUXTER-LODE. in mining, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins
- CAUSALTY, a mining name for light par-ticles of ore carried away in the process of washing.
- CAUSEWAY, a raised footpath or artificial embankment in low hind.
- CAUSTIC, a corroding substance. caustic is a nitrate of silver. Lunar
- AUSTIC BARLEY, a name for the seeds of the Veratrum album. Acc See CEBA-DILLA
- CAUTERY, a fhrrier's searing Iron. CAUTII, a name in Canara for the Terra Japonica of commerce, which is extensively employed In many manufactures.

It is also used in the cast with the pan or betel leaf Instead of lime, especially by elderly people, behir considered bcucllciul to the gums. See BETEL JJUT.

- CAUTIIEE, a coarse Indian cotton cloth. CAUTIOXXEMENT, in France a sum lodged by •way of guarantee or security—as by a newspaper proprietor to the government as a surety—to be forfeited m case of misconduct.
- CAUTIONER, in Scotland one who becomes bond or security for another.
- CAUZ, an ancient Arab measure about an English pint.
- CAVA, a name for an intoxicating beverage made In the Pacific islands by first chow-Ing the root of the *Macroi/iper methys-ticum*, and letting it lei incut.
- CAVALCAVIA, the Italian name for an arcade or piazza.

CAVALLARO, an Italian carrier or courier.

- CAVALLERIÁ. See CABALLEKIA.
- CAVALLO, a very petty copper coin of Italy worth but the 24th pan of a penny; the Italian nnme ior a horse.
- CAVALLOQCHIO, a mounted exciseman In Italy:
- CAVALRY, a mounted body of troops, either light horse or dragoons.
- CAVAN, CABAK, a dry measure and weight used in the Philippine islands for grain; a cavan of paddy, or rice in the husk, will weigh ubout 96 lbs., of cleaned rice, 130 to 135 lbs.
- CAVANA, the Spanish name for a flock of sheep.
- CAVANNA, a name in Barbados for the logger head turtle, *Curetta cephalo*, (Schopff.)
- CAVATION, CAVAZKHT, hollowing the earth for the foundation of a building or lor cellarage.
- CAVE, a name for the space under the fire of a furnace.

r'AVEACiiiica, a mode of pickling flsh.

- CAVEAR, CAVKER, a money of account at Mocha worth ubout a halt penny; a nomi-nal division of the Spanish dollar, loriy cayeers being reckoned equal to one dollar.
- CAVEAT, an admonitory prohibition or pro-test, entered by the holder of a patent, ugainst the granting of .mother applied tor, which appears likely to infrmge hid existing rights.
- CVENDISH, a kind of tobacco
- CVKNGA, a name in the Pacific Islands for the burthen or freight of a canoe or vessel.
- CAVETTO, in building, a simple concave moulding used fur cornices, <a>(cc; a quarter of a circle, the reverse, ot the ovalo.
- CAVEZON, CAVESSON, II severe nose band of various materials to punish or subdue an untractable horse.
- CAVKZZINA, the Italian name for a bridle.
- CAVEZZO, an Italian measure of length of variable dimensions in •liftcrcnt cities, the minimum being about 2J yards, the max-imum 4J. It is analogous to the French toise.
- CAVIAR, a preparation of the dried spawn or salted roc of fish; a single sturgeon will

- sometimes yield as much as 120 lbs. of roe. Caviar Is principally consumed in Kussia, Germany, and Italy, by the Greeks during their long lasts; and also in England. The black caviar is made from the roe of the sturgeon; a cheaper and less prized red kind is obtained from the roe of the grey mullet and some of the carp species, which are common in the rivers and shores ot the Black Sea.
- CAVING, in mining a sinking or falling In of the superincumbent earth or rock of a tunnel.
- AVING-RAEE, a barn-floor rake with long teeth and a short head to separate the chaff from grain.
- AWK, an opaque massive variety of barytes found in Stallord6.liire and Deibjblmv.
- CAWNEY, an Indian land measure of 07,600 square feet or 1\$ acre, chiefly used at Madras.
- CAXO, a Spanish measure of ere containing many quintals, hut varying in bulk at different places; at Potosi equal to about 5000 lbs.
- CAXOX. See CAJOX. CAYA, a bastard satin-wood shipped from St. Domingo.
- CAYELAC, an aromatic wood obtained In Siam.
- AYENNE PEPPER, a pungent seasoning made from the pounded red bird-pepper or small shrubby capsicum seed-vessels. It is used medicinally in gargles and as a stimulant.
- AYENNE POTTAGE, a mess made in the West
- CAYMAN, another name for the alligator, which is killed sometimes for its oil and its skin; it also yields musk.
- CAYTONOEE, a name given in Sumatra to the second quality of pepper. CAZAL, another name for the concadl, an
- agrarian measure of Fiance.
- CA/ZOXS, a proMiicial name for the dried dung of cattle collected for Mil.
- AZZUOLA, a trowel or tool lor spreading moitar. used in Italy.
- CEBADILLA, (T.VAMLLA, SABADILLA, names for the lollieular fruits of Stenanthium Jrigidvm, Asogrca ojianalis, and Vera-trum Sabadilla, which contain the alkaloid veratrio, used us an emetic and purgative in mania, and which has aleo been administered in cawes of gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. See SEVOBJA.
- CECCIIIA (Italian), a kind ot vessel; a snow or Inlander.

CECILS, a. name for hashed beef.

- CECOGKAPH. a French writing apparatus for the use of the blind. CEDANT (French), one who assigns over or
- surrenders his right or property. CEDAR, a name given to several wood?, but
- EDAR, a name given to several wood?, but properly belonging to the almost incorrup-tible wood obtained from two species of *Cedrus*, *C. JJeodara* and *LiUam*, which grow to a great lieisht, and furnish fine timber. The wood of the common *Cedrelas* is far less valuable. The name of red cedar is given to the *Juniperus Bermu-diana* $\frac{1}{2}$ a wood used for pencils, and also recognised by the Committee of Lloyds for some parts of blun-buil Illog for some parts ol blnp-buiUllng.

- CEDAR GUM, a gum resin obtained In the Cape colony, I roin the branches and cones of the Widdwgtonia juniperoides. much resem-bling '-inn ollbamim. It id u«ed lor various medicinal purposes for compounding plasters, and preparing varnish.
- CKDAZO (Spanish), a hair sieve or strainer. CEDRA, CEDRAT, a species of Italian citron having a thick rind which contains much essential oil. and is used for making per-fumes, and for flavouring liqueurs.
- CEDRIUM, the resin of the cedar tree used to preserve books and to protect other articles from insects.
- CEILING, the upper surface of an apartment, usually formed of laths and plaster; the Inside of a roof.
- CEILING-FLOOit, the joists or frame-work on the lower surface of an apartment upon which the ceiling is made.
- CEILIVG LATHS, the thin strips of wood nailed to the joists for receiving the plaster.
- CELEMIN, a Spanish dry measure, the 12th of a fanesiada, ranging in different places from 3\$ to 11 pints. The name was also formerly given to the 1'ortugueso sola. mi in.
- CEINTURE, a waist-belt, scarf or girdle of gauze or muslin, cotton, linen, or silk,
- CELATURE, the ait of engraving, cutting, or embossing metals.
- CELERY, an esculent {Apinmaraveolens}, the blanched footstalks of the leaves are eaten
 In England, and in many countries the leaves and seeds arc used for soup. The seeds are also employed as a stimulant by the network medial productioners of India
- the native medical practitioners of India. CELESTINE, a name for native sulphate of strontia. The nitrate Is used for red lights in theatres.
- CELLAR, an underground room beneath a building, often used as a wine store, or for othercommoditics not injured by damp.
- CELLARAGE, thu area beneath a building laid out in a series of vaults or cellars.
- CBLLARET, a wooden cabinet, case, or bureau, for lioMing liquor bottles
- CELLAK-FLAP, the woodonliltInsdoor which CIONPS n cellar.
- CELLARMAN, CRLLARER, one who attends to the business of a cellar.
- CELONAIO, a carpet maker.

- CKLONE, a carpet in Italy. CEMBALO (Italian), the harpsichord. CEMKNT, any substance that serves to bind or unite by cohesion, as glue, solder, mor-tars, Ac. 'In building, cement is n concre-tion of rubble mortars; the name is nl«o applied to hydraulic mortars. Impervious to water, such as Roman and Portland cements, puzzolano, «ec. A composition for uniting metals is called solder, and the name cement is given to a lute or paste surrounding bodies in pots or crucibles for chemical purposes.
- CEMENTATION, in metallurgy, thcappilcation of cement to substances; the union of carbon and iron when exposed to heat forms Bte-1.
- CEMENTITIOUS, agcIntInating; having the qu.'ility of cementing.
- CEMKNT-STONK, nod ules of calcareous matter a species or septaria, obtained at Har-

- wich, Shcppev, and other localities, for making cement!*. EMETERY, a detached enclosure set apart for the burial of the dead; pieces of ground attached to churches, however, aro some-times called comparison times called cemeteries.
- CENERE, the Italian name for ashes.
- CENOTAPH, an empty tomb; an honorary monument erected in memory of some person whose body has been entombed elsewhere
- CENSER, a chafing dish or pan attached to a chain, used for burning Incense in religious ceremonies.
- CENSOR, an officer in despotic countries appointed to revise MSS. «cc for press, having the power to expunge passages, so as to prevent the publication of un-pleasant truths, or of information not deemed politic to be generally known.
- CENSUS, an enumeration or statistical ac-count taken occasionally or periodically, of persons or tilings; as of population, land under crop, stock and produce. In many countries these returns arc by law made at decennial periods; in others moro frequently.
- CENT, the hundredth part, an abbreviation of the Latin *centum*; used as a prefix to of the Latin *centum;* used as a prefix to many words, weights, coins, «cc. As a nominal money division the cent, is in use in the United States and various parts of tho Continent whero decimal coinage is current. The American cent., the hundredth part of the dollar, is worth about a halfpenny. The cent, is an old superficial measure of Belgium, the hun-dredth part of the bonnier. The great cent or flolive as a solid measure for wood In or flolive as a solid measure for wood In Franco contains 363,168 cubic feet The great cent or centaine Is also a provincial salt measure of France and equal to 115} quarters.
- CKNTAGK, a rate by the hundred; per cent age being a commission or allowance at so much per cent.
- CENTASS, a weight of Baden, the hundredth part of the local pound, and weighing 7717 grains.
- CENTENAAR, the Amsterdam hundred-weight or quintal, equal to nearly 1091 bs. avoirdupois. See CENTNER.
- CIINTKRING, the temporary wooden framing on which an arch or any vaulted work is shaped and constructed.
- CENTESIMAL, a division Into hundredth parts.
- ENTIARE, the metre superficial, tho hnndrejitli part of the French are, and equal to
- 1-10 square yards. ENTIGRADE, the division into grades or degrees by hundredth part*, called also centesimal, a name for the thermometer of Cel»us used chiefly in France. The distance between tho' freezing point of water and the boiling point, Is divided Into 100 degrees, each being equal to 14-5th of Fahrenheit's scale. Reaumer's themiomet r has only 80 degrees on its coale. Can TURD 40 MITTE scale. See THERMOMETER.
- CENTIGRAMME, the hundredth part of the present French uraln in the decimal pound, and equal to 0-16 English grain,

- CENTILITRE, the hundredth part or the pint or litre of France—0 017 English pint, also 0*617 cubic inch. In Holland the cent!-, litre bears the nnme of vingcrhocd or i!e
- CENTIME, an existing French copper coin though rarely seen, the tenth part of a penny; 100 centimes making a franc The centime Is also used In accounts in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, and as a division of tho Dutch guilder.
- **CENTIMETRE**, a linear measure in France and Belgium—the hundredth purt of the metre equal to 0.39 inch. In Ilolland the legal name of the centimetre is duiin or poucc; in Venetian Lombardy It is called dlto or doight.
- CENTINAJO, the Italian quintal, or varying proportions in different towns; in Florence only 751bs., in Milan 220J; a salt measure In the Ionian islands oi 44101bs avoirdupois.
- CENTINARIUS. See CESTUM-roNDiusr. CENTISTERE, the hundredth part of the French store, 0*353 cubic feet
- CENTLKT, a Dalmatian liquid measure, the eighty-fourth part of thu baril, and equal
- to 1%6 pint CENTNER, the commercial hundred-weight or quintal of the Continental States which varies in most. The toll centner of the German States is HO^lbs. avoirdupois, the trade centner 11.3/b*. In Vienna it Is 123Jlbs.; In Hnmbuig, 1201b*.
- CENTRE-BIT, a carpenter's tool for boring circular holes.
- CENTRE-PIECE, a table ornament; also a vi orkman's tool.
- **CENTRES**, the plain pnrtsof shawls prepared in Bradford, «tec, to which the l'aisley weavers attach ornamental borders.
- **CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE**, a whirling machine for drying sugar or clearing it from molasses, on the principle of trundling a mop. The sugar is enclosed in cylindri-cal strainers, a raj'id rotary motion it im-parted, by which the moisture is thrown off more speedily than by the old pro-cess of leaving the mol.isses to dr.nn away from the sugar gradually in /hit coolers and casks. Also, a machine so constructed as to rnhe water by wntrifugal force, aided by tho pressure oi tho atmosphere. CKNTKIFUGAL-PUMP, an engine for raising
- water by steam power.
- CENTRIPETAL-MUSS, a mochnnfcal contrivance for prcs-lng square in all directions. CENTUM. a hundred.
- CKNTUM-PONDIUM. CENTOTAMCT, an ancient Itoman weight corresponding to the modern quintal, and equal to about 721bs. avoirdupois.
- CENTURIE, nn ancient Roman land nicasuro equal to 123\$ acres.
- CEOL, CHOI., a ship or vessel.
- CEPHALC, a name applied to snuffs, or medicines which relieve headache.
- CERA race A (Italian), sealing wax. CERAMIC, a term often applied to orna-mental pottery.
- CxsAsiN, a nnme given to* such gums as cherry-tree gum, which swell In water but do not readily dissolve.

CERATE, an ointment made of wax and oil, of spermaceti, or lard and wax; used for outward applications or plasters.

CEKBONEA (Italian), sour or vapid wine.

- CEUCHIAIO (Italian), a cooper, one who hoops casks.
- CEREAL, pertaining to edible grain; tho grunses which produce bread-corn and nre the object of a continuous culture for food, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats, rice, and millet, are called cereals.
- CERINE, the chief constituent of wax: bees* wax containing nearly eighty per cent, of cerine.
- CEROON, the American mode of spelling scroou, a bale or package made of skins.
- CEROXYLINE, the resin of palin-wax.
- CERTIFICATE, a testimony given in writing; a paper granting some particular privilege. A bankrupt's certificate is the legal docu-ment issued by the Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, certifying that he lias surrendered his estate, passed the examinations and forms required, and, being released from his pecuniary obligations, is permitted to recommence his trading operations. A ccrtilicate of origin Is a Custom-House document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony.
- ERTIFICATED BANKRUPT, one who is freed from his liabilities, and holds a certificate from thu Bankruptcy Court, in contra-distinction to an uncertificated bankrupt, who has no right to trade.
- CERULEUM, a blue Koman pigment, a silicate of copper.
- CERUSE, a name given to white-lead paint, a preparation from thin plates of lead exposed to the hot vaporous exhalations of vinegar or other add.
- CERUSSITE, a valuable ore of lead.
- CERVESA, tho Spanish name for beer or ale.
- CESS, a rate or tax.
- CESSIO NONORUM, a process In Scotland similar to assignment of the property of o debtor lor the benefit of his creditors, in KngJand.
- ESSION, a voluntary assignment or surrender «t a person's effects or estate to his cn-ditor.4, to avoid Imprisonment.
- CESSIONNAIRE (French). an assignee or re ceiver.
- CESS-POOL, a cavity or receptacle for drainage ; the name is, however, often applied to the grating which covers the cavity.
- CESTA (Spanish and Italian), a basket or pannier, ceston being one of largo dimensions.
- CESTAIO (Italian), a basket-maker.
- CKTWEKT, CETVERT. See TCDETWEUT.
- CEVADILLA. See CEBADILLA.
- CEVAIMNE, a name for hordclnc, the starch of barley, *Uordeum distichon*.
- CEVENTERIA, a name in Tuscany for rouge, or paint for the face.
- CEYLON MOSS, a small nnd delicate flicus. believed to be the *Grocelnna hchenoides*, obtained in the salt lakes, on the coasts of Ceylon; which contains a large proportion of true starch, and is used for **Jellies.**

- CEYLON STONE, a general name given to many time minerals and Jewels obtained in the island of Ceylon; specially applied, however, to a species of black spinelle. CHA, a kind of tea rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.
- CHABBA, an old Arabian weight, (qual to one English irrain. nearly grain. CHÂBENA, CIIABINI (Hindustani), narched

- CHAILLS, a kind of French white wine. CHABOOK, an Indian name f.ir a wlup. CHABUTARAH, CIIL-BOOIURA (Hindustani), a market-place, custom-house, cr police-station in India.
- (JnACCAit, a period of rest for refreshment, accorded three times a day to miners und other labourers in South America.
- CIIACO, nn unctuous earth of La Paz, South America, which is made into little pats, and eaten with chocolate.
- CHACOE, SHACO, a military cap or helmet. CHAD, a name for the young of the sea bream, Pargtis centrodontus.
- CHADAM, an linaminiry money of account in some parts of Asia, equal to one paysa, of the value of twenty-fivu cowries, and worth about half a farthing in English [or cloth. monev.
- CHADAR, CnuDUic (Hindustani), a sheet CHAFE, to rub or damage the surface of any thing
- CHAFF, the pericarp or dry calyx of grain removed by thrashing and winnowing, which has many medicinal and economi-cal uses. It is occasionally mixed with mortar, and employed as a substitute for hair in making plaster for rooms, and sometimes used for stuffing beds.
- CHAFF-CUTTER. CHAFF-ENGINE, a straw-cutter or chopping machine, with knives for dividing straw into small lengths, or "chaff" as it is termed, tor feeding cattle. CHAFFER, a small portable furnace. CHAFFER one who horgoing for works

- CHAFFERER, one who bargains for wares. CHAFFERT, that part ot a foundry where the forges are placed for hammering iron into bars.
- CHAFING-DISH, A vessel for holding charcoal or coals to give heat.
- CHAGREEV, SHAGREEN, a rough tuberculated leather; also the prepared skin of the dogfish.
- CHAHAR (Mahratta), an Indian superficial measure for land, ranging Irom 120 to 130 blggahs.
- CIIAHI, a money of Georgia and Persia, the fourth part of an aba:>si, and the halt of an uzaltum.
- CHAHORA (Hindustani), a fine variety of transplanted rice m India.
- CHAHOTRA, CHAUUTRA (Mahratta), interest taken at lour per cent, per month. CHAIN, a line ot connected links of any kind;
- CHAIN, a line of connected links of any kind; a British lineal measure used in survey-ing or plotting, made of links of iron wire united together. The surveyor's chain contains 22 yards or 792 inches, which, being divided into 100 links, gives 7 92 inches for each link. The squire chain fy the tenth of an acre, or 4B4 squ.no yards. The chain as a land measure m Tinnevalley, and some other parts of In-dia, is equal to 37-llth acres. In France,

- Belgium, and Holland, the chain repre-sents the double decametre, equal to C6(II feet, nearly the snme as the British. CHAINA, ChENA (Hindustani), an inferior kind of gram or millet. *Panicum pitosum*. CHAIN-BOAT, a substantial boat used In har-bourg for gatting up mooring abains or
- bours, for getting up mooring chains or anchors
- CHAIN-BOLTS, the lance bolts used to secure to the ship's side the links, or dead-ej c«, through which the standing rigging is rove.
- CHAIN-BRIDGE, a suspension bridare.
- HAIN-CABLE, a mooring or anchoi ing cable made of stout iron riucs.
- made of stout iron riucs. CHAIN-CABLE MANUFACTURER, a maker of iron cables for ships and other purposes. CHAIN-PLATES, strong thick plates of iron used in merchant vessels, bolted to the ship's side, instead of chain* to the dead-eves, for holding the blocks by which the i iirging or the maxt is secured. They take their name from the mast, and are hence culled forc-eliains, main-chains, ormizen-chains chalns.
- HAIN-PUMP, an hydraulic machine for raising water, employed in ships, and for draining land.
- CHAIN-SHOT, larire iron balls or bullets chained together, used in sea-battles to destroy the spars, rigging, «cc, of an enemy's vessel.
- CHAIN-STITCH, work made with open spaces like chain links. CIIALV-TIMBKR, large Joists used in the middle stories of a building, to bind and
- give it strength. CHAIN-WORK, a style of fibric, of which tambouring, net, and hosier\ are examples.
- CHAIR, a heavy cast-iron socket lor receiving and securing the bars of a railroad; a moveable scat of which there arc num-berless kinds made to suit special uses, such as light and ornamented drawingroom chairs, heavy and substantial office chairs, dining-room chairs, and folding, ror:klng, and reclining chairs, hall chairs, shop chairs, garden chairs, dec.
- HAIR AND SOFA STUFFER, a workman who tills, pads, and covers-seats.
- CHAIR-CAKVKR, one employed in carving the upright posts and other parts of beds, arm-chairs, sof.is, «cc.
- HAIR-MAKER, a workman who makes thA frames or parts of chairs, solas, and other scats.
- CHAIRMAN, the presiding officer of a com-pany, board of directors, or public meeting. Cn A lie-WEBB, a kind of Ray.
- CHAIS (Fiench), wine vaults.
- CIIArsE. a lwo-wh(eled carriage drawn by one horse, of which there arc many va-riețies, MICII as headed dulses, pony chi.ises, «fca
- CHAISE-LONGUE (Fresch), a couch or sofa with one arm or end.
- CHAKA (Bengalee), the upper portion of a salt boiling furnace. [presscr.
- Generation of the formation of the second sec

- CHAKKARA (Malabar), coarse sugar made
- from the tarl or juice of the coco nut and other palms.
- CIIAKKU (Karnatic), a pack or bale of raw cotton.
- CIIAKIIAXD, nn Indian men sure of length, the lull" of a cubit; about nine Inches.
- CHAKKILI (ordinarily corrupted to CJhucklar by Kuropcans); the Tamil and Malabar name for a cmricr, shoemaker, or worker in hides and leather. In the Hindus-tani nnd some other Indian dialects, the worker in skins is culled a cluunar.
- CIIAKRAMU, a coin foi mcrly current in tho South of Índia, the 10th part of a pagoda. CIIAKKI. a dealer in oils in India.
- C'IIAKSOO, an Indian name for the small flat shining black seeds of Cassia OVMIS, Lmiifcu'*, which arc imploded In nil puns of the East against Inflammation of the eyes.
- CIIALAN, Cnn.LAUM, CHLXAN, a common .Indian name tor an Invuicc, pass, voucher, or way-bill
- CHALAND (French), a customer, one who deals with another; a large barge or lighter used on the French rivers for the transport of goods and towed by steam or horses.
- CHALCEDONY, CALCEPOST, a general term for a semi-trauspui cut siliceous mineral, comprising several well-known varieties of stones, as the onyx, sardonyx, &c See AOATK and CARNKLIAX.
- CHALCOGRAPHY, the art of cngraving on brass and copper.
- CnALDKit, a dry measure in tho old Scotti.-h system, eoiitainluc marly 8 imperial quarters of wheat or Hour; for other grain, fruit, potatoes, Ac., 11} quarters; an. oW mode of spelling clialdrou.
- CHALDKON, a heaped measure for various dry goods, formcrlj' in use hut now pro-hibited. It Is, however, still employed as a weight for coals; the London chaldron being 25J cwt, the Newcastle chaldron of 3 wains 52} cwt, but for boats estimated at 53 Pl^m ^{Tu} ^{tile} trniiNitlmitie ports, tiie coal chaldron vanes—nt rictou. Nov.i Scotia, It is nominally one tin and in.u.irtcr, but **tin**, It is nominally one tin and in.u.irtcr, but **tin** Sft⁻¹^^{11*0} ^{wc}K'«t of the rictou chaldron is 34. Clbs. The ordinary weight required is.!^{1.1.0} ⁿⁱ.^{nrt17t}s «rtho I'Inti-d state*, is 2940 lbs., but nt New York this chaldion of coids in only 2500 lbs.
- CHALDRON-WAGON, U wngon which convers the coal from the pit's mouth to the place of shipment, and hulds u chaldron of coals.
- CnALiAS, a distinct casto of natives In < Yvlon whonrc employed as cinnamon pec-tern, stripping the hark twice annually. They derive their n.ime fiom chuwl the Sanscrit name for bark.
- CHALICE, a sacramental cup used In the celebration of the cucharist.
- CHALIES, a petty money of account, In Ceylon the fourth p irt of a pice.
- CHALK, the carbonate ot lime, a white calcareous deposit occurring with flint

- nodules. Chalk forms the basis of whiting, crayons, and some white colours, In agriculture, ch&lk is perhaps the most extensively employed of the limestone species, being added in many in.-tancea to the soil to alter the constituents and to fertilize land. In medicine it Is used m the form ot prepared chalk and compound chalk powder, us an astringent and antacid.
- CnALK-CEMENT, an hydraulic cement made of chalk which huiduns under water iu a lew minutes.
- CHALK-CUTTER, a workman employed in digging ch.ilk.
- CIIALK-DRAWINO, a drawing sketched and filled in with black and coloured crayons.
- CHALK-LIME, the burnt carbonate or chalk from which heat has driven off the carbonic acid.
- CHALK-LINE, a carpenter's lit e which Is chalked so as to leave a murk lor working bv.

CHALK-PIT, a pit from which chalk Is dug.

- CHALLENGE, in Liw nn exception taken to jurors by a person to be tried, or by his v-junscl.
- CHALLIS, a fine printed soft woo''Ion fabrie, used for ladies' diesses. CHALLIS-FIUNTKR, a printer of challis.

- CHALLT, an old JJutch coi per coin still occa-sionally found in circulation iu Ceylon. See KIDDY.
- CHALON (French), a lighter or bnrgo. CHALOT, ainodeofspclhngihc^aliot AUium ascalotiicum, an article of diet Iu some countries. [ship.
- CHALOUPE (French), the long-boat of a CIIALTKR, a dry me:i&ure of btettm, equal to H4} Winchester bu>ht is.
- CHALTICK, a native kind of rice grown Jn Ituttfebi.
- CnALU (Telugn), rice cleaned fcr cooking.
- CIIAI.UMEAU (French), an ancient rustic flute.
- CHALYUEATES, mineral waters and medicines which hold iron.
- IIALYIUIK, a very valuable sparry iron ore, tin* Stvrlan Bieil urniade irom it_
- CUAMA, tlie Malabar name lor the ranicum wuhaceum, the seed of which Is sometimes used as a substitute for ric-i-; nlao a very LITTLC bivalve found in the Indian ocean, the shrlls of which are used for benitiers.
- CHAMAI:. CIIUXAK, a worker of bkins in Induu See CHAKKILL
- C11A.M15AKD FAliVICS, PttlfTs IMtdO ttOVH POft worsted yarn in .Mixuiiy, by hand weavers at their fiouncs.
- CiiAMiii'i^ the inside of a piece of ordnance. Chambers are also suites of rooms in a hou-se, oc -jplcd as offices by p» ntlcmen nnd members of the learned proiosiocs. The Inside of a k>ck. a partition in a canaL
- CHAMUCRLAIX, a receiver of public rents and
- revenues; Hie treasurer of a corporation. CHASIHEK-IIANGIXGS, thecuriainsor tapestry of a sleeping-room. CIIAMBLBMAID, a servant who basthecharge
- of sleeping apaitmcuts, or attends on a lady
- CILUIBEB OF COMMEUO:. a committee of

- CHAXFERED, curved, grooved, or In flexed; any thing of which the edge is bevelled or sloped
- CHAMOIS-LEATITKR, leather made from various kinds of skins, dressed witii iish-oil. The oil is hammered or beaten by a mill into the pores of the skin, which is afterwards partially dried, and washed in 6trong alkali, wheu it becomes very soft and pliable.
- CHAMOMILE, an indigenous plnnt of Britain, (Anthenus nobihs), cultivated lor its flowers, which aru largely employed in medicine. wine.
- CHAMPAGNE, a pleasant effervescing French
- CHAMPAGNE-BOTTLE, a strong and particu-lar shaped bottle, winch has the cork secured with wire, when holding champagne.
- CHAMPAGNE-GLASS, a long, narrow glass, made for drinking clfurvesulug wiucs from.
- CHAMPIGNON, an edible mushroom (Ayaricus oreades), which is nutritious, stimulant, and rather fragrant. Champignons arc frequently strung on thread, dried in the shade, and pounded as au addition to rich gravies and sauces.
- CHANA, a kind of yam grown in Cochin.
- CHANAPPAN, a weaver of hempen cord.ige in some of the Indian districts; a maker or coarse cloth tor sacks. Mwar.
- CHANCACA, a name in Costa Rica for coarse CHANCELIER, CHANCELLOR, the keeper of the records of a consul general.
- **CIAXCELLOROFTHEEXCHEQUER**, UICfinance minister of Great Britain
- CHANCERY, the official abode of a consul in a foreign country
- CHANCERT BARRISTER, a lawyer who practises in the chancery courts.
- CHANDELIER, a hanging or lixed tamp with branches, or a frame with branches to hold candles for lighting a room.
- CHANDKLIER-MAKKR, a manufacturer who makes metal suspensory lumps lor candles or gas.
- CHANDLER, an old name for a dealer, as cornchandler, tallow-chandler, ship-chandler, <tcc
- CHANDLER'S SHOP, a petty huckster's shop; a place where small articles of provisions. Ac, are vended.
- CHANDU, a species of prepared opium.
- CHANGE, to barter; togivuone kind of money for another; also an abbreviated mode of designating an exchange or place where merchants and men of business assemble.
- CHANKARL, an Indian grain measure, the fourth of a Uhauthia; about half a pound.
- CHANES, the Indian n.vmefor the large whito massive shells 01 *Turbwella pyrum*, winch are much prized and extensively used in India tor the manufacture ot bangles or shell-bracelets and anklets. Ica Chanks cut In segments of circles lorm ornaments tor the fore arms aud wnsu of women.

- The chief supply of these shells is from Ceylon, and when the volutes turn to tho right the shell is held in peculiar estimation, and fetches a very high price. When tho end is cut olf the bhell is -used as .1 When kind of sounding-horn, both in the Ease and the West Indies; "Shell blow," at tho sugar plantation being the time for drawing off from labour, or for adjourning to meals. See (!oven. Cn vNNKLS, CHAIN-WALKS, strong projecting
- planks ut tho bides 01 a ship, over which the shrouds are spread, to obtain a greater angle. See ciLvcra
- HANKEL-PILOT, a skilled officer who takes charge ot the navigation of ships in the English Channel.
- CHANNEL-STEAMER, a steamer employed In running across the channels around the ttmish islands.
- CIIANTA (Malabar), a fair or market.
- CHANTEL'R (French), a in.ile wnyer; chanteusc being a fem.ile vocalist.
- CHANTERELLE (French), the Chantarellus cibanus, one of our best eatable mushrooms.
- CIUNTIER (French), a timber yard or naval dockvard.
- CHANTILLY LACE, a fine and rich French hand-made lace, which from its price can only be obtained by the wealthy.
- CHANVI:E (French), hemp. [millet.
- CHAN WAN (Hindustani), a small sort ot HAP, the upper and lower parts ut tho mouth Ui animals, the jaw; hence pigs' checks .smoked and dried are vended as CHAP. Hath chaps
- CHAPATA (Hindustani), a thtn unleavened cake of Hour aud water, tousted or baked over a fire.
- CHAPE, tho back piece or catch by which a buckle is attached to the article or garment; a thin plate at the point ol u scabbard.
- CHAPEAU (French), a bonnet or hat; in maritime commerce a primage. CHAPELIER (French), a hatter.
- CHAPEL-MASTER, a director of music.
- CUAPKL-WARDEN, the warden ot u clmpelrr. CHAPLAIN, an honorary or paid oillci.itnig clergyman, having no see or incumbency; thus there are chaplains to regiments, to hospitals, to ships, to masonic lodges, to Lord Mayors, and to British chapels in*
- foreign cuuntriei [column. CHAPITER, in architecture, tho capital 0/ a
- CSAPLET, a pair ol stirrup leathers: a little

- moulding. CHAPMAN, a insdlar or Itinerant dealer. CHAPPRASSER, an Indj m messenger. CUAPRA (Hindustani;, dnud cake* of cowdung used as fuel.
- CHAKACTOGRAPH, a philosophical Instru-[miiious fueL •meiiL
- CHARBON (French), coal, charcoal, bitu-CHARBONNIER (French), a collier; a coalman. one who supplies or deals in fuel.
- CHARCOAL, ANIMAL, a form ot carbon ob-tained by burning bone or the chippinus ot hides, leather, &c, which is used for filtering or decolorizing vegetable solutions.
- CHARCOAL-BURNER, a workman employed in the preparation of charcoal

CHARCOAL-FILTER, a fountain or other filter for water, filled with charcoal. CHABCOAL-MAKKH AS» DEALER, a trader who

- maaulacturcs and vends charcoal lor luel, <fec.
- CHARCOAL, VEGETABLE, charred or burnt wood, which is largely used (or fuel on the Continent, and is also valued lor making glass, steel, and as a deodorizer when powdered: cylinder charcoal obtained by distilling non-resiuou3 woods Is used in the manufacture of gunpowder. See CARBON.
- CHAKCLITEIIE, formerly *Chair cutt*, the French name for cooked Hush, such as dressed hams, cold meats and fowls, tongues, sausages &o.

- CIIAKDOOX. See CARDOOX. CHARGE, an onset or attack; a grain measure of 16 decalitres formerly in use in some of the departments of France; In Mar-seilles It was nearly 4} bushels; 180 Charter in mg pnmil to loo nilitres at the Hill ore for a furnace, powder for a gun, «fco;
- 36 pigs of lend.
- CHAINED, burtilencd or loaded; trusted or debitvd for payment.
- CHARGE' D'AFFAIRES, a subordinate foreign minister, onu Intrusted with uijiloinauc affairs in a foreign country in the place of an ambassador. [lading of a ship.
- CHARGEMENT (French), the cargo, bulk, or CHARGER, a soldier's horac trained for duty; a large sort of dish.
- CIIARGEUK (French), a shipper. CHARIOT, a light coach of which there are many kinds, as for travelling, lintzka chariots, post chariots, donm-use post chariots, dreas chariots, and chariots for town use, <fcc In France the term gene-
- rally implies a wagon. CIIARKANA, an Indian name for a checked Dacca muslin.
- CHARKEY, CHARKA, TSCIUHKET, the hun-dredth part of the Kussoin vedro, a liquid measure equal to 0.21 of a pint, 100 vedro are equal to 270} imperial gallons.
- CHARMS, amulets, fancy ornaments and articles of various Kinds sold to wear, from an Imaginary belief that they Ward off evil.
- CIIABNECO, a sweet Spanish wine. CHAUNLEY FOREST STONE, a description of whetstone or hone obtuined from Leicestershire, sonic of the best substitutes lor the Turkey hone stone.
- GUARPOYS, small portable stretcher beds Used In India, consisting of a wooden frame renting on four legs, with tape across to support the bedding.
- CHAR, a small and esteemed fish of the sal-mon family (*Salmo salui Units*), not very common m this country;a name forcoko,
- CIIARKED-WOOD, the sun ace of posts and other pieces of wood, are often exposed to flro to render them more durable under ground.
- CUAIIT, a hydrographical map; a representation on paper of the seas, rivers and sea-coaVsts of countries, «cc., lor the guidance of mariners.
- CHARTER, a grant of exclusive rights by the Crown to a company.

CHARTERED, a ship hired for a voyage. CHARTERER, one who engages a ship and causes It to be laden wholly with his own

- goods, or partly with merchandise or pro-duce belonging to others. CiARIERinG-BROKER, a shipping agent who
- negotiates the charter of vessels.
- CHARTERIKG-CLERK, n clerk employed In a chartering broker's otHce.
- CHARTERMASTER, infthe mining districts, one who raises coal or iron brone by the ton. at a contract price.
- CHARTER-PARTY, a stamped contract between the owner or muster of n ship and the freighter, lor the use of the ship for a determined, voyage upon certain specified conditions to some particular place; occa-sionally it is for part of a ship.
- CHART-MAKER, an artist who draws or engraves charts on metal plates. CIIARTOMETER, an iustruiuuitfor measuring
- mniio atiri oliarta

and sells charts.

- CHARVEDAR, a mtilo driver with a caravan in Persia or Turkey.
- CHARVOLANT, a carriage drawn by kites. CHARWAIIA (Hindustani), a herdsman or xrazicr.
- CHARWOMAN, one who goes out to work by the day or job. CHASE, to hunt or pursue game; an Iron
- frame to lasten terms of type in, to print from; chases are made ot either cast or malleable iron.
- CHASER, one who ornaments or embosses iuetals by punching or driving out the surface so as to form bas-relief figures, Ac
- CHASM (Hindustani), a pan for boiling sugar hi. [ing vessel.
- CUASSE-MAREE, a French shallop or coart-CHASSEUK, a light-armed French trooper.
- CHAT (French), a prefix for any thing small—as chat-potatoes, chat-wood, chatmoss.
- **CIIATA** (Spanish), a lighter or pontoon.
- CHATELAINE, a steel chain worn at a lady's waist-bcit to suspend keys, scissors, and fancy ornaments to.
- CIIATIIWA, another name for the seer, an Indian dry measure. See CHAUTHIA.
- CHATIGXA, a name in France for boiled chestnuts mashed or beaten up for food.
- CHATS, a mining term for the second stra-tum or centre portion of a mass of ore in the process of washing: small heaps of ore; small potatoes used for looding pigs,
- **&c.** CUATTAH, an umbrella-hat, or sun screen, made in the East of the leaves of the Licuala peltuta palm of Roxburgh, some-times of a dried talipot or plantain leaf. The^e chattah hats are much worn by the ploughmen, cowkeepern, and coolies, of Bengal, Assam, &c. The Chinese um-brellas or kittysols are exceedinuly popular, they aro made of paper stretched on ribs ot bamboo and varnished black.
- CHATTE, a sort of ship classed In the Verltas or French Lloyds.
- CHATTELS, chores in action, all goods and real or personal property except freehold estates.

&IATTY, a porous earthen water-pot used In India

- CHATWOOD, small sticks collected for fiicl.
- CIIACDRONNIER (French), a French coppersmith.
- CIIAULE. the Hindustani name for the Dolichox sinensiSy a species of pulse largely cultivated; also the ceremony of tonsure.
- CIIAULX, CJIÁWAJII, a small silver coin in the Mahratta country, worth aboui two annas, or threepence.
- CHAUTIUA, a common grain measure in the equal to a seer, or 2 lbs.; five chauthias make a pansiri. [nearly 11 foot.
- CHAVERKALU, a Tclugu measure of 7} cubits, CIIAWAR, a Mahratta Lind measure, consist-
- Ing ot 120 square bk'gahs. CHAWKE, CUOWKE (Hindustani), an open square or market-pU»« e in uit eastern city.
- CHAWL, a weight for precious metals In Mahyn, about the fourth ut a grain. Also
- a vernacular name In India fur rice. CTAV, a led dyc-sMtfT obtained in India from the toot*or JJedvotis umbelhtta, .md used by dyers lor the buine purposes us madder.
- CHEAP-JACK, the common name for a travelling hawker or a nationary vender of refuse or cheap articles.
- CHEAT, any thing false or defrauding; also a kind of Anetorcud.
- CHEBACCO, a small boat In Massachusetts.
- CHF.BEC, a kind of naval emit.
- CHECK, an oidcr tor payment on demand. See CIIEQUE.
- CHECK-BOOK, CHEQUE-BOOK. a printed book of blank forms, lor wruin4 orders or drafts on a banker, for money lodged to his credit by the drawer.
- CHECK*CLERK, an officer employed to examine and scrutinize the work, time of labour, or the accounts of others.
- CHECKER-WORK, any kind of work In which
- crossed or ungular pattern* oocur. CHECKRUM, an Indian money equal to 1}
- rupee, or 3s. sterling. CHECKS, a kind of Venetian blind used AS screens or sun shade-* in India. They are formed of very narrow strips or laths of bamboo, four* to six feet Ions, and are. hung before the windows or doors of dwellings. Cords and fancy checks are cambric mirtlM with stripes and cords placed chequerwise, by thick threads being introduced into the warp or weft. Α control to the second s pieces of wood which correspond to each other in machines, &c or uliicli enclose other parts
- CHECK-SHIR re, cross-barred shirts of various colours, much used by seamen.
- CIIKCK-STBIN'G, a cord leading to the Inside ot a carriage, to enable the occupant to sl-'iiallze to the coachman.
- CHECK-TAKER, a person employed to receive pass-tickets, «tc, at places of transit or amusement.
- CBXDAJL the fourth of A pice, a nominal subdivision ot .i potty conn hi Malwa.

CHEDDAR, a rich fatty cheese, of a spongv appearance, made from new milk, *ot* a verv nutritious quality.

- CUEE-IK, a commercial product from milk, ot which there are many kinds made for home use and export; we also receive large quantities from America ami the Continent: those made in Enuland taking their name from counties, &a, arc Cheshire, a large rich solid choe*o: Derby-shire, a small, rich, white variety; Gloucester, rich and mild, ot two kinds, single and double; Lincolnshire, a small and soft cheese made of new milk ami cream r Norfolk, a dark yellow coloured; Suffolk* a skun-miik cheese; and Cotteuliani. » »Poad shaped and superior flavoured Stilton. Other prime home-made cheeses, are Cheddar, Wcnslcydalc, crenni pine, and loaf cheese. The esteemed foreign cheeses are l'armesan, Gruycre, «tc. Other kinds of chcene will be found mentioned in their alphabetical order.
- CHEESE-CAKE, a sweet custard cake made of giated cheese flour, sugar, <fcc
- CULESK-VOLOUUIXG. Sat ANKOTI'A.
- CHEESE-DAIUY. a cool room where cheese is made.
- CHEESE-FACTOR, CHEESE-MONGER, a dealer in cheese, a provision-merchant. CiiEi.si:-KMrE, a wooden spatula made use
- of in dairies to breakdown the curd \\ lulat in the cheese tuii.
- CHEESE-I.EI\ a bae in which rennet is kept for making cheese. [cheese.
- CIIKKSE-MAKEK, one employed In making **THEE8K-FBES9**, a screw pics* employed In uheesc-dalrlcs to force the whey from the curd In the checsc-vat.
- CHEESE-RENXET. a WIIII flOWOT, the WCloW b'dstraw, Galiumvet'iim, sometimesu^ed for curdling milk to make cheese.
- CHEESE-SCOOP, CHEESE-TAVTKR, an anger instrument for boriuu^r and Listing cheese CHLESE-TASTKR WAXUFACTDHER, a linker
- of metal scoops or augers for boring cheese, In order to t(st the quality. CnKESE-TOASIER, an instrument hung ;it
- tlit* bars of a grate to toast cheese.
- CHEESE-VAT, the case In which the curd is plucto be ppcshed in cheese makiiu.
- CIÎKII, the tenthpart of the Chiix sc tuel.
- CIIEI, aland meabure used In rice culture in Mysore equal to 1*322 acre.
- CIIEKI, a jeweller's weight in Persia of 2200 ::ralns.
- CIIKKUAK, *n* fabric of silk and go'd thicaJ,
- C mixed with cotton, made in Tnikev. iELLAUN (IlnulubLiui), a way-bill for checking the time on a journey lietween the different rests or stages. [powder. CHEMIC, a commercial ni^tme for bleaching CHEMICAL-BALAXCE, a very accurate balance

for assays, and other nice operations.

- CIEMICAII-COLOUR-MANUFACTUIIEU, a maker
- of artificially compounded pigments. CnEMiCAL-ixsTRUMENT-MAKER, a manufac-turer of apparatus tor chemists, and ulso occasionally of mathematical and philosophical Instruments.
- CHEMICAL-PAPER, paper prepared for chemi-cal operation!), us nlicring paper, paper for photographs. fcc.

CHEMICALS, substances used in chemistry. CHEMICAL-STOPPERER, a manufacturer of

- Htoppcis lor glass bottles.
- CHEMISE, a French name for the lining of a furnace; a female inner garment.
- CHEMISETTE, a lady's lace or net stomacher. CHEMIST, a scientific manufacturer of substances used In chemistry; also a driig-scller. Sometimes the business of operative and retail chemist is combined.
- CHEMISTRY, the study of the various elementary bodies of nature; their nfliuity, properties laws and combinations and their uselul applications to the arts und manufàctures.
- CIEMIST'S-LABORATORY, tllC plaCC Whore tllP manipulations and analytic:d operations of a manufacturing chemist arc cun u d on.
- CHEMIST'S-SIIOP, a shop where chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations are retailed.
- CUEMTI'YPY, a mode of printim; from metal plates with ordinary presses, which is in-tended as a substitute for wood-ciittlny. The process enables casts in relief to be taken from an eimravlng.
- CBEMKE, a name given to the razor carp (*Cypnnus cullralus*), the younir of which are dried and consumed in the lilack Sea. See CARP.
- CHEMMARI. See CHAMAR. CHINA, a name in India for millet (Pani-cum miliaceum); also ground covered with underwood; a bushy thoi iiy juugie of low grow th.
- CHKXDI, an Eastern nimc for the fermented juice of the date palm.
- CHENE (French), an oak.
- ('JIENEVIS, a name for hemp seed in France.
- C'IIENIGA, a small dry measure of l'ersla, the haltofácaplcha.
- CHENILLE, a loose silk trimming. CUKNNA, corrupted iroin (Jhana (Hindus-tani), a kind of pulse (*CUxr unetmunt*), commonly known as gram: when parciu-i and mixed with lime jufcu and pepper chemic forms on estemated conditionent chenna forms an esteemed condiment among the Hindoos.
- CHENVUKOTTI, from Chenva, cupper: the Malabar name for a coppersmith or brazier. [14\$ inches. brazier.
- Cnsoll, a Ion? measure In Sumatra, about CHEQUE, a written order for payment to bearer of a specified sum of money on gome bank or individual, by a dc/>oslfor or goine bank of individual, by a dc/solid of person having the necessary funds or cre-dit. Sometimes the cheque is "crossed," that Is, made payable only, though a banking firm, instead of un demand by presentation at the counter.
- CIIKQUEE, a weight in Tuikey; that for precious metals contains loo drachms, and 19 equal to 4950 troy grains; that for opium 250 drachms, or ljlb; and the heavy chequee for wool, &c, 800 drachms, about 6 l-6th lbs. In Smyrna 221 chequccs make 1 cantaro.
- CHEQUERS, the armorial coat of the Earls of Warren and Surrey; from being used on their hostels or inns It was alterwards adopted us a sign for public houses; chequers arc also uniformly-shaped stones in the faces of walla.

- CHERAMELLA, a vernacular Indian name for the subacid fruit of the *Cicca disticha*, uni-versally used as an article of food, raw or cooked, or in pickles or preserves.
- IIIERANO, a lac varnish used in Cambodia
- for lackering cabinets, cases, «cc CHERASSI, a gold coin of different values struck for distribution on coronations in Persia. Some have been for 4s., borne for 12s., some for 30s.
- CILEIUMOTA, an esteemed fruit of Peru and New Gr.inada, the produce ot Anona Cherimoha
- iiriiMES (Uiilion), cochineal, £&KERHES. Lilt ROOT, a rough and loosely made cigar,
- the best kind come from Manila. CIUCRAY, a commercial weight of Persin, 7b-85 of which are equal to IOOlbs avoir-dupois, or 88*31 to the English cwi.
- CHERRIES, the well-known fruit of the rrunus cerasus. ot which there arc now several hundred varieties. The wood of the cherry-tree is worked up into common chairs and other articles, being stained to imitate mahogany, and is alao used for musical instruments.
- CUEBRY-BRAXDY, a sweetened or cordial spirit in which cherries are steeped. CHEKKY-COFFKE, the planters' name for the fruit of the coffee as picked from the tree, before it has undergone the operations of public dwing dwing for the property the borry pulping, drying, &u, to prepare the berry Ior shipment.
- CHERRY-WINE, a sweet wine made from cherries. The liqueur called maraschino made in Italy and l>.ilmatia is prepared from a variety oi cherry. The Kernel of the cherry is also much used for com-municating Its peculiar flavour to brandy and cordials.
- CHERT-STONE, a mineral sometimes called hornstone, quarried in Derbyshire and Cornwall for making the house of pottery mills to pulverize flints. The North American Indians formerly used chert or hornstone for the heads of their spears and arrows.
- CIIERTWERT, tho principal corn measure of Itussia equal nearly to 5\$ bushels. CHERUMAII, CiiEiiooMEii, a slave labourer
- in Malabar.
- CIIERVICE, a fine kind of tallow shipped to Constantinople from the Black Sea purts, and used lor culinary purposes.
- UEHVIL. a common potherb with edible roots, the *Anthrucui citefohum*, also much used as a salad on the Continent.
- CHESHIRE-ACRE, a linear measure of 28 yards, as used in some parts of the coun-
- yards, as used in some parts of the coun-try; but in Bariibley it is used as a super-ficial measure of 10,240 square yards. CHESHIRE-CHEESE, a lurge-sized rich cheese, weighing from 100 to 200 lbs. ChESSDOABD, a board with sixty*four cheques or squares of illternate ll^ht and dark colours, fur placing the game ot chesse on.
- CHESSEL, the perforated wooden mould or vat in which cheese Is pressed.
- CHESS-MEK, sets ot turned pieces or carved figures, with which the game of CUCBS is played,

- CnsRS-TABLE, a small pedestal table with Inlaid squares on the top tor playing the game of chess on.
- CHESS-TRCES, pieces of wood bolted to the sides of a ship to secure the clews of the mainsail.
- CHESSTLITE, a species of copper ore which is valuable when found In sufficient quautity.
- CHEST, a wooden bos or package of no cer-tain dimensions The chest of opium weighs 141 Jibs, the tare allowance for leaf and dust being 1 Jib. A chest of tea varies: the chest of Pekoe contains but seven the chest of Pekoe contains but seven catties, of souchong ond pouchotig 25, and ot hyson 60. The chest of sugar from Brazil Is about 13 cwt; of Indigo from Bengal about 200 lbs. The chest of ohvu oil contains 60 flasks, or a little over two gallons.
- CHEST-SXPANDER, an application of fixed or pliable materials for keeping back the shoulders.
- CHESTNUT, the fruit or mite of the Castanea vesca. In some conn tries chestnuts con*vesca.* In some conn tries chestnuts con-stitute a considerable part of the general food of the inhabitants. From the horse chestnut excellent flour, starch and ver-micelli have been made: the wood is cheap, strong, and durable,' and has a very handsome natural colour and grain which Id greatly heightened by v.irnlshing
- CHKST OF DRAWfetts, a set of drawers for keeping clothes or other articles In, made of mahogany, deal, or other wood. CHEST-PROTECTOR, a hare skin or any cover-
- ing for the chest worn hy persons suffer-
- ing from pulmonary complaints. CHEST-UPON-CIIEST, a double set of drawers that divides In the middle for the con-
- cuerters and a dr.iwer of Tari, or the grass cutter and a dr.iwer of Tari, or the juice of the coco-nut jiahn. CHEVAL-GLASS, a lady's dressing room look-ing-idnss, in which the full length figure
- may be seen.
- CHEVALIER BARLET, an esteemed kind of malting barley, liiimcd after the gentle-man who first brought it into notice.
- (HEVERIL, leather prepared from kid skin.
- CHEVILLK (French), the peg of a violin, tenor, «fta
- CHEVRETTE, an engine for raising pieces of artillery into their carriages.
- CHEVRON (French), n rafter; a Gothic architectural ornament, sometimes called a zig-zag. CHEW-STICK, the branches and twigs of the
- Gouania Dumingen&is, which are used in the West Indies for cleaning tho teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.
- CHEWING-BALL, a medicinal bolus for a horse.
- CHHAKRA (Hindustani), a cart.
- CHHALA (Bengalee), a pair of sacks or pan-niers slung across the back of a bullock.
- CIIHAP. CHOP (Hindustani), an ofilclal mark on weights and measures, to indi-cate- their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house filtnip or ftfnl on goods that have CHILL AW, a Persian name for plain boiled taeu cxaiiui.o l ami huve paid duty.

- CIIIAN TURPENTINE, a resinous juice ob-tained In small quantities from the Pis* *tacia Terebinthus*, used medicinally, and employed in the East as a masticatory to sweeten tho breath and preserve tho teeth.
- CIIIATTA (Italian), a kind of flnt-bottomed boat.
- CHIBOUK, a Turkish pipe, usually with an ebony or cherry-wood stem, and an amber mouth-plece, tho bowl being of baked clay.
- IIICA, a fermented Intoxicating beverage made in South America, usually from maize steeped in warm water; Hut most pri/ed is, however, first chewed and then mashed in hot water; sometimes it is made from other vegetable substances.
- CHICK, a name for the inspissated juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make one of opium.

CHICKEN, CHICKLING, a young fowl.

- CHICKEN-WEED, a name under which the dyeing lichen, *liocellafuciformis*, has been Imported into Liverpool fjoin Lisbon.
- CHICKLING VETCH, tho Lathyrus sativus % used in Germany as food.
- CHICK-PEA, a leguminous plant, the *Cicer* anetinum, which is a common crop in India, where it is known as {{rain. It is also cultivated in the South of Europe. In some places It is rousted as a aubstituto for coffee.
- CHICORY, the powdered root of *Cichorium intybus;* used cither alone or with coffeo as an infused beverage. Chicory Is largely imported trom the Continent and the Channel islands, and is also exten-sively grown at home.
- CHICORY-CUTTER, a iiiiichinc for slicing and preparing the chicory roots previous to drying, roasting, and grinding.
- CHIEF TRADER, the name of certain superior otticcrs employed by* the Hudson's LJav Company in their North American territories.
- HIFFONIER (French), a collector of rags, bones and shreds, da
- CHIFFONIERE, a neat chest of drawers, a lady's work table.
- CHIK, a bamboo mat to hansr at the en-trance of a room in India; they arc sometimes lined with cotton.
- CHIKAN, the Hindustani nnnw for em-broidering and working /lowers on muslin.
- HIKSA, a fragrant Indian powder composed of sandal wood, andropogon, benzoin, and other aromatic ingredients.
- CHILGOZA, a local Indian name for the seeds in the cones of *Pinus Qerardiana*, which form one ot the principal articles of subsistence for tho natives in Kunawur.
- CHILIAN PIKE, the Araumria imbricata, handsome lofty tree, valuable not only for its beauty, but for the laryo seeds In the pine-coins which supply the natives with a great part of their usual food; the fruit

- CHILLIES, a name Riven to the small pungent pods or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum*, which, when pounded and ground, form Cayenne peppêr.
- CIIILO, a name in the Ionian Islands for the Imperial l»u*hel, oisrlit gallons.
- CHIMES the ends of the stayed of a cask. which come out beyond tho hc.id; the ringing of church hells.
- CHIMNEY, a tube or funnel to a stove, a pas-sago or aperture in the wall of a dwellingsago or aperture in the wall of a dwelling-house or building, leading from thu fire-place to the top of the house, or some outer wall to carry off the smoke. In factories mid machine-^hops, &i\, chim-neys were formerly required to be carried to a great height; but tho compulsory consumption of smoke by law now obviates this IN a treat measure.
- CHIMNEY FILTKU-DRALV, a peculiar kind of drain pipe, which cau be lifted out at pha-
- sure. CHIMNEY-QLASS, a looking-glass fixed over
- a iiMiuel-pioce. CmuNhY-JAMii, the side of a chimney reach-ing Irom tho top of the gratu to -the entrance of the chimney. CHiMNKY-riECE, a projection over the front of the lire-place of a room, sometimes
- called inantel-plcce
- CHIMNEY-POT, an addition to the top of a chimney, of metal or pottery ware. CHIMNEY-STACK, a tall chimney lor carrying
- oil smoke from a rarmicu or manufactory. CHIMNEY-SWEEPER^ workman w ho cleanses
- CHIMNEY-SWEEPER* WORKHAIN W HO Cleansess chimneys by sweeping away and remov-ing the soot deposited about the sides.
 CHIMNEY-SWEEPING-MACHINE, a series of connecting rods, by which a stiff whale-bone brush is raised through tho chimney to choose it form another series. to cleanse it from soot.
- CIIIMO, a nutritive food mside In Peru from potatoes, which are Urst tiozen uud afterwards reduced to powder.
- CHIMON. the Spanish iiuuie for an extract of tobacco.
- CHIN, CHINI, a name In some parts of India
- CHIN, CHINI, a hande in some parts of fildra tor a coarse kind of Mtuar.
 CHINA, CHINA-WAKE, a flue kind of earthen-ware originally made in China, from whence small quantities are still occasion-ally imported. The name lias been very generally transferred to many kinds of provolar mode in Europe
- CHINA-CLAY, decomposed felspar of the granite, a fine potter's clay largely used In ceramic manufactures, being first artifi-cially cleaned and prepared In Cornwall.
- CHINA-CRAPE, a very line kind of silk crape. CHISA-DEALER, one who keeps glass, earthenware, porcelain, and pottery lor
- s:ilo.
- CIIINA-ORASS CLOTH, a beautiful fine fabric made from tho fibre of an Indian nettle, the Hheea or Itamee, the *JJoehnieria mvca* ot Uaudichaud.
- CHIV v ISK, a black pigment mado from oil and lampblack thickened with gelatine or l«mglass, and scented with musk or camphor. It is ordinarily known us Indian ink. and many cheap and poor imitations of it are made.
- CHINA-ORANGE, the sweet orange, CUnu

aurantium, so named from our having received tiic plant originally from China. CniNA-RivETTEit, a mender ol broken china ware or porcelain.

- CIIINAROO, an Indian name for the apricot. CHINA-ROOT, a species of sarsaparllia. *Smilax China*, largely imported into Calcutta from the eastward, and much employed by native practitioners, & glabra and some other species also pass in the bazaars as China root. as China root.
- CHINA-SHOP, a common name for any.shop where earthen-ware or crockery-ware is sold
- CiiiNCiiEW, anamc in China for sugar-candy.
- CHINCHILLA, a tur obtained from the Chinchilla lanigera, a Şouth American rodent, which is remarkably solt, and extensively used both in America and Europ

- CniNciioKRO (Spanish), a yawl or skiff. CIUMUWAN, the Malay name for mushrooms.
- CHINE, a piece of meat cut near the back-bono of an animal; tho ridge of a cask where tho ends of the staves are united; tho port of the waterway of a ship left above the deck.
- CHINE', goods of worsted, cotton, sllfc, and linen, with printed warps. [ot a cask. CuiNE-noop, the last hoop at the extremities
- CHINESE BEER, a fermented drink made by the Chinese, from barley or wheat, with a bitter added to the wort. [of 104 iceu
- CHINGALI, a land measure of Mysore in India
- CHINGKEI, the Malay name for cloves. CHINKA, the name in India for a temporary bridge of a tingle cuble, often made of stout grass, upon which a seat tnnerses, in tho shape of an ox-yoke.
- CHINSING, a temporary caulking or stopping ot the scams of a ship's deck or sides with oakum, which Is thrust in with a small iron.
- CHINTZ, a variety of print In which the figure has at least five different colours. Chintzes on en possess great beauty of design and richness of colour.
- CHINTZ-PATTERN, any thing having a run-ning or fancy pattern ol divers colours, as cottons, papir-baiiKings, <tc CHINTZ IRINTER, one \\ ho forms or stamps

- CHINTZ TRINTER, one \\no forms of stamps chintz patterns or prints.
 CHINCM, a weight in Mysore of eight grains.
 CIIIODAIUOLO (Italian), a malt maker.
 CHIP, a small slip or thin cutting of wood, a kind of straw plait, the leaves of *Thnnax argentea*, a Cui-nn palm prepared for *hats*.
 CHIP BONNET, a lady s bonnet made of fancy straw plait or palm leaves
- straw plait, or palm leaves. CHIP PLATTING, pn^{*}p«³xcd nnd twisted straw.
- fcc., used for hats and bonnets.
- CHIQUETEU (French), to untangle, and lengthen wooL
- CHIRĂGON, a writing frame for the blind.
- CmnETTA, the Indian name of the Agathotet *chirayta*; all the parts of the plant are extremely bitter, and highly esteemed as \mathbf{a} tonic and febrifuge.
- Ciiiiusii, a mucilaginous liquor used by the weaver in the Last for saturating his yarn, said to be procured from the root of \hat{a} plaut of the Aspodel family.

- CTIIKOGTMNASTE, a square board with con-I lunist; an Instrument of ft similar kind lor guiding the hands of a pkiuo-torte player is called a Chiroplase.
- CHIROPODIST, one who removes corns, and nit ends to callosities of the feet
- CIIIRURGEON, au old mode of spelling surgeon.
- CHISEL, a mechanic's sharp cutting tool for bhaping or couulnir wood and stone, of which there are m:iny kinds; as firmer chisels, coach - muker's chisels, mill-wright's chisels, long paring chisels rip-ping chisels, blunt chisels, best mortice chisels, sash chisels, mortice-lock chisels, socket chisels, <tex; cold chisels are stouter tools of steel, for cutting Iron. (tec.
- CHISELLED-WORK, wood or stone shaped with the chisel; sculptured work.
- CHISELLING, the process of shaping a Mock of stone by a sculptor or stone-worker; a slang name for cheating.
- CHIT, an abbreviation for the Iliiidoo term
- CHIT, an aboreviation for the finite of term chitthi, a note or letter.
 CHITTAK, CHITTACK, the lowest denomina-tion of the gross Indian weights; the 16thi part of the seer, and equal to 1 oz., 17 dwts., and 12 grains troy; a limit measure of 55 groups fort the 16th of the cottelia of45 square feet, the 16th of the cottali: the fifth part of the koonkee, a small grain measure weighing about 2 oz.
- CIIITARAH, a cotton and silk stuff made In Turkey
- CHITE, a kind of Spanish cotton stuff. (HITTAGONQ WOOD, a common commercial name for several woods of Southern Iiicllu, the most valuable is the *Cedrelatoona;* another is the *Chickrassa tabulans*.
- CHITTAMOOTYALOO, an Indian naniu for a species of seed pearled rice. CHITTEIILIXGS, CHITLIN'GS, parts of the smal-
- ler intestines of some animals, cleanBcd mid prepared for food.
- CHITTHI, CHIT-TIE, ordinarily abbreviated to chit, a common Indian name for a bill, bond, droll, or order tor payment, note, .Isc.
- CHIVES, an alliaceous plant, A Uium Schcr-noprasum, the leave* and young tops of
- which are u[^]ed as a pot-herb. CIIIVUKA, the Telugu name tor an Indian coin worth about Cd.; the quarter of a rupee.
- CHLORATE OF POTASH, a combination of chloric acid with potass. It forms an In-gredient of the composition for tipping lucifer matches, is used tor bleaching fats and oils, and has lately been introduce.l Into médicine as a tonic and valuable remedy for nervous complaints. CHLOUIDE OF LIME, the chemical name of
- the bleaching powdor of commerce, which Is now manufactured on a very extensive srale. It Is an efficient disinfectant in a high decree, and is therefore much used to destroy fetid odours aud poisonous qualities.
- **CiloKi/VETRT**, the pmces* of ascertaining the proportion of chlorine In bleaching powder.
- CHLORITE, a dark-green compact mineral, which Is soft and easily worked. Uy toe

moderate action of fire, it becomes very black and quite hard, .nid then forms the famous pine stone of the Indians of New Brunswick.

- CHLOROFORM, a valuable anaesthetic a pent, and therefore largely prepared as a commercial product. CHLOROMKTER, an Instrument for determin-
- ing the relative decolouring value of samples of bleaching powder.
- CHOADANT, CHORADANT, an Eastern mea-Sure for oil in Malabar, equal to 3} gallons. In Travancore, 30 choradanlcs make one candy of 813-64th gallons.
- CIIOBDAR, in India, a retainer of some con-*equencc, the bearer of a chobc, or silver stick; a superior class of footman, being, as it were, the silver-stick In waiting. CIIO'CA, a mixture of coffee and chocolate. CHOCK, Cnucs, a piece ot wood lor stopping or raising any thing.
- or raising any thing.
- CHOCK AND BLOCK, a nautical and mining term, signifying closely >\ edged, or tightly filled up.
- CHOCK-FULL, CHOKE-FULL, any thing quite lull, and into which no more can be put.
- CHOCOLATE, pulverized and prepared cucao beans, flavoured with sugar and other Ingredients.
- CHOCOLATE MAKER, one who grinds and prepares the cacao beans of commerce into rolls or cakes, termed chocolate,
- CHOCOLATE NUT. a name uivcu to the beans
- or seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. See COCOA. CHOIR, that part of u church or chapel allotted to the choristers; a bund of musicians* «fca, who sing in a place of worship. CIIOKA, a Hindustani name for rice.

- CHOKE, to stifle or stop up. CUOKE-DAMI*. a mimr's name for carbonlo acid g.is and other dangerous gases.
- CHORKEDAB, an Iudinn watchman, a collector of dues at a Custom House. CnoKT, CHOWKEK, an Indian chair or neat;
- the station of a guard or officer appointed
- to collect customs' dues. CHOLA (Hindustani), a specie* of gram, *Cicer artetinum;* also one who cuts sugar canes.
- CIJOLLU, a name In some or the Indian dialects for a kind of gram, Cynosurus cora~ eanus.
- CHOLUM, the Tamil name for the great
- millut, Sorghum vulgare. CnooA, a name In Kinnnon for Amaranthys frumentaeeus, colled m Bombay razgetxa. See CIIOUA.
- CHOOCHOCK, a name for the candareen la Sooloo, one of the Sumlu island*.
- CIIOOLAH, a cooking hearth or tire-place In India. C 1100N, a linear measure In Sumatra or lft
- CHOOPAH, an Eastern measure of capacity, the fourth of a gantong, and equal to 2pints,
- CHOP, a slice of meat; a trade term in China for the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or the quantity made; usually comprising 600 chests of Conuou, hut sometimes reaching 1000 chests. The East Indi.i Company offers a part of its tea in London at a time, aud thld id caihtit a "break." See CHEAP.

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CHOP-HOUSE, an eating-house; a place of refreshment In towns and cities. CHOPINE, a high kind of shoe formerly used

in Europe; a former French measure of capacity, the half of the old pint of I'aris. The choping was also hall of a Scotch pint.

CHOPPER, an edge tool or sinull hatchet for

- domestic use.
- CHOPPING-BLOCK, a large solid block of wood, used by butchers and others to chop meat, dec, upon.
- CHOPPING-KNIFE. a knife with a handle at each end, lor mincing meat and chopping
- suet, &c. CuoppiNG-MAcniNE, a rotary machine for mincing sausage moat.
- CHOP-STICKS, small pieces of wood used by the Chinese to convey loud to the mouth, in the place of the kmlc and lork or spoon of other nations.
- CHORISTER, a trained public singer; the member of a vocal or ecclesiastical choir.
- ClIOROGKAPUER, OllU WllO laj'8 (low U limpS or plans descriptive of a country.
- CHOROGBAPHICAL-APPARATL'S, a machine for measuring heights, Invented by Boron Klein.
- CHORUS, a band or company of singers
- CHOTANA, an uncertain uud variable liquid measure in Malabar.
- CHOUA, a vernacular name for Amaranthm oleraeeus or frumentaceus, a plant used us ii potherb in some paits of India. In Uhurwal, Kumaon, &c the small grains are also largely used tor food.
- CHOULTRY, an ornamental stone or other covered building in the East, an inn lor accommodating travellers. CHOUTB, a black mail or tribnto levied by
- the Bhcels, a predatory race inhabiting the ghauts oi peninsular India, The fourth part of net revenue. CHOW, corrupted from Chaver or Chau, the
- nominal weight by which pearls are valued in India, the 6th part of the grain as a weight for silver. The chow Is nomi-nally divided into 320 fractional parts. The term has also reference to the quality and value of the gem, ascertained by the size, colour, and weight *See* KALLINGKE und MANJADT.
- CHOW-CHOW, a Chinese word applied to any mixture; but in trade circles usually
- applied to mixed pickles. CHOWDER, a soup made with fish; a term sometimes used to signify trash or rul>bish.
- CHOWDER-BEER, an inius of black spruce In water sweetened with molasbcs, used by the fishermen ot Newfoundland as an antiscorbutic.
- CHOWDRY, a former receiver of the land revenues In Iniilu, now replaced by the Zemindar.
- CIOWKEE, a kind of enne chair made in India of rattans, the *Calamus rotang* and arborescent.
- CHOWKEEDAR, CHOKEEDAR, R CUStom-hOUPC officer, toll collector, village watchman or policeman in India.
- CHOW-PATTIES, baked cakes of unleavened bread made in India of wheat or barley meal, used by the lower classes.

- CITOWKEE, a horbC-lmir whisk or Indlun Hy-tiupper, the handle, of which ib made of ivory, sandal wood or other material.
- CHRETIEN, BON CHRETIEN, a variety of pear. CHRISTIAN D'OR, a Danish gold coin worth about 1G.I. 6d.
- CIIIUSTMAS-BOX, a gratuity formerly given to various classes of servants, by trades-
- men. <a>kc, but now growing into disuse. CHRISTMAS-TREES, small growing llrs or artificial trees sold to decorate with bon bons, fancy ornaments, «fcc, on festive occasions. CHKOMASCOI'E, au instrument for exhibit-
- lug colours.
- CIROMATYPE, a process of photography on chemically prepared paper. CHROME, CHKOMITE, CHROMIUM, an impor-
- tant mineral. The green oxide furnishes a valuable colour for oll-pnintiug, enamel, and porcelain. Chrome iron ore form^{*} the basis of many of the colouied preparations of chrome used in dicing, anJ for the production of chromatc ot potash.
- CHROME-YELLOW, the chromatc of lead, a rich pigment of various shades from deep
- orange to the palest canary-yellow. CHROMIC-ACID, a chemical preparation in the form of an orange red coloured powder
- much used by bleachers and calico printers. CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, the art of printing
- tinted and coloured lithographs. CIROMO-TYPOGRAPHY, a new French process
- ot letter-press printing in colours. CHKOXOGRAFHER, a maker of decks worked by electricity.
- CHRONOMETER, an exact time-keeper, any instrument used for determining the lon-gitude at sea or for other purposes, where great accuracy is required. The c< mstruc-tion ot these time-keepers for marine use has been carried to a high degree of perfection in this country and some are made to go without re-winding about a month.
- CHRONOMETER-MAKER, a maker of very nccu rate-suing watches for scientific purposes.
- CHRONOMETER, POCEET, an expensive kind ot watch noted tor its precibion and superior make.
- CiiuoNoscorE, an instrument for the exact mensuration of time.
- CHRYSAMMIC-ACID, a newly invented colour-ing matter obtained fiom aloes, which w also called polychromute.
- CIIRYSOBERYL, a hard, urcen, semi-trans-parent aluminous stone obtained from Brazil.
- CHRYSOLITE, a yellow gem stone obtuined in the Levant.
- CuiiYsopnRASE, a highly prized specie* of chalcedony, of a semi-opaque green colour, used for jewellery.
- CHUCK, an appendage to a tumor's lathe. CiccKRUSZ, a monc\ of account in Malubar, 2ft) going to the rujicc of 2s.
- CUUCKUNDOJEE, an Indian name for gold embroidery work.
- CHUDDER, a wrapper for a female, in India, used to envelop the upper part of the person. It is worn in loose folds and the material may be either silk, muslin, or cambric, Ac
- CUUKA, the Malay name for vinegar.

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CBC-LAN, a name In China for the spikes of

flowers or Chtoranthusinconspicuus, which arc there used to scent tea.

- CIIUMBALEB OIL, an Indian name for the essential oil of jasmine.
- CHUMMY, an associate or companion; popu-

- CHUMMY, an associate or companion; popular name for a chimney sweeper.
 CHUMP, a 3hort thick, block ot wood, a bony part of the loin in moat.
 CHJN, CHOONO (Hindustani), pca-nical; pulse coarsely ground.
 CHUNAM, an Indian name for lime made from siM-shells or coral; a small weight for pold in Masulipatam, nearly 0 grams.
 CHUNAMAMAKER a lime-burner, a cement maker, in India*
 CHUSDIGAR (Guzarnttce), a bracelet-maker, one who makes armlate of glass or lyonw
- one who makes armlets of glass or Ivory for married women.
- CIIUNDOO, a small dry measure of Ceylon, about a quarter of a pound; the fourth part of a seer.
- CHUXGAII, a bamboo liquid *measure* uned in Coinmcrcolly, IIKU I. containing ubout one-sixth (if an Imperial gallon.
- CnuNO, a name in Teru for potatoes frozen and dried.
- CHCPAH, a Maln.van grain measure, Iho fourth part of a guntong, 30 chupahs make one bushel of rice, equal to 66 lb. See
- CilLTASsr, the Hindustani name for a peon or messenger.
- CIIUPATTIKS, small unleavened cakes eaten by the lower classes In India,
- CHITPA-KHAVEH, an Indian name for a pnnting-otnec.
- ChuRAp, a weight of Central Asia about 2* lbs
- CIURCH-FTTTER, a tradesman who attends to the interior fittings of places of public worship.
- CHURCH-PLATE, the utensils for the admi-nistration of the Euchiirlst. CHURCH-RATE, a tax levied on parishioners
- lor the repairs and maintenance of the Church.
- CHURCH SERVICE, a book of common prayer, and daily lessons of the chiirah. CruBCn-WAHDEN, a parish ollicer chosen by the vicar or rate-payers to attend to the disbursements and other aflaus connected with a church.
- CHURCHYARD, the area round a church, in many instances set aside lor the burial of the dead.
- CIIPRKA, corrupted from the Bengalee charaki, a wheel or rotatory marhuir: a rude linnchmill with rollers *tor* cleaning cotton from the seed in India.
- CHURX, an agitating instrument for separating the butter from nulk, of which there are several kinds.
- CHUBS-DRILL, a large drill several feet lonp, with a chisel point at each end, used In the mining districts.
- CnuRN-sTAFp, the revolving staff of a barrel or other churn.
- CHURRA.NO. CHERAXG, a small earthenware lamp for burning coconut-oil In India.
- CIICRRUS. the Indian name for a crude resinous exudation obtained from the Indian hemp plant, Cannabis Indtea.

- CIIUSPA, a leathern pouch used by the South American Indians to carry their coca-leaves, an Important masticatory. CHUTA (Hindustani), a receiver for cane juice, as it flows front the inilJ, when ex-
- pressed from the cane.
- CHUTE, a river-fall or rapid over which tim-ber Is floated in North America.
- CHUTE, CJIUTUL, in some of the East Indian dialects a roll of tobacco or cigar.
- CHUTNEY, CHUTNEE, a condiment or picklo made in India, compounded of sweets and acids of which there are several local kinds, as Cashmere chutney, Madma chutney, Bengal chutney, sweet chutney, green mango chutney, «cc It Is much eaten in the East with curries, stews, «tc
- CIACCO (Italian), u hog. [Italy. CIALDONE, thin rolled wafer cakes made in CiBAUiocs, good for food, esculent. CicF.ncniA (Italian), chick-pease.
- CIDER, a wholesome beverage obtained from the fermented Juice of apples, and of which there are two kinds, sweet cider find rough cider.
- CIDER-APPLES, common kinds of orchard apples grown for making cider, which are usually distributed Into three classes, the sweet, the bitter, and the sour.
- CIDER-BRANDY, a beverage made in some of thu States of North America. CIDERKZN, a weak kind of cider.
- CIDER-MILL, CIDER-PRESS, the mash press in uluch the heavy squeezing roller tra-verses to express the juice from the apples. CIDKR-VINEOAH, vinegar made in Devon-
- shire and America from relu«e cider. Cm, the French abbreviation for Company
- synonymous with the English Co.
- CIELIXG, another mode of spelling ceiling, the upper part of a room. CIGAIE, a classification term for prime quality wool in the Danubian I'rovInccs, strosse being the second quality
- CIGAB, a quantity of tobacco rolled In a leaf for smoking; the consumption of cigars is very large.
- CIGAR-BOX, a wooden box, usually of cedar, in which cigars are packed.
- CIGAR-CASE, a pouch or f juicy receptacle to hold cigars for the pocket.
- CIGAR-DIVAN, a placo of public resort for smoking, Ac.
- CIGARETTES, fine tobacco rolled In paper for smoking like cigars. CIGAR-HOLDER, a mouth-piece or tube fcr
- .. holding cigars; also a cigar-case. CIGAR-MAREB, a tobacco merchant, one who
- . makes or employs persons to make cigar*
- CIGAR-MAKING MACHINE, a machine patented by Air. Adorno tor mnking cigars and cigarettes; ol the latter it will inaku 80 to J00 per minute, and much neater than those made by hand.
- JGAR-TUBE, an amber, hone, or other mouth piece used for smoking cigars.
- CIMATORE (Italian), a cloth shearer.
- CIMITKR, another mode of spelling scimitar, a short curved sword.
- CIMOLITE, or KIMAULIA-EARTH, a hydrous silicate of alumina, occurring in volcanic districts, which has the property of dean-ing cloth, and bleaching linen.

- CINDERS, the small reruse pieces left after the combustion of coal. *See* SLAG, CINDER-SIFTER, a perforated shovel or sieve for separatini: the flue dust or cowl allies fmm large cinders.
- CINNABAR, sulphide of mercury n red pig-ment, generally known as vermilion.
- CINNAMON, a well-known spice, the aroma-tic pungent inner bark of the *Cinnamomum verūm* ŏr Zeylanicum.
- CINNAMON OIL, a fragrant purified oil obtained from the Cinnamomum verum, and <u>Mom Cassia b.irk.</u>
- **CINVAMONPKELKi**, a labourer employed in Mupping the cinnamon bark, and prepar-ing tiic spice for shipment.
- CINNAMON-PLANTATION, the sinrtj ground or garden in which cinnamon plants are reared in Ceylon.
- INNAMON-PLANTER, a tropical cultivator who Invents capital in the growth of CINNAMON-PLANTER, cinnamon.
- CINNAMON-STONE, a massive rounded stone found in Ceylon, named from its colour. It is occasionally cut and polished for jewellery purposĕs.
- CINQUKFOIL, a common hedsc-wced, the *Potentilla reptans*, which having astringent, tonic, and febritugal properties, is used medicinally.
- CINQUE Poms, live privileged and chartered ports on the coasts ot Kent and Sussex, comprising the towns of Sandwich, lover, llythc, Romncy, and Hastings. The Lord Warden of these ports still has crossical invisidntion and important marine special jurisdiction and important marine powers
- CIOPPA (Italian), an under-petticoat. CIPHKRING-BOOK, a child's book for work-ing niitlimctlciil questions.
- CIPHERINQ-SLATE, a common framed slate tor schools or for the use of children. CiroLiNo, a variety of green marble with white veins; a mixture of talcose schist with white saccharoidal marble.
- Cn:r:urr, thu space traversed liv a machine, ttc, in moving round; u dibtnct visited by a Judge.
- CIRCULAR, a printed or llthographied handbill, note, or uddress, issued by tradesmen to customers, dec
- CIRCULAR-BOLT, a machine employed by the Nottingham lace manutacturers iu making net.
- CIRCULAR-NOTE, n letter of credit granted by London bankers for the convenience of travellers, payable at di Herein Continental or foreign towns and accompanied by a letter of indication.
- CIRCULAR-SAW, a very useful machine tool, a revolving disc of steel with serrated edges or teeth, (or cutting wood and metal.
- CIRCULATING LIBRARY, a library irom which books are sent out on loan to subscribers.
- CUMULATING MEDIUM, cash and bank notes payable on demand.
- CIRCULATOR, one employed in distributing bills,

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- CIRCOLUS, nn instrument for cutting off the neck of glass. CIRCUMFERENCE, the boundary lino of a circle or plot; girth of a tree, tree, circumstrum.com/line, tree, <a href="https://circumstrum.com/line"
- for measuring angles.
- CIRCUMNAVIGATION, the act of voyaging round the globe.
- CIRCUMVOLAR, lying around the pole.
- CIRCUMVENTOR, a surveying instrument; having a compass-box at the top for taking angles.
- CiKcrs, n building or enclosure in which feats of horsemanship are exhibited.
- CIRE (French), bees-wax.
- CIST, any thing tor holding, as a bag, basket, c.isc, or chest.
- CISTERN, a reservoir or receptacle for water, or other fluid.
- CITHARA, an old kind of harp.

- CITHERN, an Austrian'Stringed Instrument. CITOLE, an Instrument like the dulcimer. CITRIC ACID, the juice of limes neutralized with chalk, and the citrate of lime thus formed decomposed by sulphuric acid. It is largely made for domestic use and for
- calico-printing. CITRON, the fruit of the *Citrus Afedica*, a large species of lemon, less arid than that fruit. Imported chit-fly from Madeira.
- ITRONEM.A, an essential oil obtained from the grass Andropogon Citratum_% and chiefly imported from Ceylon. Another species, A. schaenanthus, or Cymbogon schoennnthus, turn Mies the lemon-grass oil. See LhMON GRASS.
- TTTERN, an ancient musical Instrument resembling the lute.
- CITY ARTICLE, the portion of n newspaper specially devoted to the consideration of matters of commerce and finance.
- CITY EDITOR, the employee of » dally or weekly London journal, whoso special duty it Is to report upon the prices or public securities, the state of the money market, and other matters of commerce and finance.
- CITY-PORTER, a ticket-porter, one licensed by the Corporation of London.
- CIVAIA (Italian), pulse, beans, pease, «cc CIVANZO, the name in Italy lor Interest.

- CIVANZO, the name in reary for interest. CIVET, a pertume analogous to musk, ob-tained from some species of Viverra. CIVIL ENGINEER, n scientific man, one who attends to thiu business of engineering at applied to the economic or useful pur-poses of civil life.
- CLACK, in mining phraseology the valve of a pump; clnck door being the npcrturo through which it Is fixed mid removed; a bell that gives warning of more corn be-ing required in a mill.
- LAFTER, a name given to the fathom of six feet In Germany, Jtussia. and Switzerland; in Hamburgh it Is only equal to C8 English Inches.
- LAIE. a long bed or couch of split canes or reeds used in silk-worm establishments in France, to deposit the worms and leaves on.
- CLAM, a large spocics of shell-fish or con-chlterous mollusc, which exl»t» only in very deep water. Clams are used on the

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- North American coasts as bait for rod, which arc exceedingly fond of them. Some of the species are of gigantic size, UKI the shells are occasionally used In Catholic churches as receptacles for the holy water. See BENITIER.
- CLAMP, an iron holdfast; a kiln or pile of bricks placed for burning.
- CLAMPING, a union of boards at right angles.

- CLAMP-NAILS, nails suited for clamp work. CLAMP-SHOES, heavy shoes lor rough work. CLAPBOARDS, a kind of thin weather-board used for the outer covering of houses; rough cask staves before they are properly shaped.
- AP-MATCH, a fisherman's name for an old female seal.
- CLAP-NET, a bird catcher's net.
- CLAPPER, the tongue or btnkcr of a bell; a mill clack.
- CLARENCE, n kind of carriage. CLARET, the name given in England to the. red wines of Mcdoc in France, mostly shipped from Bordeaux.
- CLARET-GLASS, a large shallow wine glass for drinking claret from.
- CLARET-JUG, n fancy glass decanter with lip and handle for holding claret.
- CLARICHORD, CLAVICHORD, an old small keyed musical instrument In the form ot a spinnet.
- CLÂRIFY, to clear or fine a liquor by a che-
- mical process. CLARINET, a musical reed instrument larger thnii the oboe. CLARION (French), CLARINO (Italian),
- bhrill kind of octave trumpet now out of use.
- CLARY-WATER, a spiced and highly perfumed sweet cordial or medicinal drink, made from the flowers of the clary (Salvta Sclarea), which Is a stimulant aromatic bitter.
- CLASP, a fastening.
- CLASP-KNIFE, a large folding knife for the pocket, or one to suspend by a cord to the ñeck.
- CLASP-KNIFE MANUFACTURER, a workman who makes clasp knives.
- CLASP-NAIL, a nail with a hend.-
- CLASSE (Italian), a fleet of ships. CLAVICEMBALO (Italian), the harpsichord.
- CLAVICHORD. See CLARICHORD.
- CLAVIER, the key-board 01 an organ or
- piano. CLAVIOLE, a finger keyed viol.
- CLAT, aluminous or argillaceous earth which disintegrates in water and forms a plastic ductile mixture. Clay, from its tenacity, Is of great importance both in an agricul-tural and cominerchil point of view. Va-rious descriptions of clay arc used in the manufacture of pipes for smoking, for pot-tery and porcelain, bricks, crucibles, Ac. CIAYED, a term applied to sugars which nave been purified or bleached by water
- filtered through superimposed clay. CLAYING, a process of bleaching sugar by water passed through a layer of clay; also the operation of puddling. CLAY-KILN, a stove for burning clay.
- CLAY-MERCHANT, a dealer in fixe and other at il

CLAYMORE, a large two-handed double* edged sword formerly used in England and Scotland.

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- CLAY-PIPE, a pipe for smoking tobacco moulded from clay.
- CLAY-SCREENING MACHINE, a machine for Drcparing clay for the manufacture of Dricks, tiles, pipes, Ac.
- CLAY-STONE, a gravish mineral, a species of indurated clay, resembling cu.careoua marl.
- EAN PROOF, a slip or sheet of printed matter sent to an author from a printer.
- CLEARANCE, a document from a Customhouse officer, or other qualified person, permitting a ship to depart on her voyage.
- CLEARING, a removal, as a clearing sale; au open space in lorest laud.
- CLEARING HOUSK, an establishment for the convenience of certain bankers, where drafts and accounts on each other are mutually exchanged without the individual presentation of each at the banks, and a balance struck and agreed upon is settled by a draft on the account of the clearing bankers at the Bank of England.
- CLEARING NUT, a name given to the seed of *Strychnos potatorum* from its property of clearing water.
- CLEARIAG-SALE, a disposal of stock, remainder, or rummage.
- CLEAR STARCHER, U laundress who washes tine linens and stiùeiiithem with starch. CLEATS, pieces of wood used to strengthen, resist, or support great \\ eights; on board ship cleats are a kind ot belaying plus to forder worms to fasten ropes to.
- CLEAVER, a name in sonic places for a hat-chet, but principally applied to a butcher's met al axe or chopper. CLEIXJK, a mining term for the upper stra-tum of fuller's earth.
- CLKET, a wedge or belaying pin. [Ac. CLI- FT, a space or opening made by a wedge.
- CLENCHING, CLINCHING, the process of fas-tening securely, as In doubling over the point of a nail when it has passed through a plank.
- CLERESTORY, the upper part of the nave of a church, the windows in the tower.
- CLERK, an assistant; a subordinate officer in a public or private office. The name wasoriBinally given tolcaniedmcn, henco it is still legally applied to clergymen of the established Church. A clerk of tho court is a judicial officer In law or county courts; a clerk of the peace, a law officer in counties and at Quarter-Sessions, Ac.
- CLERK OF THE WORKS, *a* general superin-feudal! tdunng large building operation*.
- CLEW, the lower corner of the Mal of a ship.
- CLEW-GARNETS, CLEW-MNW, brails or n>p« tackle, to hoist up the cuds ot ships' sails to the yards.
- CLEWY, a provincial name for the draught iron of a plough, dea
- LICKER, in the shoe trade, a cutter out of leather for the uppers and soles of boots and 6hoes: in the printing profession, one who, under the overseer, has the charge of any particular work, making up and imposing the matter, and presenting it to the reader in a proper form for revlaaL

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- CLINCH, a nautical term Tor a half hitch,
- stopped to its own part. CLINCHER-WOJIK, plunks laid to overlap each other In the manner of fluting roots. Boats built in this manner urc termed clincher or clinker built.
- CLINKER, the accumulated cake or refuse of coal, a vitreous scoiia which forms in Dutch or Flemish brick, six Inches by three bload, and one thick, usi'd for paving yards and stables. Clinkers arc more thoroughly burnt than ordinal.v bricks.
- CLINKEK-BUILT. See CLINCIIKU-WOKK. CLIXK-61 ONE,a German mineral, consisting of felspar and zeolite, yielding a metallic sound under the h.unmer.
- CLINOMETER, a surveyor's Instrument tor mca^urim; the slopes of cuttings and em-bankments, and ascertaining the uip of strata.
- CLINQUANT (French), orsldcw or Dutch gold h-:if.
- I/LIP, tre wool sheared from a shc(p; a clusp or spring holder lor letters and papērs.
- CLIP-FISFI, also called Rnccnlau, a name In Norway, and some other countnes. for cod-fish, salted and dried in Uio manner of the Newfoundland cod.
- CLIPPER SHIP, a f.ist-saiMng vessel, one built on line sharp lines, nti-a adapted more for fast bulling than lor cmoing large cargo.
- CUT-BUH, a common name for the burdock (Archum lappa), all the parts of which have some medicinal properties*.
- CLIVES, a hook with a spring to prevent its unfasten i n?.
- O.OAK, a large loose wrapper of cloth or other material.
- CLOAKING, a woollen dross material, of which there are plain, mixture, and fancy kind*
- CLOAK PIN', a brass or iron pin to hang garments on.
- CLOBUEREB, the lowest das* of cobblers who patch and botch up old shots ami boots, rubbing in ground cludeis and paste, termed "clobber," Into the crevices and breaks of the leather.
- CLOCK, a well-known horolopicni inurn-ment for measuring time, acted on by a pendulum.
- CLOCK-CASE, the wooden or other framing In which the clock woiks or m.ichlncrv 1M fixed; an old-f.isliion and toll cu»o fur enclos-
- ing a pendulum clock. CLOCK-CASK-MAKKU, II branch trade con-nected with clock-works.
- CLOCK-CIIAIN-MAKER, a maker of metallic chains for docks.
- CLOCK-DIAL, the face of nn elevated or turret clock, on which thu figures arc_inuUcd. and over which the pointing hands or Indicators travel.
- CLOCKED STOCKISTS, hose which have a worked pattern or embroidery on the ancle.
- CLOCK-FACE, the enamelled dial of a lux me or turret dock.

- CLOCK-HANDS, the metal revolving pointers which traverse the clock tucc.
- CLOCK»MAKEB, a constructor of clocks, and of the machinery which keeps them In motion.
- CLOCK-MAKER'S_COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London which has nc h:iil.
- CLOCK-MAKING MACHINES, W lieel-euitmjr engines, and other special machine utcd 11 facilitate the manufacture, and cheapen
- the or t of clock-work. CLOCK-TOOL-MAKER, a workman who prepares the working tools used by clockmakers.
- CLOCK-TOWEII, CLOCK-TURRET, a more or less lofty erection for placing clock-work in, so that the dials or plates may be visible from a distance.
- CLOCK-WINDKR, one appointed to attend to n church or other elevated clock. CLOCK-WORK, the wheels and various com-
- plicated machinery, for the interior of a clock.
- CLOD-CRUSHER, n heavy roller for pressing
- down and smoothing the surface of land. CLOFF, a further reduction of 2 lbs. in every the cwr., on certain good-s, after the tin e and trett úre taken. It la án allowance now almost obsolete.
- CLOGGER, a workman who repairs clogs.
- CLOG-MAKER, one who makes pattens und clogs for use In wet weather. CLOGS, heavy wooden shoes worn in tan-
- neries and other manufactories where the feet arc exposed to wet; also lighter raised supports lor the feet, >\orn by females.
- CLOG-SOLES, thick soles of wood for clogs, of which about 2} millions are made in thu northern countie*, chiefly for woikuieii, und they sell at about Is. the do7.eii
- CLOSE-HAULED, a marine term applied to a vessel with her yards braced up, and sailing as near to thu wind as possible.
- CLOSE-STOOL, a bed-rooin commode for invalids.
- CLOSET, a cupboard, a place for keeping articles In; also a smill prlv.ite room. CLOSH, a piovlncl:il name lor nlne-pms.
- CLOSING AN ACCOUNT, balancing the Items by an adjustment of the debtor and creditor sides.
- CLOTH, a wrapper or towel of any kind; a woviii, textile woollen fabiic broad or n.ii row, of which garments arc made.
- CLOTH-CUITER, one who cuts out garments, or who nerves customers with lengths of do: h.
- CLOTHES, CLOTHING, a ponora immo for ar-ticles of dress for uniinals; Uso personal attire; apparel.
- CLOTIIKS-UKUSH, a stiff halrbrLSh, used for brushing garments of cloth.
- CLOTHES-HORSE, a woortui frame to haisg garments or linen on, before a rire.
- CLOTHES-LINE, small strong cord used in gardens. cc.torsuspending.wetclothes ŏn to dry.
- CLOTHES-MAN, a fixed or Itinerant dealer In old clothes.
- CLOTHES-PEOS, wooden divided pern, uwd by laundrcsM* to secure w aohed linen uu a line to dry.

CLOTHES-PRESS, a wardrobe or cupboard for hanging cloihes in.

- CLOTH-FAIB, a locality set apart for the sale of garments, Ac. A periodical tair held in some parts of the Continent for the sale of woollen poods.
- CLOTH-HAM.*, meeting places at Bradford, Halifax, HuddersfieW, Leeds, and other places where the clothiers and purchasers of woollens assemble periodically to transact business.
- CLOTHIER, a maker of or dealer In cloth.
- CLOTH-PAPERS, coarse papers jrlazcd and un glnzed lor pressing and finishing woollen cloths.
- **CLOTH-PRESSES, o'ne engaged In preparing** cloth.
- CLOTH-SHEARER, a workman employed to remove the imperfections of woollen fabrics after weaving; this is now done to some extent on the Continent by clothshear in IJ machines. -
- CLOTH WATKK-PKOOFER, a workman who renders clot li tiniicrvious to water.
- CLOTn-woucERS' COMPANY, one of the twel vo great livery companies of London—whose charter dates from the time of Edward It is the last in precedence. Their hall Is m .Mincing Lane.
- CLOUD-BEHIIY, a name for the fruit of the *Jiubus Chamamonu* which is acid and pleasant to the taste. The Scottish Highlanders and the Laplanders esteem it as one of the most grateful and useful fruits.
- CLOUDING, an appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing.
- CLOUGH, mi engineering appliance for divid-ing the fall of u ater Into two parts, applicable to drains in tideways, &c
- CLOUS, French for nails.
- CLOUT, nn iron plate on an axle tree; a kind of heavy null.
- CLOUTED-CKEAM, CLOTTED-CREAM, thick cream obtained on the surface of milk by the application of slluht heat.
- CLOUTED-snoES, heavily nailed shoes worn by agricultural labouiers, carters und workmen.
- **CLOUTERIE**, a manufactory for nails.
- CLOVE, an English weight (or wool, equal to seven pounds or the half of a stone.
- CLOVE-BARK, a commercial name given to the barks of two different trees, one being the Utnnamomum Cultlaban growing in the Eastern archipelago, and the other the Dicypellium caryophyllatum, found In Brazil.
- CLOVE-HITCH, two half hitches round a spar or rope.
- CLOVER, one of the most valuable of the artificial grasses furfo'lder, ot which there are many varieties. Clover seed, such as American and French red clover and German white clover, aie largely imported.
- **CLOVES**, the ancxpanded flower buds of the Caryophyllus aromaticus, which form a well-known spice. In the East fancy models and toys are often made with cloves.
- CLUB, a weapon of attack, a stout stick: a benefit society; a place of resort for discussion and refreshment. The west-end

club-houses of London are of a highly respectable character—and in many of them a candidate must be proposed several years before there Is a vacancy for his admission.

- CLUIJBING, uniting together for some object; a sea term for a vessel drifting down a current with an anchor out.
- CLUE, CLEW, the lower corner of the square sail of a ship; hence the ropes by winch it Is lifted are called clue-garnets, or duelines.
- CLUMP BOOTS, heavy boots for rough wear, such as shooting, excavators' work, <a>kc.
- CLUNCH or CURL-STOKE, a local name in Staffordshire for a mineral substance from which tripoli is made.
- CLYSTER-PIPE, a medical Instrument for injecting into the rectum.
- CHASTER, KANASTER, a coarse kind of tobacco made from Havana leaf, and which derived its name originally from being imported from America In rush or cane bn.okcts.
- COACH, a pleasure carriage, a vehicle on springs of which there arc many kinds, as dress coaches, driving coaches, <bc
- COACH AND CART GREASE-MAKER, a manufacturer of fatty compositions for Afcbricating tho axle-trees of vehicles.
- COACH AJID HARNESS-MAKERS' COMPANY, one ot the livery companies of London, whose hall is In Noble-street, Chcapslde.
- COACH-AXLE-TRICE-MAKER, a tradesman who supplies uxle-trecs to carriage-builders. COACII-BEAPER. See COACH-PLATER.
- COACH-BLIND-MAKER. See COACH-JOIKER. COACH-BODY-MAKERS, workmen in a coach
- factory who construct the delicate frumcwork and panelling of couches;, in contradistinction to a separate class of mechanics, who make the heavier and stouter part or carriage to support the body, and to connect it with the wheels, pole, Ac
- COACH-BOLT-MAKER, a coach-smith, a manufacturer of the iron parts of couches, Ac.
- COACH-BOX, the driver's seat on a coach.
- COACH-BROKER, a tradesman who makes a business of dealing in carriages.
- COACH-CARVER, a workman who carves the headings and mouldings of the body of a carriage, and the foliage and orn.imcntal tiacery on state coaches and elaborately decorated vehicles.
- COACH-CURREER, a mechanic who supplies and makes the leather parts of carriages,
- CoACH-DRAuanTSMAN, a designer of the lonns, Ac, of carriages.
- COACH-FOUNDER, a workman who supplies the Iron materials lor coach-bmldcrs.
- COACH-HEBALD-PAINTER, Oil artist Who paints arms, crests, and devices on tho panels of carriages.
- COACH-HIRE, the lure or charge for a coach. LOACH-HOUSE, a horse adapted for carriages.
- CoAcn-nousE, the stable, building, or bhelter-house, where a carriage Is placed under cover to secure it from the influence of the weather.
- COACH-IROXMONGEIL a tradesman who sup* piles the smaller kinds of Iron work, bolts, uails, screws, «fcc, for carriages.

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- COACH-LAGE-MAKER, A maker of woven worsted or silk, lace lor carriages.
- COACH-MAKER, a carriage-builder.
- COACH-MOUNTIKG-FUUNISHER, *i* | tradesman who supplies plated work, und other materials to carriage-builders.
- COACH-OFFICE, a booking-uilico for passengers and parcels, a place whero coaches and omnibuses stop
- COACH-PAINTER, a workman who paints and vuruishes carriages.
- CoAof-PLATER, a tradesman who supplies pljtcd work, beading and other similar articles for cárriages.
- COACH-SMITH, a workman who fbrges and finishes the iron work used in carriages.
- COACU-SPRING-MAICER, a manufacturer of
- steel carriage springs. CoAcn-sTAND, the place where hackney-coaches uud cabs arc permitted to remain for hire.
- COACH-TRIMMER, a workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.
- COACH-V'UEELWSIGUT, a maker of carriage-
- wheels, «fcc. COAKING, in mast-mnking a process of joining or uniting timber to the inside spar. Generally the word implies a union of two pieces of wood, by letting in a small projection of one piece Into the hollowed cndoftlieo'.her.
- COAL, fossil fuel, which enters largely into commerce for domestic, manufacturing, and propelling purposes for bUam-enui nes on hind and on sea. At the present time not less than 40,000,000 tons of coal arc annually raised in the United Kingdom.
- COAL-AGENT, tho manager lor a colliery proprietor.
- COAL-BARGE, a flat-bottomed river-bont for transporting coal t>hort distances to wharves & c
- COAL-BOX, II scuttle to hold coals in a room.
- COAL-CELIAU, II vault whure coals arc kept for convenient access for domestic usi
- COAL-DROP, a staith or contrivance for shooting or lowering coals into the hold of a vessel.
- COAL-DUST, the small broken or fine coal, alter the larger masses have been screened.
- COAL-DUST-MAKER, a manufacturer of arti-ficial fuel.
- COAL-EXCHANGE, a central market In London, situate near UillIngsu'iito, where coal factors, captains, and others resort, and the wholesale coal business of tho metropolis is carried on. Tho Imports ot coal into London In 185C, by soa, railway, and canal, amounted to 4,400.000 toin.
- COAL-FACTOR, an intermediate ugent be-tween the buyers and sellers of coals.
- COAL FACTORS' SOCIETY, an association of traders who meet at the Coal Exchange, London, and are specially interested in the carrying and vending of coals.
- COAL-FISH, a name on the British and Irish coasts ior the pollack.

- COAL-GAS, the common illuminating gas made irom coaL
- COAL-HAMMER, a servant's Instrument for breaking lumps of coal in a coal cellar.
- COAL-HEAVER, a porter who loads and unloads coal wagons.
- COAL-HULK, a vessel kept as a receptacle tor coal, usually on some foreign station, to supply steamers.
- COAL-MÊȚĚR, a corporation officer in London, charged with the inspection and weighing of coals sent from a wharf.
- COAL-MEASURE-MAKER, one who makes and vends measures for coals.
- CoAL-MUIEU, a workman engaged In a colliery
- COAL-PIT, the mouth of a coal mine, or the descent to a colliery.
- COAL-PORTER, a carrier of coals.
- COAL-SACK-MAKER, a manufacturer of coarse stout bags holding 2 cwL, u&ed tor conveying coals.
- COAL-SCALES, a welching mnrhine which by law is coinpulsorily earned by *tivcry* coal wagon delivering coals.
- COAL-SCOOP, n shovel lor_taking coals from a scuttle to throw on u fire.
- COAL-SCUTTLE, a portable metal receptacle for con Is in a room.
- CoAL-frHtD, a retailer's depository for coals. OAL-SHOOT, a metal scuttle or vase lor holding coals.
- COAL-SHOVEL, a smnll shovel for filling a coal scuttle from the cellar j a larger kind are used by coal-heavers.
- COAL-SHOVEL-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron shovels lor unloadingcoals from ships, and for filling coal bags, «fcc
- COAL-STAIIH, a drop or machine on an elevated wharf for shipping coaL COAL-TAR, a product of gas-making which furnishes the chief ingredient oi printers* ink In the shape of lamp black; it is made into asphalte for pavements, and mixed with red-hot clay forms i charcoal that acts as u powerful disiutcctant; with coal dust it forms by pres-suro an excellent and compact artificial 1 ueL
- CoAL-TRIMMMIt, a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship.
- COAL- VASE, a fancy coal scuttle for a parlour. COAL-WAGON, a large cart capable of carry-ing about three or more tons of coals.
- COAL-WIIAIIF, a landing pier where coals are dcpo>lted.
- COAL-WHIPPER. a London porter who unlades coals irom ships at the wharves, &c.
- COAMINGS, raised borders of wood round the edges of hatches und scuttles, to pre-vent water flowlnir down from the deck, and to receive and support tho hatches.
- COASTER, a vessel employed In the trade along shore, und which docs not sail tar from land.
- OAST-GUARD, a department of the Customs, the men mid olhcers of which are em-ployed on the coast to prevent the smuggling of contraband goods, and excisable articles; smugglers and their boats, carts. «fcc, being liable to bdzure, confiscation; aud penalties.

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- COAT, a covering of paint, varnish, or other material gi\en to any substance; an outer garment for men.
- COATEE, a slwrt cut-awny body cont. COAT-LINK, A pair of buttons or studs joined by a link to clo&e u coat with button holes.
- COB, In mining the process of crushing ore with hummers to separate the worthless parts; the hard stalk from which the grain of inalzc has been removed, when chopped, it is given as provender to livemock in America; a hazel nut; a wicker basket; a name pi von in some places to the hard dollar: a kind ol horse.
- COBALT, a mineral, tlie oxides* of which nro used for colouring glass aud porcelain blue.
- COB\LTBLOOM, the red .menInto of cobalt; n beautiful mineral tumid with the ores of cobalt, and used in the manufacture of smalt
- CUUANU, a gold coin of Japan worth about 6s.
- COBBING, a mining name for old fuin.ice botioms, pieces of brick, sfcc, throw u into a smelting furnace. lof coal.
- COBBLE, a kind of paving stone; small lump
- (JwWILER, a jobbing sliOL-nidker, one with undiTtakes repairs; a cooling drink, a mixture of sherry, sugar, Ice, (fee.
- COB-CKUSHINQ MACHINE, a mill for breaking the cobs of maize for cattle food.
- COBECHI, a stamp made of strong dry leaves in the Pacific islands, marked with patterns for Impressing dyes or colours ou fibrous materials.
- COBEDO, another name forthecovld; along measure ot 1!) inches in Mosha.
- CODENOA, a name In some parts of the Pacific for a fishing net
- COB-IRON, an andiron with knobs.
- COBLE, the name of a kind of pilot m»1 flsh-Ing boat used on the northern sea-coasts, having a low square- stem and little or no keel on the after body.
- COB-NUT, an improved variety of the common hazel nuf, of which there are two or thive British kinds cultivated.
- COBOURG, a thin worsted fabric, a lady's dress material composed cither of wool and cotton, or oi woo] ond sillr.
- Conns, a name for the covid i:i Chlua of 14-6J5 indies.
- CoisKKS, a European n.ime for the finest qu.ility of liidigom.ide m Central America.
- COB-WALL, a wall made of struw, lime, and earth, «ur unburnt cl.iy.
- COCA, the leaves of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, largely used as a masticatory by tho miners and others in the interior of South America.
- Cocco. the Maltese i:ame for n grain, 72 cocchl being equal to one ottavo.
- CJCCULUS INDICDS, the small berry ol Anamirta paniculata, and other species Imported from the E.i»t. From the bitter principle which they yield, these berries are said to be used to adulterate beer.
- COCHENILLA WOOD, thu lu-urtof a tree shipped from St. Domingo, furnishing a handsome furniture wood.
- Cocni, a grain measure of Slam of Ci lbs.
- COCHINEAL, the dried carcases of the female

- Coccus cacti, an Insect which feeds on several species of Opuntia. Cochineal is n brilliant scarlet colour, and also furnishes the beautiful carmine nigment. In 1855, 1375 tons of cochineal, valued at £(ios,noo were Imported into the United Kingdom
- COCK. to lift the hammer of the lock of a pl&tol or musket, «fce. See COCKS
- COCKADE, an ornament uorn In the hnt, which used to be very common In innny ranks of society, but this rosette is now confined to men-servants; a bunch of ribbon worn by reerultIns - sergeants, electioneering agents and others.
- COCKADE-MAKER, a workman who makes ^cockades.
- •bcK-BOAT, n very small bont.
- COCKET, a warrant from the Custom House, on entering goods, showing that the duty on them has been paid.
- CocK-rouNDKit, a caster in brass, one who m.ikcd metitl spigots.
- COCKLE, an edible inollus?, the *Cardium* edule, extensively found in thio bands of the sea-shore.
- COCK-LOFT, an elevated loft over a barn, stih le Aic.
- COCKS, .STOP-COCKS, metal taps or escapes for gas and fluids, some of whluli are turned on and oft' by the hand; others, acted upon by a floating or air ball, are self-regulating.
- CocicsruRs, small clay wedges used in tho potteries to separate articles of pottery ware, after the process of glazing, and to prevent them adhering.
- CÔCKSWAIN, COXWAIN, the steersman of a boat.
- COCKCP, a large flsh of the Indian seas, resembling the lack, which is not unlike cod in flavour. They are brought to m.irkct sometimes weighing 12 lbs. See IJEGTL
- Coco, liDDOE, names in the West Indies for the root of the Colocusia esculenta.
- COCOA, the commercial name for the dried seeds or beans contained in the fruit pods of the Theobroma Cacao. In commerce these seeds arc sold raw or reasted, and crushed and powdered, prepared in the form of rock or flake COCOA; deprived of tho husk as cocoa nibs, or sweetened and flavoured made Into cakes under the name of chocolate.

COCOA PLUM, a nnme In the Colonies for the fruit of the *Chrysobalanus Icaco*.

- COCOA-WOOD, the mottled wood of the enroa palm, *Cocos nud/era*, which Is occasion-ally used for inlaying.
- COCOMA (Italian), a tea-kcttlo or boiler.
- COCO-NIT, the well-known edible fruit of the *Locos nucifera* palm, largely grow u in most tropical countries for the milk, the pulp, and for oil. Many thousands of these nuts are Imported as dunnage in ships, aud sold by hawkers In the streets, and by fruiterers.
- COCO-NUT COIR, tho outer husk of the coconut, which, when macerated, is woven into flbre or various kinds.
- COCO-NIT FIBRE, the husk of the yarn spun and manufactured Into rope, lashing, matting, <tc. See Coin.

- Coco-snrx *OIL*. oil expressed from tlie ni-cned kernei ot the nut, winch contains 71J per cent of oil. The commerce in this oil Is very large, mure than 10,000 tons being aiuiunlly imported.
- COCO-NUT SHELLS, the hard shells of the L'ocos nucifera, which, when Hilly ripe, are ollen curved and made into drinking cups, ladles, and other articles of Ube or omament.
- COCOON, the nest formed hy the silk-worm, as its embryo or ehrj salts, w hich is a hollow envelope ot light tissue-like textuie, Horn which the silk, of coimuerec is olnamed, In one continuous thread, ot two filaments, agglutinated by a gummy liquid. Eat h cocoon yields about *inn*) yairdh of bilk, and 2.10 average-sued cocoons will «v elgh ubout] a pound.
- Cocos, PETITS (French), cocoa beans. COCUM-BUTTEB, a pale greenish-yellow solid oil, obtained from the seeds ot (htremut purpurea, and used In India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. In Kimland It Is sometimes mixed with bear's grease In pomatums.
- COCUS-WOOD, a wood obtained In Culm and oilier West India Islands, from Leptdo-itachys lioxburyhii, much used in tur-nery for making llutus and other musical instruments.
- COD-FISH, the Movrhua vulgans. a very vuluuble and esteemed fish ot cuuimeice, which is caught largely on the British coasts, and sold extensively bo. h tres.li and Fnltcd. The chief cod fishery is on thebanks vt Newfoundland, whence millions of salted llsh are annually shipped. When cod cannot be dry-cured, they nrc h.ilted in liirkle, and packed In barrels and then culled pickled cod. About :JJ millions eu t. of cod are shipped mutually from New-foundland, by the British, French, and Americans.

CODILLA, the coarse tow of flnx and hemp. CODIMAC, a nuhice. marmalade. COD-LINK, an ei^liteeu-thrcad line.

- CODLING, II sin.dl cod-fish; a kind of apple
- fruited tor cooking. COD-LIVEK OIL, a v.iluaMc medlclnnl oil obtained from the liver of the cod, A/orr/iua *vufgaru*, of which large quantities we. made In Ncwloundlund and in the United kingdom.
- COD-UOES. the melt or spawn of the cod-fish, silled and dried, which are shipped troin Norway to France, to the extent of 20,000 to 80,000 barrels and a-ed as ground bait, chiefly in the Hay ol ISiscay. CoD-bOi'ND*, the air-bladder of the cod-fish;
- the pickled tongues and sounds are es-teemed delicacies of food, and arc bold by fishmongers.
- COKSTKAD, a small bulldincr at the mines.
- COFE, a name In thu Pacu.c tor the bamboo. COFEKINO, In the minim; districts, a mode
- of protecting the sluift from an influx of water, by rammed day, &c COFF, thu waste or oflul m the pilchard
- fishery.
- COFFEE, tho beans or berries of the Coffea *Arabica*, In w Inch an immen«c tralhc ts carried on among all civili*ed nations. COIIO.NO, the Chinese name for a company.

Our Imports annually arc about GO000QuO lbs.

- COFITE-CANISTEII, a tinned receptacle for holding ground roasted coffee. COFFEE- EXTKACTUK, a muchiue for making
- cofl« e.
- COFFKE-FILTER, a percolator or straining machine tor clearing collee when prepared as a he\eragc
- CotThi:-HOUSE, a place of resort for refreshment, where colicc, tea, and other dietetic
- beverages are prepared and sold. COFFLE-LEAVES, the leavesol the coffee tree have lately been recommended for u«e, as alfordin.', by infusion, a beverage like tea, forming an agreeable, refreshing, and nutritive article ot diet.
- COFFEE-MILL, a Inucluuo for grinding tho coflee berries.
- CorFLE-rutNTEK, a tropical agriculturist who attends to the culture and preparation of eonee.
- COFFEE-POT, u metal vessel In which ground coflee Is noiled or infu-ed. CoFFEE-PULPEit, a machine for preparing
- cotlee berrlis lor shipment, by removing the pulp ami parchment
- COFFEE-BOASTER, a tradesman who pro-paieb the r.iw colTce berries for u^e; also the revolving muchiue in which couee in roasted.
- COFFEE-STALL, a street stall where coflee is vended at night or early in the inonung. COFFER, a chest; the lock tor a burge. COFFER-DAM, a water-tiuhtendobure, with-
- in which the conctinuation of lil thruulic works, such as the foundations of bridges and sea-walls can be securely carried on.
- Col-FIN, a mining term In Derbyshire for old exposed workings; a woodt n or other shell or receptacle for the dead. Collins, although usually made ot wood or lead, have been made ot glass and slate.
- CoFFix-FritNiTURK, the handle*, metal ornaments, «U\, affixed to a coflin lor decora-tion, which are usually white cr black, though occasionally gilt.
- COFFIN-MAKER, a carpenter who makes wooden eollins.
- COFFIN-1'LATE-KKORAVT.B, A workman who
- cngravi« the nume. IIKC, & C, ot deceased jicrsons on coftin plates.
- COFFI-E, II gang ot negio slaves COI-I-OLA, an Arabian weight, of about 2 penny weightM tioy.
- CotfriiLiihU (French), o trunk-maker. Coo. the tooth ot a wheel, rack, or pinion.
- l\.r;«iMS. See CAULKINO.
- (.'OUNAC a name fortheiiest distilled brandy.
- (X;NAG-OIL. Sre UCMANIIUC ETHUL ('DONATE, a wild quince.
- CoGNoin (Fnnch), a printer's wooden inal-let; a shooting stick.
- COGNOVIT, U document staned by a defendant to an action, in the presence ot his attorney, admitting the caute of action and his liability thereon.
- COG WOOD, a name tor the Laurus chloroxylon. vtliich f>om its durability m water is used in the We*t Indies for uiill-lnuu* in« and cog- wheels.

Conosn, one of tlic American names of the black sn.ikc-root (Cinncifuga raccnwsa% or Macrotys serpentaria), which has some anodyne properties.

COHCXE-PALM. See CATIOUN.

- Coi (Spanish), a hammock; plural, coyes.
- COIF, the cap of A scrjeunt at law. COIFFEUSE (French), u tjre-woman; a
- milliner.
- COIFFURE, a head-dress, coiffeur being a hairdresser.
- COIL, a circle of pipes, ropp. or rli.iln; to lay a rope up In a ring with one turn or fake above another.
- COIN, pieces of metal, mo«t commonly gold, silver, or copper, stamped by authority, and in many countries in:tdc a le:'al tender for their respective values, when not exceeding certain specified amounts. See LEGAL TENDER.
- COINAGE, minted money. ^ COPPER-COIN-AGK, and the diflercut coin*.
- COINING-PRESS, M powerful l'-ver screw, for impressing device*, legends, «tec on current coin, medals, «fcc.
- COINS. QUOINS (French), wooden or metal wedges placed under the hreech ot a (run to elevate it; pieces of wooden furniture In a printing-onlee; the clocks of stocking?. Coins are also stamped money, cura-nt or uncurrent.
- Cora, the commercial name of the short fibre obtained from the dry husk or cover Ing of the cocoa-nut, which is now larger used lu the manufacture of cordage, matting, <fcc, and to stuff beds, ctt-nr bottoms, «fcc From Ceylon alono more than G0,000 cwt. is shipped annually. The varieties of coir entering the market wre coir yarn, coir junk and Matting is made here of coir. coir fibre. and
- COKE, the residue left alter the distillation of bituminous coal. Coke is larucly uwd as fuel for domestic purposes, for li.rn:u'cs, and for the generation of steam iu locomotive engines.
- COKE-BURNER, a labourer employed in attending to tlic conversion of coal into coke.
- C"KK OVEN, a brick structure or enclosed chamber where coal is burnt to be deprived of its gas and converted into coke. It is usually 8 or 10 feet high, having a flat roof with an opening at which to introduce the coal, and another by which to remove the coke
- COKER-CANVAS, n kind of sail-cloth made in Crewkcrne, Somersetshire.
- COKEK-N'UT, a modern modo of spoiling cocoa-nut, In commercial circles, lu onlc r to make a broader distinction b⁴tween tin) numerous articled spelt much in the same manner.

COLACIION, an Italian lute.

- COLAGA. a variable Eastern grain mensnre; that used in Canara is nearly equal to u bushel; InScringapatamitisil Winchester bushels; in Iiamialorc it is but 11 lb*. 13 ' 6} drachms; it is also called a coudom and is divilled into four biilluhs..
- COLANDER, CULLENDER, a metal or earthenware st miner.
- COLCOTIIAJ:, a chemical preparation from

oxide of iron, the brown peroxide. See KOUGE

- COLD-CHISEL, a strong Iron tool for cutting metal.
- COLD-CKEAM, a cooling application for tlie lips or skin made of incited wliite wax and ultnoud oil tluvoured with rose water. Pure glycerine is however now more generally u-wfl.
- See COLZA COLE-SEED".
- COLEWORT. a kind ot cahhage.
- Coj.uKERAii, a native name in India for bliu-k cumin seed. COLIS (r'rtMioh), si package or bale of goods.
- CoLiHhK (Kiviich), the opening of the waip through which the shuttle passes.
- COLLA, from the French Colic, a name **Fur**
- glue.
- COLLANA (Italian), a necklace. COLLAR, a circlet for the neck. Then* nrc collars of various kinds manufactured horso collars, which are iron frames covered with leather and padded or stuifed. Men's collar- of Pitched linen; ladies'1 ice, inu-lin and other worked collars. Tlio part of a uarnicnt which fits close round flic throat is called the collar.
- CoLLAit-criK<:K, a rough cross-barred woollen material fur. saddUiy purposed, in;uic citl»cr broad or li.irrow.
- COLLAR MAKKIU n tradesman who makes collars nt'any kind. COLLATE, to collect mid examine the sheets
- of book-work, <fci, before being sent out. or iirevlously to their being arranged for bliidin *
- COLLATION, nn .'iftcruoon luncheon.
- COLLK (French), piue, size, paste.
- COLLE 5K I'OISSOÑ (French), isinglass.
- Colliki'ron, an authorized receiver who applies for or is paid certain moneys, whether for Individuals, societies, corporations or the State; as of liuors-rate, customs, city-dues market revenues and toll, gas owl water rates Ac Sometimes collectors are paid fixed salaries: at other times they arc paid a commission or poundage on the sums received.
- OLMIGK CAP. a silk or cloth cap, of a parti-cular shape, worn by academicians and s **ii** d'**ii** vill unherstti'-s.
- COLLEGE FUDDING, a kind of small plum dumphng
- **COLLERINGE** (French), a feudal tax paid for bro .clung «\i»ks of wine,

COLLEHKT a dra-x-nct. COLLKTIKR (French), a buff-collar maker.

- CoLi.Eint (Frcucn), a pupir-hauger; a size? or dr-mer.
- COUAKO, A miner, one engaged In a coal niuie; also the name lor u vessel which carri'seonls.
- COLLIER HEAD, n lirge head, nsually white, u principal article of trade on some paits or tin* coast of Western Africa; they are somerincM $_{L^{-a}}$: , i Hokolu beads.
- oi.i.iiKY, a seat of coal scams; the place wln-ie ma's dre mined. [ment. COLUU'ATIOX (French), a financial InvesT-
- COM.OHIM\, a solution of gun-cotton in
- aiuihni and ether for cementing pur-poses und lor wounds; u*ed also for taking photogradue catings, &c.

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- COLLOP, a cutlet or small slice of meat; a term for four or five a'p-pp. COLLUM. 1 grain HIL-UBUJC IU Coromandel of
- 70 to 8» (;Hurts.
- COLLY, a shepiMTd's dog, much esteemed by the Scottish drovens lur his sagacfrv
- COLMAB, A kind or pear.
- COLOCYNTH, a purgative medicinal extract, prepared irom the pulp and seeds ot the fruit ofCuciiHiis colocynthis.
- COLOGNE-KAUTII, a kuut of colour.
- COLOOXE-WATER, EAU DK COLOGNE, ft Volatile S])irituous perl nine, compounded of various essences with ten times Its weight of spirits of wine, frequently distilled.
- COLOMBIER, a largo sized paper iXi) Inches by 34.
- COLOMMNE (French), pigeons' dung, or the dung ot fowls.
- OLOM uo-ROOT, CALUMBA-ROOT, an es-teemed incdiciiiiil root obtained In eastern COLOM uo-ROOT, Africa from the Cocculus palmatus of Linnaeus, the Menispermum palmatum of others, and which Is a most valuable antiseptic and tonic
- COLONATA, an Italian name for the Spanish pillar dollar. COLONEL, the commanding officer of a regi-
- ment
- COLONIAL AGENT, a merchant or factor, who transacts business connected with the colonies, or acts as agent for colonists.
- COLONIAL SECRETARY, the secretary of Stnte for the Colonies; a member of the llrl-tibh cabinet, to whom Is deputed the management of all affairs conned cd with the outlying dependencies of the empire.
- COLONIST, a native of, or resident in, a colony or dependency.
- COLONS[']AD E, a range of columns.
- COLONY, a distant settlement; the possession or dependency of a nation.
- COLOPHONY, a name for the ordinary rosin or resin of commerce, being the residuum remaining In the boily of the still utter common turpentine has been submitted to distillation, for the manufacture of tho oil of turpentine. The black colophony is the cooled brittle mass. In the stateju which It leaves the still; the amber or yi'liow-coloured, Is the same resin, mixed with nbout one-eighth part of water, while it is yet fluid, it is used In soapmaking, as a varnish, and lor plasters, Ac.
- COLOQUINTIDA, a Continental name for colocynth.
- COLOR, COLOUR, a dye or pigment: aflasi or Htand.ird. The colours of a shin or regiment arc the national ensign or some special distinguishing flag. See ENSIGN.
- COLOR-BOX, a box with cakes of watercolours
- Coi.ORKD-r.LAss, stained glass for windows; Bohemian or fancy glass articles. CoLouhD-SAUCER-MAKEK, one who manufac-
- turcs what are termed pink saucers, used by ladies for rouging purpose*, and to give a flesh tint to silk stockings when washing them. See PINK SAUCER.
- COLOR-EXTRACTOR, uu apparatus patented by M. liourra, and shown at the Great

- Exhibition in 1831, for removing colours from fabrics.
- COLOR MAN. a vender of paints, &<•. who is usually styled an oil-and-colmir man.
- COLOR-MANUFACTURER, one who prepares and compouii'is coiners.
- COLOII-SERJEANT, a non-coinmNsloncd military officer, who supports tin; cnslgnbcarer of a regiment.
- COLPORTEUR (French), a news-hawker, a pedlar or itinerant vender or distributor of wares.
- COI.RAKB, a shovel nscd to stir lead ore when It Is being washed. COLT, a young male horse.

- COLTER, COULTER, the sharp iron ciitling-knifc of a plough, fixed over the share, to prevent, or remove, the accumulation of grass or rubbish. In fun lands it Is in
- tho form of a wheel. COLTRK, COLTRONE (Italian), a quilt or
- counterpane.
- COLTRICE (Italian), a frather bed; a woman employed In husbandry.
- COLT 8-FOOT, » name for the *Tussilago Far-*fara_% a wild herb, the leaves of which arc emollient, demulcent, and tonic. They were formerly smoked in troublesome couphs, but arc now used In decoction.
- COLUMBA-ROOT. See COIX-MUO-ROOT. COLUMN, a cylindrical post; a divisional body of type, running from top to bottom o(the page of a newspaper, or of a hook, when the lines do not run the lull widtli of The page; a large body of troops drawn up in order.
- COLUMN 11UI.ES, thin pieces of hrniis used In prluilng-olliccs to separate longitudinally the columns of type.
- COLUNARIA, a Spanish term applied to the half and quarter peseta or dollar. COLZA, the Ficnch name (or rnposeed.
- COLZA OIL, a v.ilu.ible oil in.inui:imut"1 to a large extent In Europe, hv expression fmui the unctuous seeds of the common r.ipe, Jircusica napus satica, and the navew, B. campestvis. It Is much used tor lubricating machinery, for hunting in the en reel, moderator, and similar lamps; and in tho French lluht-houses it is preferred to any other oil in use, on acccunt ot' its create? brilliancy and steadier flame, with lew charring of the wick, as well as tor Its greater chcapmss.
- COMACA, a name givrn by the IndlanB of Demerara to the silk cotton or down of tho liombax ceiba.

- COMASCO. a kind ot plum in Italy. COM», the wax-cell of bees; a sharp or toothed thin plate; nn Instrument lor sepa-rating the halr,<fcc llalr-combsarcmadcot' various substances, bone, ivory, horn, tortolseshell, and latterly moulded of clastic jinnis. Mctulllc combs are used (or curdfing or cleaning wool, cotton, and other fibres, and tor rubbing down the coal of horses.
- CoMi'.\i:rcKoo, n resin made In some parts of India from l.ic
- COKD-BROACH, the tooth of a wool comb.
- COMB CUTTING-UACHINK, an apparatus for shaping and forming the teeth of comtw in ivory and other substances.

COMBINATION, in tnulc, an illegal union of workmen on strike, to prevent others tak-ing the places they have quitted. In chemistry com 11 tint ion means the union ofpartiHrsofiUnorent.uisitter.

COMULE (French), a heaped measure.

- COMB-MAKER, a lii.inuf.icturer or cutter of numbs, with which is oitcn combined the making of bone spoons and other articles.
- COMB-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London winch h.-is no hall.
- COMBOT, H inline hi Crjlun for the waistcloth of the hcrdsni'Ti. It is about three y.irds loiiL'. and is wrapped several times round the body, being then fastened by a broad band or strong belt.
- COMBKIKRE (French), n Lirire fNhinsr-net.
- COMB-TRAY, a small wooden or other tray tor a lady's toilet table
- COMBUSTIBLE, any thin? that wl'l Ijrnlte, but properly applicant to those dangerous substances which coiwune. spontaneously with the emission of heat nnd light, and which railway companies, carnuis, and vessels thereforereturn iqcarry.
- COMBUSTION, the act ot tubing Are or burning
- Cu.vhDiAX, one who plays other than tragio parts.
- COMESTIBLES (French), provisions; eat allies. COMETAKY, a in.iulnnt' or apparatus to show
- the rcvo'utlons of comets.
- COMFIT, adrv swecimcit; seeds coated or crusted with sugar.
- COMFIT-MAKER, a confectioner, a preparer
- of comfittion's ugar plums. COMFREY, The root of the common com frey, Symphytum oflicum', has b~ u ined me-dicinally; that of thu prickly coin frey, & aspernmum, ampi-uic specc, is favor-ably spoken of us a m«Hü food for cattle.
- COMINOS. the Spanish n imc for cumin seed. COMITE (French), the oilioer of a galley.
- COMMANDER, a leader; the commodore or chief naval officer of a small squadron.
- COMMANDEIHA, a t>uperioi kind < f sweet wine made in the island of < 'ypi us.
- COMMANDITAIRE, a doiiú.iiit or sleeping partner in a French Joint-stork company, one who supplier the capital requisite to carry on business, but is only liable for the sum he invests.
- COMMANMTE, a French partnership or association, in which some supply mone\, others talents, aerviixs, or si>ucial knowledge.
- COMXASSKK, a small Ar.iblnn coin, about the size of a sixpence, consisting of sevni r a rats; it contains htile silver, and may From be taken to he worth *«uo p«Miny.* 40 to CO commassced generally p>iss for a dollar at Mocha.
- COMMBATOR, n mewr.:; *r.
- COMMEDADOR BALSAM, :t compound tincture ot hi nzoiu U-MV! in llr izil.
- CoMMEitOANTs(Frencli), merchants, traders, or dealer*
- COMMERCE, the business of exchanging one commodity or production for another, or of buying mcrc.tundw with the view of gaining by the infraction; mercantile business in ircueral a* carried on between dillercnt countries.

- COMMERCIAL, pertaining to commerce ot trade. [vends goods on commission.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, an agent who CoMMtTTANT (French), a principal or constituent; one who employs.
- COMMINGS, a maltster's nmne for the shoot ot the barley after being kiln-dried. COMMIS. a clerk or shopman in France. COMMISSARIAT, the provisioning department

- of an army or other large body. Соммизнаят, an officer charged with the supply of provisions, medical stores, and clothfngfor troops, bodies of travellers, dec.
- COMMISSION, a charge given or undertaken; a percentage allowed to agents or factors by their employers upon business transacted; a written warrant grunting powers or privileges, and authorizing the performance of special duties.
- COMMISSION of llankruptcy^ a power granted by law to u commissioner to inspect the effects and investigate the affairs of a
- bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors. COMMISSION-BROKER, a produce or other broker who acts on trust (or another.
- COMMISSIONER, a high public oillcer of some department
- COMMISSION-MERCHANT, COMMISSION-AGENT, one who executes general commissions, and attends to the supply of goods.
- COMMISSIONAIRE, a French factor or merchant who buys and sells goods for others; one who attends to the transport of goods; a messenger.
- COMMITTEE, a delegated or selected body of persons appointed to act for a society or company; and which may be either provisional or permanent. COMMITMENT, a warrant of committal to
- prison.
- COMMODE, a piece of bed-room furniture; a night-stool; a set of drawers.
- COMMODORE, the commander of a yacht squadron * squadron.
- COMMON, a public unenclosed ground. COMMONAGE, the right ot feeding cattle oil a common.
- COMMON-COUNCIL, a body of councillors elected by citizens or burgesses to represent and attend to municipal interests.
- COMMON-HALL, the hall or meeting-place of a town council, guild, or corporate body.
- COMMON-PITCH, a building term implying that the length ot the rafter is 3 of this span.
- COMMON-PLACE BOOK, a memorandum or jotting book.
- COMMON PLEAS, one or the superior lawcon rta ot Great Uritaln.
- COMMON PRAYER, a ton* containing the forma used in the services of the Church ot' Enu'land.
- COMMUNION SERVICE, a book containing the order of the Kucharlst or Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
- COMMUNION TABLE, a piece of church fur-niture at the east end of a church, within the railed altar.
- COMPADORE, in India a butler or purveyor. COMPANION, the wooden covering or hood
- of the ladder way leading to thu cabin in a merchant ship; an associate, fellow traveller or workman.

COMPANION-LADDER, the stops leading from the poop to the main deck, or Iroai tho deck to the en Inn ot a ship.

COMPANIONSHIP, a body of compositors

- working together. COMPANY, a joint-stock association; a partnership in tr.ide or :iny public concern; the subdivision of a regiment, ihc soldkrs under the command of a captain.
- COMPARATEUR, a Prussian instrument for accurately ascertaining the length oi measures after BcssJrs mode. The mirruineters are placed on a strong ni.iliocimy beam; and the slide, whicu curil> s the two measures to be com p. i red, Is so arranged that it moves them exactly behind one another in the micrometer line, and there retains them.
- COMPARTMENT, a specific division of the intermediate s:>aces. Warehouses me frequently built in compartments lor precaution against fire. Ships are often built with watertight compartments lor
- comparison with water right comparison of the second secon which there are j>evnal varieties, as the mariner's conip •&, the azimuth commas*, the variation compass &<*; a workman's measuring tool, a pair of dividers of which many kinds ure made, as wing, rack, club, millwright's, di awing, curb, and proportionate compasses, and compasses with cutting leg for paper. COMPASS-BOX, a case in * Inch to keep the
- compass card und magnetic luedle on board ship.
- COMPASS-BRICK, a kind of brick made for forming the wall* of w el's.
- COMPASS-CAUD, the suspended card on which the points of the compass are drawn.
- COMPASSES, a drawing liibtrunient «ith two legs for making circles. *See* COMPASS. CoMPASS-IIEADhD, round.
- COMPASS-MAKER, a nautical Instrument maker, who munuf.ictuics and rep.iiis compasses.
- COMPASS-PLANE, COMPASS-SAW, workmen'!* tools, the latter tor cutting circles.
- COMPASS-SIGNALS, flags which denote the Itoints of the compass.
- COMPEXSATXNQ-UALANCE, a spring or other contrivance to equalize tcmper.it lire, or to recover error iroui Inequality ol movement
- COMPENSATION, a remuneration or reward; a recommence fur injury, breach ol agicement. &c

COMPERA (Italian), a purchase or bargain.

- COMPETITION, a rivalry, the contention for a contract, for business, lor supremacy iu workmanship, die.
- COMPILATION, a collection of laws; a selection of passages Ate,
- COMPLAISANCE (trench), accommodation; billet dt compluutance is an accommodation note or bilL
- COMPLEMENT, the full amount; a complete set of any thing.
- COMPO., Koman cement; concrete or mortnr. COMPONITORB (Italian), a t>pc-setter or
- tumpuutur at u rluniiigcKice.

- COMPOSER, a musical author; a type-better.
- COMPOSING, the practical business of pick-Ing up and arranging the leiti-r types tor printing, spacing, and justify.n[^] the Hues, 4 C.
- COMPOSING-DRAUGHT, an opl.ito or soothing draught.
- COMPOSING-FRAME, a printer's elevated woi kiug-fr.mif, on which the cases ol typo aic rested obliquely.
- COMPOSING-MACHINE, an ingenious and complicated machine, invented fur setting and arranging type, winch is worked by keys like a piauo-iorte. These machines, however, huyo always some practical delects, the pacing and making up Into lines still requiring to be pi rformed by hand.
- COMPOSING-RULE, a printer's udjusting measure.
- COMPOSING-STICK, nn iron, brass, or wooden frame, held in the hand by a compobltor or type-setter, in whith lie arranges the letters and words into lines for book or newspaper work.
- COMPOSITION, the union of several substances orp.irts; a imMcal production; in printing the net of Mctting up type; the commercial namu lor an an augement or legal compromise will creditors, made by a debtor who Is uu.ible to i'ay his liabili-ties in full, a portion of the debt being taken in lieu of the full demand; In French this is cillm Concordat
- COMPOSITION CANDLE*, steanne or other hard candles which do not waste or burn too freely.
- COMPOSITION CLOTH, a material made from long ilux, aud dres»cd with a solution whicu renders it watei proof. It is used for railway luggage, tiuiik covi is. Arc.
- COMPOSITION HLTAL, a kind of sheathing for vebhelM, which, being chcuj>er, in used Instead of copper.
- COMPOSITION NAILS, nails suited for fasten-ing composition metal.
- COMPOM'IION OKXAMKNT-MAKKR, a manufacturer (& plaster or stucco orn.imeuts.
- COMPOSITOR, u type-setter cnK-n-cd in pick-ing up, arranguiL'. and distributing letters or $t_{\rm l}$ pe in a prnitlng-office. COMPOST, n collection of fertilizing sub-
- siauccs for nianuriug land.
- COMTOT, ajar or box of preserves, or dried sweet*

COMPOTE, stewed fruits or fowls.

- COMPOUND, a mixture; the garden or fenced enclosure around houses und buildings In India, u conuption ol tho Portuguese cattipana.
- COMPOUNDKR, a dlitllcr or rectifier; a prc-parer ot sweetened cordials.
- COMPRADOR, the name in China for a col* lector or accountant.
- COMPRESS, to condense or sqncczo Into a SIII.-IHer compass; a linen pad.
- CoMPROMibE, an adjustment of differences between parties by individual or mutual concession; an arrangement with creditors.
- (OMPTANT 'French), ready money, cash, pecle.
- COMPTOIR (F.ench), fl counting-house, **shop**-counter or eencrul factory.

COMPTROLLER CONTROLLLII, a supervisor cr check oihcer; thus there arc controllers of accounts, controllers of customs. Ac.

CONCAVE-BRICK, a sort of brick chiefly used in making drains and water-courses.

- CONCENTRATED MILK, solidified mi.k pro-pared to keep without *• polling. CONCENTRIC CIRCLES, HI turnery, circles
- that are drawn from one common centre
- that are drawn from one common centre but have different radii. CONCERTINA, a small hexagonal musical instrument, the bellows of which aiu usually of an octagonal shape, and the reeds and keys are contained in both boards, so as to be played on by press-Ing the fingers of eucli hand. See MELO-DEON DEON
- CONCESSION, nn American and Canadian name for allotments or portions of land in a township; on the Continent a privilege or right granted by the government to do certain acts, such as to Ibrm compnniep, construct railways, dec.
- CONCESSIONNAIRE, the grantee to whom a privilege or concession has been made. CoxcnoLOGiST, one versed in the natural history of shells and their inhabitants; a denier in ornamental sheila. [shells.
- CONCHOMETER, an instrument for measuring CoNcii-suiiLL, JI common name in the West Indies (or the helmet or casket shells, which are there used (a mouth hole having been mado at the spiral end), to blow as trumpets, to call in the labourers from work. Hence the term " shell-blow " there implies n period for refresh incut, or a withdrawal from labour. See CDAKKS. CONCHUM, a dry measure in Mysore of 8 lbs.

CONCIATIVITI (Italian), a tiler.

- CONCIATOR, a workman who assorts and allots the proportion of salt required in gla-8-making.
- CONCIERGE, the doorkeeper of a house on the Continent.
- CONCORDAT (Fieneh). a bankrupt's ccrtlficato. See COMPOSITION.
- CONCRETE, an artificial cement formed of lime, sand, pebbles, or other materials, frequently used for the foundations of buildings. SeelikTox.
- CONDENSER, a pncuinatiecnglne; a mechanical contrivance for coollin liquids in brewing, for making vinc.-nr, spirits, Ac, for condensing steam JIMH rated In boilers, gas for the purposes ot il. urn mat ion, the fumes and noxious vupours Aom furnaces, «fcc; a machine performing by power thé
- conditional and the study of th tin* course of the bo.its, so that they may enclose the schools of fish In their nets.
- CONDIMENTS, sea<-oninir or flavouring substances tor food, as mustard, pepper, vineg,ir, sugar, salt, $\pounds u$ COXDIT (French), sweetmeats, preserves,
- pickles.
- CONDITIONING SILK, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture It contains
- CONDITIONING HOUSES, trade establishments lu London and Manchester, where silk i> assayed,

CONDITIONS OF SALE, certain stipulations and agreements which arc usually stated 01 catalogues of property to be disposed of by auction, and which are frequently read out previous to tho sale, and consi-dered binding on the bidders, purchase^ and vender.

COKDITOK (German), a confectioner.

- CONDONGO, a long kind ot Spanish raw silt oflow quality.
- COXDORIN, a Japanese and Chinese coin, tho tenth part of a mans, and worth about jd.
- CONDUCT A, a convoy or caravan of mules or hows, in Mexico, <cc, conveying money or the precious metals from one place to another inland, or to a seaport lur ship-ment to Europe.
- CONDUCTOR, a guide; a person employed in taking up and setting down passin^ers by omnibus, and who receives their fare; the guard ot a stige coach in France; a metallic rod affixed to any great elevation, to carry off the lightning fluid without doing dninacre to the ship or building; any substance which attracts electriany substance which attracts electricity, and transmits it.
- CONDUIT, CONDUCT, a pipe or channel for conveying water; the term was formerly applied to stone buildings erected in some central place over a fountain to supply water to the inhabitants.
- ONES, tho seeds of pine-trees; beautiful and very valuable species of shells, some being
- exceedingly scarce. CONESSI BARS, the bark of Wrightia anli*dljstrnterica*, which is astringent and bitter, and also deemed febrifuge, in India. CONET, CONY, another liume for the rabbit.

CONFECT, a comtlt.

- CONFECTION, a medicinal conserve or hard electuary, of which there ore many kinds, as opiate confection, aromatic confection, confection of senna, Ac. Saccharine mat-ter enters into the composition in dniereut proportions for various objects. CONFECTIONER, a pattry cuok; a maker of
- sweetmeat'
- CONFECTIONER'S-MOULDS, metal or earthenware shapes for general use.
- CoNrKcnoraur, sweetmeats and pastry in general.
- CONFERENCE, the legal term for a meeting for the purpose of consultation.

CONFETTATORE, an Italian confectioner.

- **CONFETTI**, preserves, sweetmeats, comfits In Italy
- CONFIRE (French), to preserve with sugar; to pickle.
- CONFIT (French), a tul# or vat; also dogs' excrements prepared for dressing leather,-in England termed pucr. [meats.
- CONFITURES (French), preserves, sweet < CONFLUENCE, the junction of two rivers. CONFORTINO, the Italian name lor ginger sweet-
- bread
- CONGER EEL, a well-known coarse flsh, Murcsna conger, forming a considerable article of commerce In Cornwall and, De-vonshire. These fi*h, besides being sold fresh in our markets, are exported in a dried state to Spain and rortupal, where, being reduced to powder, they are used for making soup.

- CONGIUH, the pharmaceutical name for a gallon; an ancient measure containing 10 pounds.
- CONGOU, black tea, A superior kind of Jiohea, larger leaf and lo-s thirty, and that which Is most extensively imported from China, the consumption exceeding 50 million pounds per annum.
- CON'GREVE-MATCII, a kind ot'luclfer or phosphoric match.
- CUNGREVE UOCKET, u formidable projectile and missile of war named atler Its m\ entor, Sir \V. Congreve
- CONICOI'OLY, the name for an accountant
- contender, the name for an accountant orderkinsomcof the Indian presidencies. COXIMA, a very fragrant gum-r"Mii biiitholc i.ir pastilles, <fcc, obtained in British <iulana lroin the hyawa or incense tree, *Mca tieptaphilla*.
- CONXAISSEMEM' (French), CONOSSEMENT ((iermau), a bill of lading.

- CONNECTING-ROD, part of a stcam-englnp. CONQUIN TAT, A Creole name, in the West Indies for meal prepared from the core of the sun-dried fruit oi the plantain.
- CovsLuvAxoucE (Frei.-cii), me public school of music at Paris. [fur $\leq < r$ ica.
- l'osahKVAToBT, a innro gltizcd greenhouse CONSKKVATORY-MAKEU, a builder of green-1 louses and hothouses.
- CONSERVE (French), a tender or convoy; in ordinary parlance a preserve; in pharmacy a confection or clectu iry. a sweetened pulp containing the virtues of flowers, heibs, or fruits
- CONSIDERATION, a bonus or sum Riven on account or lor any thing-; the motive or material cause of a bargain or contract,
- v: (AArdSf; lo b6 nU fcoods id an agent or iactor lor sale.
- CONSIGNATUEE, a joint signature.
- CONSIGNEE, a person who receives goods in trust, or to dispose of for another.
- CONSIGNMENT, a despatch of goods for pale to A correspondent for disposal on the best terms; merchandise in a state of transport.
- CONSIGNOR, the party who consigns or transmits good-*.
- CONSOLE, an elbow tiuss or projecting shoulder piece, a bracket or support mostly j.xed between two w in.lows in a building; a small fancy side-table for a sitting-
- room with bracket-temped projecting logs. CONSOLS, the leading English funded government security; a fund formed by the consolidation of different annuities and on which 3 per cent, interest is now paid. It lorms the lari-et>t portion of the public funds, amounting at present to £300,000,000, and in it arc absorbed from time to time other | uMIc securities. It is that stock in winch iherc is most speculation and jobbing among the dealers— hence the price at which It stands gene-rally regulates the rise and fall of other public securities.
- CONSOLS-ACCOUNT. See A CCOUNT-DAT. ' CONSOLS-MARKET, the Stock Exchange, where sales of public securities are transacted

- CONSOMME' (French), jelly broth, gravy soup
- CONSORT, A partner or Bhip sailing in com-pany witli another.
- CONSTABLE, a policeman or petty peace officer; the officer of a sheriff.
- CONSTANTLY, a rich sweet Cape wine.
- CONSTITUENCY, a body of burgesses or elec-tors who scud a member to parliament.
- CONSTRUCTOR, a builder.
- CONSUL, the commercial representative of a State in a loreign country, whone duty it is to protect trade and superintend, commercial transactions, of shippers, merchants and others. There are Consul-Vice-consuls, and Consular general. agents.
- CONSULAR FEES, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his of-ficial certificates and notarial legalizations.
- CONSULAR SEAL, the distinctive seal appertaining to a consul, which is required to be aftlixed to commercial .ind other documents which he attests).
- CONSULATE, the office or residence of a COIteUl.
- CONSULTATION, a council of lawyers, phy-sickuiri, <Jtc, iiu.1 iu advice or comer together
- CONSUMER, one u ho u^cs or expends goods, &c.
- CONSUMPTION, a using- up; tho quantity consumed.
- CONTADOR (Spanish), a purser.
- CONTAGAII, an ciibtcrn grain measure about 981 CWL
- CONTAILT.ES (French), coarse silk.
- CONTANGO, a Stock Exchange term, sig
- induating either a "Du ^ For Bener of carrying the engagement to p:iy money or deliver shares over to tho next account-day.
- CONTEMPT OF COURT, any slight paid to a presiding Jaw-officer iu a civil court, or disobedience to the lutes and orders, v Inch is a punishable oflence with pains and faultics
- CONTESTED-GOODS, nn old Cu3tom-houso tenn applied to linens and other fabrics which had the number of lengths or yards they contained fixed to the piece
- CONTENTS, wh.it Is contained in bales, casks, or packages of merchandise.
- CoNTEitiK, coarse glass of Venice. CONTEST, to tlisputo or litigate.
- CONTINGENT, a share or portion arising from an adventure or partnership in trade; the quota which oach is to furnish, or receive; a supply of men, money, or munitions of war.
- CONTINUATION, a connection; tho carrying owr of stock, «fcc., by a block broker or dealer.
- CONTO, a Portticueso word for million; ti contoofrcis (I(K)o milreis) is usually expressed thus, 1 about £112 103. low \$ 000; and is worth
- CONTRA {Latin), on the other side. Per contra iu commercial plirascology menu* a credit or writing off on the opposite* pane,

- CONTRABAND-GOODS, articles which nre either wholly prohibited or only legally permitted to be imported or exported on payment of certain heavy duties In time of war articles of ammunition, <fcc, calculated to be useful to the enemy, are contraband. Articles subject to customs or excise duty attempted to be smuggled In are contraband, or unlawful
- CONTRACT, a covenant or agreement be-tween parties for a, lawful consideration as In the case of a s.ilo, the acceptance of a tender for the supply of poods or work to be executed, lotting, fcc See CHARTER PARTY.
- CONTRACTOR, one who bargains; an undertaker of work upon contract.
- CONTRXVCT-TICKET, an agreement between shipowners or ship-brokers and passengers required to ho given to the latter by law.
- CONTRA-MAESTRE (Spanish), the boatswain of a ship
- CoNTRATE-wnsEL, one of the wheels of a watch.
- **CONTRATERV***, a Soutli American plant, the Dor&tema Contrnuerva; tho rhizoniii sire stimulant sudorific, and tonic, also emetic. It has a Spanish reputation for being an antidote to prisons. CONTRERANDIER (French), a smuggler.
- CoNTUKFAcoy, CONTRKFACTION, the French
- term for pirating or counterfeiting. CONTRIBUTION, a joint payment of money to an undertaking; the individual propor-tion of a ccneral avenue.
- CONTHIBUTOKY, one called upon to pay In his share to the common stock, us a call In the winding up nt a company. CONTROLS, a French tenn upplleJto stamped
- silver or uoM.
- CONTROLLER. See COMPTROLLER.
- CONVENER, one whoh & to call person<? together; a common term in Scotland for a person appointed to suininjii a meeting of the members of a suciety or association.
- CONVENTION, an agreement or treaty between states.
- CONVENTION'ARY-REXT, a stipulated of agreed rental charge.
- CoNVENTioN-noLLAn, or THALER, a (lerman silver com worth nearly 4s. In Italy the convention dollar passes current lor 0 Austrian lire of 8.1 each:
- CONVERSATION-THKS, cOlllUCtln? pipes Of clastic gum or mural tor eonv-ying sound or lor deli verbs' messages to distant parts of a building.
- CONVERTIBLE-CARRIAGE, n vehicle which can he u<ed either open or closed.
- CONVERTINO-MILLS, works nt SheffleJd for making the crudest tonn of steel.
- CONVEYANCE, a legal document transferring land or property from one person to another; the transport of goods or passengers by land or sea.
- ONVETANCI, a person educated to the law, and practising under or at the Bar, who draws up> the convc3'ance or assignment of property from one person to another.
- CONVITTO (Italian), a hoarding-house.
- CONVOT, one or more ships of war, spe-cially appointed by authority of tt« j

- government, or by the commimdcr-in* cldcf of a naval station, to accompany merchant vessels for protection and defence in time of war; a numo lor the brake of a railway carriage.
- Coocoo, a local native name in some of tha Pacific islands for the mussel shellfish.
- COODEE, an Indian name for the corgc, or score.
- COODOM, another name for the Cola era.
- COOK, a kitchen servant, any one who prepares and dresses food.
- COOKING-ACCOUNTS, a term applied to falsely represented accounts; statements prepared for deceptive purpose*
- COOKING-APPARATUS, a complete cooking ntove.
- COOKING-APFARATES-MAKER, a manufacturer of such stoves.
- COOKING-UTENSILS, the stcw-pnns, gridirons, ladles, and other necessary articles for kitchen use in dressing and preparing food.
- COOK-ROOM, the galley or place set apart for cooking in a ship.
- COOKS' COMPANY, one cf the livery companies of London; having no hall, their business is transacted at (Juildhnll.
- COOK'S MATE, the assistant or help to a cook on board ship.
- COOK'S-SHOP, a place where ready-dres9ed meat is sold, or viands can be hml.
- COOL, a tub cut in two, in which butter is sometimes sent to market by fanners; it weighs from I cwr. to 1 cwt.; a kind of gruel made by the Sin uhalene from the flour or meal of the young plants of the paling rav termed kelingoos and odials.
- COOLER, in the Wen Indies a flat wooden receiver for syrup after boiling to settle and pranulate; a vessel used in breweries and distilleries to cool the wort in.
- COOLING: APPARATUS, a refrigerator; n freezing machine.
- COOLOO, a land measure in Trlchinopoly of 21 English feet.
- COOLTIE, a name in Bellary for one of the varieties of horse-gram, the pulse of Dolichos uniflorus.
- COOLIE, a porter or carrier in the East
- COOM, the soot at the nioiitli of an oven.
- CooMn, an Knglish grain measure, containing 4 bushels or half a quarter.
- COOMIE, an extensive proem in the shnpe ot customs-duty, demanded by the king and chiefs fiom supercargoes in tho JJonny and other rivers of Western Africa for permission to trade with the natives.
- COON, an abbreviated nnmc for the racoon in America.
- CooxcnA, a Malayan grain *measure*. See [measure. COYAN.
- COONCIIUM, an undefined Indian land COONDEK, a weight tor the precious metals in Bencoolcn of 1} grain.
- COONTAII, an undumied Indian land inen-Riirc.
- COOP, a wooden pen for poultry on board ship; Tor sheep, iee,, on shore; a twig fishpot used in the II umber.
- COOPER, one who makes casks, barrels, &c.» with stares bound by hoops; a name in London for a unxiuit of stout and porter.

- COOPERAGE, money paid to a cooper who attends on the quays to repair casks, mid to open them lor sampling; *uho* the woikshop of a cooper.
- COOPLU'S-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is In liu&inghall-strcet.
- COOPER'S-MATK, an assistant to a cooper on board ship.
- COOPER'S-TOOL-MAKER, a manufacturer of
- articles used in the coopery trade. COORTAII, n tight-tit tin i; jacket worn by
- some of the native women in India.
- CUOSUMHA, an Imtiaii n.nnc for white paddy or ilce, and for aulllower.
- COOTTYNAD, a kiua ol coarse boiled rice sold in C.mnrn.
- COP, a head, a bundle or ball of yarn on a spindle.
- COPAIVA, CAITVT, BALSAM, a yellow moriichud stimulant oil outamud irom t'oputftra ojicmalm and oilier species in 'li opLul America.
- COPAL, an Important pure resin of commerce, forming the i.nsisof most varnishes; a general name tor most clour rcsiun.
- COPALCUE-BARK, mi aromatic, bitter mcdl-clnal bark, the prod me ot *Croton i^ewto-chtna*, a ^lexinin bu-li. Cupalthc balk is alsoobtaiiud trom the *Strychnoxpaeudo-</uina*, rejuited to be the most vuluuble of all remedies lor the interuiittcuts of itrnzd.
- Coi'AL-VARNisn, an Important and useful varnish much used in the arts and manufactures.
- COPANG, a money of account and weight In some parts of the Eastern archipelago; the lourth part of a mace; in Sumaini, i he i(M>aiifr is 2J grains in oilier puns 7 to 10 CIMIII*; tenth part of a dollar.
- COI'VKINM:, one who Is united in partnership with another.
- COPE, A priest's vestment; the archwork over a door. The word ulso signifies to barter or change away.
- CoriiCK, KOPECK, a Itussmn copper coin, the hundredth part of the rouble: 3 copecks arc iqual to one penny. The coined copper money is in pieces of 10, 5, 2, 1 ami halt copecks. There are silver pieces current ol 5,10,15, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75 and 130 copecks.
- COPEMAN, a merchant; one who barter?.
- COPEK, in lead milling one who contracts to pet ore ut un agreed sum per dish or load, **čťca**
- COPEY, a Cuba dye-wood obtained from Clvsia rosea.
- COPFTSTUCK, a name pfven to the twenty kreutzer piece in Austria and IJuvsirla. COP-HOUSE, a place where tools an- kept.
- COPING, the upper course ot niasoiuy on a wall or panipet, Ac, which lornis a projecting or covering course.
- COPING-STONES, long plates of stone laid on a wall, and projecting a few inches beyond the wall to cany ott rain.
- COPPER, a well-know n, brownish-red metal, obtained largely in this country, m North America, the Cape Colony, Australia, and the West Indies, <a>fcc It enters into commerce iu the lunn ol ore, regulus, old

plates, and coin; in manufactures, unwrought in bricks and pips, rose copper, sheets, nails, wire, rods, dec According to the estimates of M. Lcplay, the secretary of the commission of mining statistics in France, the w hole amount of the smelted copper produced in the world is 52,400 tons (lie amount consumed hy various countries being us follows:--(Sreat Britain, 10.G00 tons; Frame, «200; the German Customs Union, 5401); the Austrian Empire, 2000: the JtusMun Empire,

- 2000; bwcdeu uiiii Norway, 400; other European Mates. GCOO, the United States, 5000; other States ot America, 1100; the At»latic continent (India und Oceuiilca), 8300; ami Japan, 1200.
- COPPEIIAH, COPRA, au eastern nnme for the dried oily pulp of the coeoa-mit, used lor expressing oil Irom.
- COPPEILAB, a popular name for the beautiful green crystal* loimmg sulphate ol iron, also called green vitriol.
- CoppER-BO'iToMhD, a tmn applied to vessels sheathed with copper sheets or yellow composition metal below the water-mark.
- COPPER-COINAGE, the- petty ltntlsli coinage lor niercuntile tiuusuctions, and lor the convenience ot small traders, consisting of pennies, halfpennies, und farthings. In the seven 3 ears, ending 1854, 371} tons of copper were coined into about >>1^o million pieces. In the six years, endi'ig wall 1800, 3C3 tons of copper com were issued. In 1860, a bronze coiiiHi; e was put into circulation m the place of the Coppercom, 92 tons¹ weight being coined ami issued. It is not a. legal tender fur moie than one chilling.
- COITEK-FASTENED, a term applied to vessels or bouts which have rivets und bolts of
- copper to secure the timber and planks, <fcc COPPER-FOL'MJhi:, one who casts copperniitul into moulds or shapes.
- CoiTEU-MixE, the woiks where the ores of copper are obtained.
- **Corpen**liicKEL, uu ore found on the Con-tines pH-hich consists of a compound of arsenic with nickel.
- COPPUI-OKE, the crude ore¹ from which metal is obtained by smtltinu. In 1855, there was raised in Cornwall 101,375 tons ot copper ore; in Devonshire, 34.OL'4: in Ireland, 15.003 tons. In the jc.ir ending June 185(5, the copper ore raised in Cornwall Ji mounted to 200,^05 tona, valued at £1,283,030.
- COPPEU-P1.ATE, a flat sheet ol copper, highly polished, on which u hue engraving has been cut, or Is to be etched; also a nameplate for a door, &r.
- CupPEit-PLAiE ENGRAVER, one who etches or designs patterns or drawings, &c, on copper.
- COPPÊK-PLATE AIAKER, a workman wlic shapes, smooths, and prepares metal plates for engraving.
- COPPEB- PLATE PRESS, a roller press for striking oft impressions on paper Irom a metal plate.
- COPPEH-PLATE TRIXTEK, 0110 WIO WOTKS Off copies or impressions of cards, bill heads, &c, ircm a metai plate

- COPPER-PYRITES, the most Import \nt and ordinary ores of copper, wheth uro sul-phnrcts of copper and iron. CoiPER-snEATHixo, th in sheets of copper fiir nailing on ships' bottoms to preserve tho
- timber.
- COPPER-SMELTER, one who melts copper ore. COPPER-SMITH, a worker Li copper, who
- frequently combines the trade of brazier nn<ī tln-plato worker.
- COPPER-WIRE, fine drawn wire of copper, used for various purpose'*. Copper wire isi now largely in demand for uloctric tele-
- COPPICE-WOOD, small brushwood; underwo>d
- COPPIX, a cone of tliread or yarn formed on a suhulle
- COPPO, a measure Tor oil al Lucca, containing ucarly 2(ifl Hv*. avoirdupois.
- COPRA. See COPPER MI. COPKOLITES, the fossil excrements of extinct animals, which, from the Urge quantity of phosphate of lime they contain, 50 to Xi per cent, when digested with sulphuric acid, form a valuable fertilizer for land.
- COP-SMXXER, an American Invention combining the qualities of the throstle and mule in one frame, which, it is asserted, will spin 100) per cent, more yarn than thu dyer spindle, with one half the power, compared
- to the quantity produced. COPY, a printer's term fisr any thins? fur-nished him to compose In type, whether manuscript or printed matter.
- COPT-BOOK, a ruled book for practising writing In.
- COPY-HOLD, a legal term for manorial lands hnid on a tenure by copy of court-roll.
- COPYING, taking a 'fae-slmilt* or impression; licnce the terms copying-clerks, copylugmachlne, copying-paper, copying-cicrus, copying-machlne, copying-paper, cc COPYIXG-CLERK, n clerk in a merchant's, low-rest in the second se
- lawyer's, or other office, whose duty it is to make transcripts of letters and other documents.
- COPYING-INK, adhesive Ink prepjajd with «mn and other substances for Rng one or more impressions or copies from the manuscript
- COPYING MACITI,*E. ft press for taking du-plicate or manifoM impressions on damped paner from manuscripts by a lever.
- CornvG-MACniXB MAKER, a mechnnic who manufactures prases lor taking copies of letters.
- COPYING-PAPER, thin nniized paper used dampfortakingimnressionsfrom writings. COPYIXG-PRKSS See COPYING-MACHINE.
- COPYRIGHT, the sole leual right of printing emil i«iltHnliim»_.mir HiiiifT_willf.I AL THE STITLE THE STATE STATE AN ALTER A OV«T to another.
- foQUBMAR (French), a boiler; a tea kettlp. COQITILLAGI: (French), shell fish, shell work, tfce.
- COQUILLA NOT, the fruit of tho Attalen *funifera*. A South American palm. The-o luird mottled nuts, whichtakeaflncpolish, are largely imported for the purposes of the turner, who shapes them into various small ornamental and useful articles, especially the handles of bell-pulls, tho knoba of

- walking-sticks, umbrellas. & *c* The same palm furnishes the piassaba flbro of commerce.
- COQUO, a kind of sheep met with In Angola In Africa.
- COR, a pottle measure; a French horn.
- CORACLE, a rude boat made of wicker-work and hide used for salmon-fishing In the rivers of Wales.
- CORAH, a measure of length in the Enst. varying for different Roods from Al to 52 Inches; an Indian pattern silk handkerchief.
- CORAII-GRASR, COR\T. a species of *Cuperus*_n probably *C. textilis*, from which the corah matiinif of Madras is made.
- Coiurt Pm.vTEn, one who prints imitation Indian hand kerchiefs.
- CORAILLEUR (French), n cor.il fisher. CORAKAX, a name in Ceylon for the meal of Eleusine coracana, the Hour of which Is baked and eaten.
- CORAL, the natural skeleton or organ of support of 1 species of polypi of which somo vnrietics a⊀c Imported Tor orna-ments. The chief coral fisheries ire in the Mediterranean and lied Sea, nud the Persian gulf.'
- CORAL AXD JET WORKERS, mechnnlcs who carve theso substances *ror* ornamental purposes, and for decorations.
- ORAL WOOD, a hard, fine red cabinet wood, easily polished.
- CoitAMOun, a West Indian name for the kiiw-ftah when taken young, which Is ca* teemed a delicacy.
- CoRATcn, a sauce inmle of ketchup, soy, and essence of ancliovies.
- CORAWA, a strom? silky fibre, obtained from a species of *Bromelia*, used by the Indians of Demerara to make bow-strings, nets,
- fishinglugiu sourlasse, etc. CORAZZA (Italian), a Preast-plate or cuirass. CORBEILLE (French), a little osier nisket.
- CORBEL, a stone or other projection from tho face of a wall, to sustain sonic superincumbent object; a bolster or support to
- shorten the hearing* on a bridge. ORBLIXQ, In building, a projection of stones " oversalling " or overlapping each otlier, out of tho vertical direction, tho centre of
- gravity being, however, still preserved. CoitD. a measure for firewood, equal to I(>00 billets or four load*; so called because It was formerly mea-un-ed by a cord. The dimensions of a cord of wood arc stated to be ol«ht feet long, four leet high, and four feet broad; tho weight being about half a ton. The French cord for measuring wood is replaced by the stem Cord
- CSIS atS? (Frcucll) http://www.astronomic.com/ SIS atS?
- CORDELLA (Italian), tape, ribbons, and small eorus?.
- CORDIAL GIS. sweetened gin.
- co!iDiAL.MAKER,araanufucturcroriiqucurs_t - syrups, and sweet drinks.
- IORDIES, a kind of woollen felt hat, or oiio covered with camel or goat hair.
- COHDILLAS, a kind of kersey.

CoitDIXO-QOIRKd, tllO OUtsldCS of a IvMlil 'if p» per. COUD-MAKER, a manufacturer of twin* or

- small lushing. CORDOX, A bund or -wreath; a guardcl line
- or circuit kept by unpointed officers to prevent tlio breaking of quarantine, blockade, smuggling, <c
- CORDONXET (French), coarse silk.
- CORDONNIKR, a shoemaker or eordwaln«r.
- CORDOVAN, leather made in Spain from coat skin; the term here is always ap-
- plied to leather made from horse hide. CottoovAXiKizE (Italian)* a tanner or shoe* maker.
- CORDS. See CIECKS.
- CORDUROY, a kind of ribbed stuff. S-: e FUS-TIAN.
- CORDUROY-ROAD, the name for a species of piaiik IO.IU la AUICIIIM, coupling of MAS or logs of wood laid across side by side.
- CoRigKOY-TUOLSKits, nuie garments made of fustian.
- CoiiDWAiNEit, the old name for a shoemaker.
- CORDWAINERS' COMPANY, one of the llverv companies of London, whose hull to in Cannon-street.
- CORD-WOOD, a name for firewood in many colonies; stacks of firewood were formerly measured by a cord.
- CORE, the interior of any thing; the mould on which a metal pipe is formed; a miner's name for the period of labour miner's name for the period which extends to six hours. The twenty-four hours are therefore divided into four four hours are therefore divided into four forenoncores, commencing with fie "forenoon core," at 0 a.m., and ending with the •• l.nt corn by night," which commences at midnight
- CORF, in the mining district a basket for carry ins coals; a square frame of wood to load the co.ds on ; a sledge to carry ore from the miners to the shaft bottom, to bo raised to the surf.ice.
- CO<:F-DOW, the handle of a coal-ba&ct or corf
- CoKF-nousE, a temporary building or shed erected in Scotland for curing salmon and for keeping the nets in.
- COLIFT-FISH, a Scotch term f>r fish boiled wilh salt and water. COUGH, from the Portuguese *Corji*. Tin¹ common Indian n:unc for a s<iorp, by which many kinds of dry goods are vended in the bazaars.
- COHGEE, a term InCanam, India, for212moodahs, or rush m.it bundles of rice, the mode In which that grain is usually sold there.
- COIHAH, a species of Indian canoe.
- CORIANDER, an umbelliferous plant, the CORIANDER, an umbelliferous plant, the *Conandrum sntivum*, grown for its pini-vont fruit, used as a seasoning in India jiml lor the essential oil expressed from the seeds, which are a tfann and agree-able aromatic able aromatic.
- CORK, the modified liber of the *Quercus* subet lirgely used for stoppers of bottles and casks, and many other purpose
- CORK-CUTTER, a manufacturer of cork bark for commercial purposes.
- CORK-CUTTER'S KNIFÊ-MAKER, a cutler who

prepares the particular cutting tools required in the cork trade. CORKER, a wedge used to stretch women's

- boots and shoes.
- CORK-HAT, a man's hat in which parts of the body, for lightness, are made of cork. CORK JACKET, a belt of corks, worn to float
- the person in water CORK-LEO. an artificial leir.

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- CORK-SCREW, a lever for extracting the cork from a bottle, which is either simple or complicated.
- CORK SOCK-MAKER, a cutter of soles of cork
- for shoes, «cf CORK-SOLF. a tli in sMcft of cork bark, used for the Kiiidc of slippers and shoes, and sometimes between the solas of walkingboots, to keep the feet dry; cork-soles are also now placed between the iron shoe and frog of a horse.
- Coux, a general commercial name for the grain or seed of plants, which id used for human food. In England the broad corn is chiefly wheat: in the United Stales tins name corn applies specially to maize; in Scotland the name is given to opts before they are ground; in Sweden, Iceland, «cc., that this term is generally applied to that species of grain which Is most commonly inert for food, in any particular region. CoirvAMi'SA (Italian), tin; bagpipe. (JQHN BAGGIXG, sacking suited for grain
- bags
- CoiiN-iire, a corn-chandler's deposit for grain; the place In a stable where ior.Mj food is kept.
- COUN-CHANDLER, a retail dealer in grain, meal, and seed *. •
- COUM CLKVNIXGAXD DRESSING MACHINE, a mechanical contrivance for preparing grain lor market, by removing imperfection'

Coitx DRYING MACHINE, an aërator or kiln. COKVE (French), horn.

- CoutED-Mi?\T, fit-all sllshtly Patted, Inte^ fclor early use, and not for keeping fo time.
- CORNEL, the cornelian cherry, a common tree furnishing a durable wood, used for wheel-work, wedges, pins, «fcc obtained from the *Cornus mas*. The austere subacid fruit was formerly fermented for a bever-age; tint bark is said to have power in intermittcnts.
- CORNELIAN, CAUNEMAX, a stone used k r ornaments. *Oee* iGATE.
- CORNEO, a Spanish ore of quicksilver.
- C'OKXEOUS, horny, resembling hum 11 colour or texture.
- CORKER-STOKE, the union stone of the two angles of a wall; the first or fuuud.ition-stonc l.iid of a building.
- CORXKT. a paper bag or cap used by retailors to enclose small wares; a pipe or flute; a cavalry officer who bears the colours.
- ORXKT-A-PISTON, a musical Instrument, a kind of brass horn, or trumpet with valve
- COBVKXCHAXGE. a place of meeting *for* farmers, corn-f.ictors, and dealers gener-ally, where business Is transacted by samples

- CORNET, a grain measure In Ceylon, of 4} URN-FACTORS, CORN-MERCBAMTS, ftRCnts who buy and sell grain and meal, «c, on behnlf of others. seers, about 9} lbs. CORN-FACTORS,
- CORN-FIELD, a space of land devoted to the
- culture of grain. CORN-HARP, a wire Instrument used In Scotland for freeing grain from the seeds
- ot weeds.
- CORN-HUSK-FIBRE, the sheaths of tho cars of maize, which hare been turned to use
- in America, (or stuffing matti esses. CORNICE, an upper moulding, or finished ornamental projection: a gilded or other ornamental work within which window
- curtains arc suspended. CORNICHOM (French), horn tips; a gherkin. CORNING, a name given to the process ot granulating gunpowder; suiting and curing moat
- CORNING-IIOUSE, the place where gunpowder Is uninitiated.
- CORN-LIFT, an elevator or contrivance for raising corn to the upper floors of a granary or mill.
- CORN-LOFT, nn elevated storehouse or depository tor corn.
- CORN-METER, one who measures grain and sci-d.
- COKN-MILL, a grinding and crushing mill for grain, worked by wind, wnter, or steam. There are also hand-grinding mills lor domestic u-e.
- CORNO (Italian), a horn.
- CORNOPEAN, a musical wind instrument.
- CORN-SACK, a coarse, canvas bsig fur hold-ing grain, containing about 240 lbs. CORN-SHFLLEH, a machine tor removing the grain ot maize from the cob or stalk.
- CORN-STACK, a pilu or rick of corn. CORN-STORE, a pilu e where grain is housed; a retail bliop for grain. COROKAX, the meal of n pulse, the *Eleusine*
- coraauia, of which cakes are made in the East.
- COROMANDEIZ-WOOD, a cabinet -qfltt of a red hazel brown colour, obtulneflpRn the *Liospyrus hirsuta;* imported cfilefly in logs and planks lróm MiKiras.
- CORONAL, a lady's ornament for the head. CORONER, an officer whose chief duty is, that or taking inquisitions when any person dies suddenly or by violent means.
- CORONER'S INQUEST, a jury of twelve per-sons, summoned by authority of a coro-ner to Investigate into the cuuoe of the sudden death of a person.
- JOKONIIXA, u Spanish name for the gold dollar«nf 20 reals vellon, about 4s. tid.
- COROZALE (Spanish), u grove or ridge of cohune paims,
- Couozo, Conobso, C'oiirsco MTTS, com-mercial iiaiiii-s for the fruit of a species of Brazilian palm, *Phytelejihas macrocarva*. The hardened albumen of these nuts has obtained for them the name of vegetable ivory, and they are much used for small articles of turnery-ware. Several hun-dred tons of these* nuts are now annually immorted. The Correspondence of Control imported. The Corozo colorada of Central Antrim 'sthe A therican oil palm, *Elaei** *weuu**ococca, BO unined Iroin its red fruit*

- CORPORAL, the lowest officer in an infantry company
- CORPORATION, a body politic, or incorporated association
- CORPS, JI body of troops, a minor division oi
- an army. CORRAL, the Spanish name for a cattle enclosure, also called a craal or kraal. CoitRALoo, a name in Masullpatam and
- other parts of Imlia for Italian millet. CORRECTING, in printing, the rectincation of
- errors, whether literal or accidental, from wrong type being taken up. or verbal alterations made by the Reader or Author.
- CORREGIDOR, a Spanish judge.
- CORRESPONDENT, one at a distance who car-ries on commercial intercourse with another; the news-writer lor a periodical
- journal. CORRIDOR, a covered pnssnge from one part of a building to another; a gallery or long aisle round a building, leading to several apartments.
- CORROL Couim .1 (French), a coatlug stuff for paying a ship's bottom. CORROSIVE, having the power to eat away.
- CORROSIVE-SUBLIMATE, the bichloride of mercury, an extremely acrid and virulent poison, but not untrequently used medicinally
- CotRUGATED-moN. iron wrinkled or fluted, with alternate elevations and depressions, used for roofing and other purposes. It is modtly galvanized, but sometimes painted.
- OonsAGE. a lady's waist-dress or bodice.
- CORSAR, a piratical vi ssol which cruises about, attacking and plundering merchant ships.
- CORSISTS, stays or supports for the waist worn by females. CORSICAN Moss, a nutritious strong-scented eca-weed, the *Plocaria Ilehntntfwcfiortos*, found on the coost of the Modiferentiate found on the coasts of the Mediterranean, recommended medicinally for removing worms. As sold in the shops this moss consists of various marine productions, with a veiy little *Plocaria* intermixed.
- COMICAL, belonging to the bark. CORT-STOV, the name in Scotland for a vessel lor holding a quart. ' CORUNDL-M, a mineral, composed of crystal-
- line alumina, in great request for grinding and polishing machiiUTy, philc-glass pebbles, &c There arc several kinds, as common corundum, or adamantine spar, obtained in the East, t he sapphire and ruby, which are termed piccioua corundum, and emery.
- CORVER, a man who makos and repairs corves or coal baskets. See COKF.
- COUVES, the mining name lur buskets of eoal.
- CORVETTE, A sloop of war which docs not carry more than twenty guild.
- COSAQUES, a French fancy paper for wrapplug sweetmeats.
- OS-LETTUCE, an esteemed variety of lettuce with leaves of an oblong shape.
- COSMETICS, nostrums and preparations for improving the hair and beautifying the skin, many of which are at beat of doubtlul uiiuty.

- Coss, a corrupted term for the Karoh or Krossah, an Indian Itinerary or road measure, which varies In different places, averaging however about 1} mile. It is generally distinguished Into the common coss, and the standard cos*. The standard coss ranges from 35 to 45 to the degree; the common coss, trom 1 to 2J British miles. The Bengal coss of 1000 fathoms in British mile, 1 furlong, 3 pole*, und 3} yards. Major Kennel! estimates 190 sta-tute miles to be equ**1 to 100 cosses. In Seringapatatn the eCas or hardury is S miles und 5 l-6th furlongs miles und 5 l-6th furlongs.
- CossA, a grain measure cf'lhc Deccan, India, rather less than 1 lb.; the COth part of the carwar.
- COSSAS. a kind of plain Indian muslin.
- COSSETS, a name on the Continent lor slices of beet-rout, from which tpirit has been distilled.
- CossuMBA.safflower; a red dye much used among the Mala s.
- COSTAL (Spanish), a sack or laree hag used in South America; those for carrymg ore at c liinde of pita or aloe Ilbre. It id ulso a rammer or beetle.
- COSTAUP, an early summer npple, which being hawked ailout. gave to the venders the name of costtmluiongers, now changed to co^termongcrs
- COST*BOOK, an old system Oi which Cornish mines are conducted, by which the adventurers can ascertain mid determine their liability. Meetings arc held of the shareholders every two months, and the accounts and liabilities made up to that time. A shareholder can withdraw when lie pleases on paying his fair proportion of thn existing liabilities, when his name is written oit the cost-book.
- COSTEANING, In mining, a search for mineral lodes, by sinking pits and driving trans-versely in their Mipposed di reel ion.
- COSTER, a piece of .nablo land in Scotland. COSTERMONGKR, an itinerant hawker or street dealer; originally costardmongcr, one who sold apples, but now applied indiscriminately to hawkers ot fruit, vegetables, flsh, &c
- **COSTIEIIE** (Italian), a coasting pilot.
- COSTRKL, a kind ot bottle.
- COST-SIILET, a statement of the two-monthly expenses of working a mine.
- COSTUME, a term usually applied to a fancy or character dress.
- COSTUMIER,U dealer in fancy dresses.
- COSTL'S, a name for the putchuk root, a kind ot Indian orris, obtained from Vosttu AraOtcus, used in Chilians an in< ensc.
- COST, the name given to a small kind of omnibus recently Introduced.
- Cor, a swinging bedstead covered with cun-
- ' vas; a cottage or small house. COTE (trcuchij, iiiu quotation in a pricescuiTent.
- COTGAKE, refuse wool.
- COTUON, a l.mdiim quay or dock.
- COTILLION, a woollen material, m.ide of va-
- rious colours, for Indies' skirts
- COTMAN, a term for a fisherman in Ireland; in Scotland a cottager. See Cox-TAIC

COTOGNO (Italian), the quince tree.

COTONNADE (French), cotton check.

- CoTswoLD-siiEKr, a long-uoollcd breed of sheep, so named from the cots or sheds In which they were housed; which at one time were peculiar to the counties Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. of
- COTTA, a measure used in the Maldives for selling cowries, containing about 1200 of these shell*. See COWRY.
- CoITAn, an Indian land measure, the 20th part of the bcegah or blggah; equal in Bengal to 720 >qunre feet.
- COTTAR, COTTER, one who inhabits a cottage dependent on a (arm.
- COTTENHAM-CHEESK, a name In the London market lor new cheese
- COTTIER, a weaver in Ireland who works for the flax manufacturers without holding land.
- COTTON, the wool or down surrounding the seeds of various species ot Oussppium, of which the commerce is enormous. The quantities of raw cotton consumed in the chief maiuifiicturui'.' countries In 1856 were us follows), in millions of pounds:—Great Britain, 920; Ku-sia, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, 256; France. 211; Spain, 48; countries bordering on the Adriatic, 39; United States of North America, 265; Mediterranean and oilier countries, 60. Total 1795 million pound*.
- OITON-BAGGING, a coarse wrapping mate-Iml for baling cotton wool, and tor sack-*inir. See GUXNT-BAGS.
- COTTON-BROKER, an agent In a seaport town for the sale of cotton.
- COTTON-DYER, one who dyes cotton.
- COTTONEE, a Turkish labile of cotton and silk satinet.
- CoTTON-FLOATERS, anIndia-rubberenvelope or casing, in which biles of cotton are floated down some oi tho Aiucuuuu rivers.
- COTTON-GIN. a machine for clearing cotton wool from the heeds, husks, mid other iinpuritjia: there ure several kinds, among whicmrc the Indian churk.i or tout-roller, the hand-gin, saw-gin, &c.
- COITON, GUN. £<* GUN-COTTON
- COTTOMER. a provincial name for the wild asparagus of Canada, the fibre ot which is believed to b- ot Importance as a substitute for flax or hemp.
- COTTON- MANUFACTURER, n maker of cotton iubnes by machinery. The dccland value of our cotton niuntilactured goods in i860 was £L"J.G»2,713 and ot that coiiMimwl at home the value Is estimated at £^,000,(100.
- COTTON-MILLS, works where cotton wool is spun by machinery inio yarn, dec. The number of spindles at work in Great Britain WJIS estimated at 34 millions in the end of 1SC1.
- CoTTON-MiLi.->L'RKisiiER9, machinists who
- supply the fitting lor nulls. CoTTON-PRINTHI, u niiiclnnc-printer, who t>iamps and dyes cotton fabrics.
- COTTON-SEED OIL, a bland dark oil extracted from the seed w hich is separated irom the cotton wool.
- CoTTON-sriNNKR, a workman at a cottonmill; the ouner of cotton workb.

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- COTTOM-TIOK. ft material for bed rod pillow Ssc, which is either plain ortwillni, ami sometimes composed partly of linen, as In union tick.
- Co-rrns-WASTE-DKAI.EU, a trader who buys the refuse Jrom cotton mills
- CoTTos-YARS-MEAsanB. In thecottf>n trade nthread Is equal to fit in in ur rnp of 80 threads, c^iml to]20 yards; ft bank of 7 nfcettw, «io yarda; a spUid 18 banks, U,IS0yerd&
- COTTOX-YARN-MEU'CII ANT. fln agent or dealer < Died <it home.
- **COTTOtf-TARX-TwisTKJI**, (i proporer or yarn far spinning, &c; the waste of •<>*ü*>'»| in sitiiimnj; is about IJ oz. in the pound.
- COTTEEL, a hook and trammel to hanjj a boiler or pot OH for cooking purposes.
- xeeCurvrAL COTWAL.
- CODCH, a frame on which barley fs in alled;
- n kind of sola or long soft reclining sead COUCHES, a workman lu a papir IIIUIHI-
- COVCH-GKASB. a name tor varloos creeping roots troublesoui" to tl^1 . w..... of these are now employed for paper fi; tint! $t \mid a$ food lor ealthu in Italy. See **OuuaatUu**
- Coucou, a witodMi ct'wfc. COUI-AGE (Kn-iicli), leakage,
- COULEPVI iltCh), BOftKCTTOOfl. CODLISF: •, a groovu or cJt mncl, llie gutter in a not
- IXTER, psut or a plonah. Set COLTER. COCLTHEE, Rjttod of Indian grain.

- CoifKATni. a red twin made fa, i obtnincil In the West Indies and aouMi Auterica Iroiu Jcicu Guianensis.

Counc 11, n civic court. pi.-irristcr.'

- CousssLLOit, au American ndvucite or SIER, |'art Of the 91 suopboard, a thble or money is counted; an tlie back leather or heel part of a boot.
- ConuTERCtiEcit, a plant; for n i ttlie groove M liicli unites tlio two wibea of a window in themidil
- CotuiTEB-JrMrER, *a* contGmptnon*! somctlm(i8 given to A lincnur name man. [la if

transit ppage

COUNTER-POIN. overtle protuberances of

oni*TKRMAND, a contrary nrilc;-; asto ecies OUXTea-P,VNK,(;T,alted-c Ing woven with Htl

- Tarious patterns. A mm Is the MarBollles quilts: 'J'liese have double i th a softer l';ibrlc quD 'J'liese have :i
- n them tn the loom. Cour military watchword nr bat
 - »« sign:il.
- ttou moulds, and bone, ivoiy, *aUM* or or Nither the second secon C onN't'EKVAiLix-q-mnxEa, cx<i^'> duties
 - the Isle of Man .itni other 8] equal to thono which would I oilier urten

- COUNTE33KS, ft kind of slate measuring 20 in-ches by See SLATER
- Con STIKG-HOCSE, :t nn-rotinilt'S OfflcC, a place where inHincss is transacted.
- TUT, a Derbjahire mlnuia *vmn t* ;; through Which iho uiiuurul vein trn verses.
- the natives. Solar are made of ki wliicli kink cool mid pretty but cannot its of fongr colonrctl -str! on cloth, blue nml n^pd, \,uboul the i >r'-;ii I tJi of a ribbon, aud then sewed toother.
- ovi-r by a Jud^e, tin- the suimnnry trial vlsinjill causes, where thn debt or damage succe for is not above £S0.
- Coop, a Scotch term for exchanging or iiarterlnjr. buying mid soiling
- CorPR. a Swlsa eralu measure, In Fribotirg equal to 7 pultons, in Geneva to 17; In IO'ons this coupe is hut 1J snllon. In Germany ibis measure beam the lutuo of kopc
- COUPES, the glazed front part of a French diliiu-nceoi other curlage.
- CODFLIKGS, tho connect liiy link by wliidi motion is nddeil from one muchtue to another from tho same motive power; nlso the rod or chain which miiu-s railwill' carriages.
- COUPLING-BOX, a coniicction for joitting tho end-s of shafts.
- COUPOS, an order or warrant for tho pnv-
- Coufos-siiiET, a connected series of conpona piven in advance[^] wWeh lutvo to be dctnchcil from time to time as the divi-
- dends fill due, nuci are paid, ConiB,\Riu n kind of dear resin. See A N c i E d COI
- tiDA, ti « tallied in Dr-nieriint from Aincentiia nttidu. Jc is per when much exposed, hut i< u Inundations for buildings, Tim bark is used! ;>• t.inning.
- <"'I:KIER, an express or special messenger.
- ComtsK, a continued range of stones or brii:ks in the wall offtbuililli
- COURSES, the lower square sails of a ship; course is also tin; term inr the track or direction n ship is to Uke in prosecuting IJIT voyage.
- (,'OUESE OF EXCHAWOE, the sum merchant paj' to each titlmr *tor* bills to enable Ihein t'.) tn:ike rcmlttancea from ouo country ano then
- CoCRTAtiE, the bu-in ess or remnneration of a courtier or broker in I rance.
- HT-QCTDS, ft f, longble d rectory of tho names anil resiliences of the gentry uiid iiowiiti' in n town.
- COCTBTIEB, a French broker. On the Lontinent its in Eimliind thero are unany kinds:, as bill-br.):;i r, courtier dtt chu shlp-brokor, courtier do navire, Bin broker, coartler dilution!*; custem-i< broker, course, duduuane; and dulertnt product brokers.

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COURTLAGE, the court or yard of a shop or dwelling-house.

- COURT-MARTIAL, a military or naval tribu-nal, taking cognizance of ollVnccs com-mitted by officers or men In the Queen's service, and having penal jurisdiction.
- COURT OK CHANCERY, a superior equity court of law, over which the Lonl Chancellor presides, to which legal decisions, or the administration of disputed property is referred, or, in popular purluncc, "thrown into chancery.
- COURT OF INQUESTS, a summary judicial court for the trial of small causes.
- COURT PLASTER, an adhesive plaster of black sarcenet silk, strained and brushed over several times with a gummy preparation ot Isinglass, benzoin, and turpentine. It Is used chiefly lor closing wounds. COURT-PLUME, a bunch of white ostrich
- feathciv, woru >>y ladies on this head on State vl-its at Court.
- COURT, U superior kind of Catechu, said to be made In Southern India lroin the ureca or betel nut.
- COURCOUB. Couz-Conz, Kors-Kous. Aft-lean names for the pounded gr.iui ot Penictllarta spicata, a specie of millet.
- COUS-O-BHODEUK, a French sewing machine.
- COUSTIC, an old l'lus^ian com of 5 groschen, and worth rather more than 2il.
- COUTABALLI, a common wood of British Guiana, principally used for house frames. It Is very hard and durable when not exposed to the weather. It will square 12 inches, from 30 to 40 feet long.
- COUTEAU, the French term lor a knife.
- COUTELIER. the French nuino lor a cutler.
- COUTIL (Ficnch), canvas, ticking, drill or duck.
- (.''OVA, in Ita<u>l</u>ian a tortoise shell.
- COVAQO, tliaPortuiaicsc cubit, and measure of length for cloth, containing 3 palms, equal to S15 feet, or26J inches.
- COVEACIIING, a mode ot marinating Spanis-h mackerel and other fish In the West Indies for keeping and export. The llsh are cut Into junks, fried with onions and oil, and Afterwards potted with vinegar, spices, and some of the fried unions and oil.
- COVED-CEILIXO, a roof arched at the junction with the walls.
- COVER, a miner's box In which ore I«removed from tho rock or strata: the movcuble top of any thing.
- COVERLET, a counterpane or quilt; the upper covering for a bed.
- CIIVETTA, a plane used for moulding framework, called also a quarter-rounu. '\>vn>, an eastern cloth measure of variable
- length; in Calcutta and Iiombay it is 18 inches; In Madras 18 3-5ths; InArabiul'j; in Malacca 1SJ; and In China HJ Inches.
- COVING, the sliies of a fireplace; a projection in houses beyond the foundation or outer walL
- Cow, a miner's name for awedse placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent It from revolving; the female of the bo\lnc tribe of an luials. In Scotland this woul has a variety of signification*. It is applied to a rude shed erected over tin* u.uuth of

a coal pit; to a besom made of broom; to the fiiel used for a temporary m*r*; to a scarecrow, and to the act oi pruning or lopping.

COW

- COŴÂGE. See <"OWITAGE.
- COWAX, a Scotch fishing boat; a builder of dry walls, one who does the work of a mason but has not been regularly trained to it.
- COWIIECK, a mixture of hair and wool for hats.
- COW-BELLS, bells hung mund the nerk of cattle and sli<ep to notify their locality to the aL-nculturist, especially in moun-tainous districts, and m low underwood. Cow UFZOAK. See BEZOAR.
- dried cow-dnng used COW-BLAKES, as fuel, which bmirs dillerent names in various counties and foreign countries. In parts of Scotland it Is called cow's backrln, cow-plats, uud cow-sham. See ARGOLS.
- COWDACII, COWDY, a small cow or heifer; in some parts -i Scotch runt without horns.
- COWDIC TINE, KowniE, or K Auni, the Damrnaraaustralis. a splendid coniferous tree, n native of New Zealand, furnishing valuable timber, and from the fossil deposits of which the kowne resin of commerce Id obtained.
- COWDUXG, the excrement of the ox tribe. Besides its value as manure, and when dried for fuel, cowdung is much used In the process of calico-printing, alter tho fabric lias been mordanted.
- COW-FEEDER, an attendant on cows; In Scotland, a dairyman, who sells milk.
- CownAGE, COW-ITCH, a n une given to the small hairs on the pods of *Afucuna urenx* awl pruritus, climbing plants of the Kiist and West Indies. They are used in medicine as a vermifuge.
- COWIIAIR, the. hair taken from the hides of slaughtered cattle which is useful for various purposes, for making rope, for stufling, and for mixing with mortur. The white hair is employed in blanket-making, and the brown hair by felt makers, and lor ship's sheathing, tfcc
- COW-HEEL, the foot of a calf OP COW boiled forjelly.
- COW-HIDE, the skins of cattle used for making leather, for ropo uud for packing bales, ⊲fcc
- COWIE, a name given to the seal In the Frith of Tay, from its round heud resembling a cow that has no horns.
- COWKKKPER, a dairyman who keeps cows for milking.
- COW-SIIKD, cow-nousE, a shelter for milch cows or other cattle.
- COWL, a revolving chimney-pot or cover to facilitate the escape of smoke. In India, a contract or lease to a zemindar or largo fanner.
- COWP, a mining term for exchanging places, or for an over turn. See COUP. COWRIKS. tho small white glossy shells of *Cijprcca moneta* and other species, which nro used in several parts of Africa and India for money. In the eastern bazaars they are made use of for minute fractional payments and their value rises and lulb

- according to the demand and the quantity in the market; 6000 to 7000 being equal to it rupee or two shillings. In thu interior of Africa they berr a higher value, five strings or 200 being worth about elpht-jHjnce. Some kiiwli? ot cowries ai e ground to make the glaze on the euanul i>late of clocks others are used for ornamental purposes
- COWSLIP, the *Primula veris*, the flowers when fermented with su^ar lorin a domes-
- tic wine, used for wheys. COWS-MILK. The milk of the cow Is that ordinarily supplied to towns «tcc; it con-tains by analysis about 87 per cent, of water, 4} of caseine or curd, 4} of sugar of wilk about 8 per cent of the content of the milk, about 8 per cent, ot butter, and the remainder is mn^c up of various salts. The proportion of solid matter to that of water is rather less than in the milk of the ewe and gout.
- OWSOONG, COOSONO, a kind of nankeen dyed black; an_article_ot_trade in the COWSOONG, Philippine and Runda islands.
- COXSWAIN, a steersman or chief boatman; one who hns the charge of a bo.it.
- COYAK, a dry measure of common use in Asiatic and eastern countries, containing more or less piculs, according to the articles measured and the locality. In sonic parts it is reckoned 3000 lbs. In Java it is 27 pinuls or 3.581 lb*. avoirdupois, in Amboyna 25 plculft or 3255} lbs.; in Singapore 40 piculs ot LBJ lbs. each.
- Coz, COZBAUGUES, a small Persian copper
- Coz, COZBAUGUES, a small Persian copper coin, worth rather more thnn a farthing.
 OOZINHEIRO (Spanish), u ship's cook.
 CRAB, a small portable crane or lifting machine, with a bingle or double purchase; a capstan used by miners for raising or loweringpumps in a pit; a wild sour apple; a well-known crustaceous animal (*Cancer pagurus*). Sea crabs arc taken in large quantities for consumption to towns: lander ibs (*Cenarcingrureola*) to towns; lander.ibs (*Genarcinarurieola*) arc also much esteemed as a delicacy in thu West Indies.
- West Indies. CRABS'-EYLS, concretions found In the stomach of the cray ftSh beiorejt ca*ts its shell in July. They were formerly in great repute as antacids, and at Astracan large quantities of crayfish were bruised with mallets, ami allowed to putrlfy in heaps, after which the flesh was washed, and the two concretions picked out; but chalk answers every purpose for which chalk answers every purpose for which those stones were used.
- RAB-WOOD, a light wood obtained In tiulana from the Carapa Gutanensis, which takes a high policity and its and the second states are second states and the second states are sec CRAB-WOOD, which takes a high polish, and is used tor masts and spars, floorings, partitions and doors of houses. There are two varieties, 40 to 60 teet in length, with a square of 14 or 10 Indus. The bark is used for tanning, and the seeds yield a valuable oil, which is used for burning, and is highly esteemed as a hair oil, preventing it turning grey, and curing scalpy eruptions.
- CRACK, a flaw or fissure.
- CRACKER, a kind ot small dry hard water biscuit chiefly made in the United Slates; a firework.

- CRACKIE, a small low threc-ldHPi! stool, with a hole In the middle for lifting it, u-ed in cottages.
- CRACKLINGS, thu refuse of tallow when pre-pared by the chandler or candle maker.
- CRACKNELLS, a kind of crisp sweet biscuit. CRADLE, a stioinr frame of timber, Ac, placed under the bottom of a ship to conduct her steadily in her ways when being launched; a child's cot. moving on rockers; u gold sifting machine; a miner's name tor a suspended scaffold used In shafts.
- RADLE-SCYTUE, a rake or support to ft hcytlie tor receiving the straw as it Is cut. CRAFT, a trade; a name given to suull
- vessels. CRAFTSMAN, a skilled mechanic or artificer.
- CRAIG (Scotch), a rock or cliff.
- CRAIG-FLOOK, a species of flounder.
- CRAIG-HERRING, a Scotch name lor the shad.
- CRAIGSMAN, one who climbs cli/ls ovei-hangiim the sea in Shetland for the pur-pose of procuring bed birds, or their ēggs.
- CRAIL-CAPON, a name in the Lothlans for a haddock dried but not bjiht, named from Crail, a town in Fife.
- CRALLS, CRAWLS, enclosures made with stakes near the shore for confining turtle.
- CRAM. CRAME, a Scotch term tor a markut stall; a pack of goods for sale. CKAUIJOO, a name in soino parts of India
- for cloves.
- CRAMPS, bent irons for holding things to-gether; metal ties or holdfasts tor secur-ing largo stones In a wall.
- CRAM; a fish measure, equal to about '67*i* gallons; as many fresh herrings ns will fill a barrel; an iron support for a pot or kettle over a fire; a name in the shoe trade tor any secret method ot per-
- forming work. RANAGE, the money hire of a crane for load-, in;,' and unloading ships, and warehousing goods
- CHANHKHRIES, the add red fruit of Oxycoccus pulustns, and other species of the same genus imported preserved in spring water from Newfoundland and the United Mates. They are largely used lor tarts and puddings. Cranberries nre cultivated in many parts of North America; they ar.j sown broadcast on wet land, and on drier soils the plants arc drilled in and beat f i uit the third year, yielding on the ave-rage about 150 bushels to the acre, which self at 8s. or Os. the bushel.
- CRANE, a powerful lifting machine, moved by a winch, of great use on wharves and docks, Ac, for lioi.stmg heavy goods, biiinu Iron cranes arc usi-d at private stores and warehouses, and on ships.
- iKANE-iiocsE, the covering or weathershelter for a crane.
- CRANE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of lifting-machines.
- BANE POTATO, a wild root eaten by the Indians of the north-west parts of Amo» rlca.
- CHANG, a name for the blubber or carcase tot the whnle.
- **CRAMOMETER**, an Instrument for measuring the skulls of anlimils,

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CRANK. nn elbow-shaped puce ot in-n; a ii.iutical term fur vesbcls which have not Miiliacnt t.rcudtli of beam, and arc in danger ol upsetting; un angular connec-tion or bend lor a bell w Ire

- (. RANK-PIN, the joining aim of a crank.
- CRAP, a name lor buck-wheat, damn), Ac. CRAPE, a kind of thin gauze made ol raw bilk woven without crossing and stltlcuc-d with, t'um water; mourning crapu is blfickj nnrophaned, crape-lebse, and guuzu are either whlieor colonri-d.
- CHArE AND FEATILEU 1'KLSSEIt, One WIO crimps and curls those articles, and rest11lens crape witli gum water.
- C RAPE-DYER, a tradeMmm who re-dresses and improves black crape.
- CUAI-LEATHKB, CROPS, leather made from thin cow hides, used chiefly lor pumps and light walking-shoes.
- CKAKE, U email sea \esseL CRASH, a heavy low-priced linen fabric; morse Hussiau packing cloth, Bold m bales and pieties.
- CRAT, a Aloehu weight of three grains.
- CKAIK. a largo wicker haruj)er with strong wooden supports.
- CIUVAUJ, CAVALLA, a name In the West indies tor several species ot Caranx. The giccu cut alia, C. *JJart/iolomai, is* very good eating, and much in demand, but this fish Is hOineiliM'S poisonous.
- CRAVAT, a neck tie or kerchief made of various material.
- CRAWL, CRAAL, a flsh-pond or turtle inelosure in the West Indus.
- CRAY, a sin ml Mu vessel.
- CRAYFISH, CRAUFISII, a well-known crustacean, the Astacus HunatUm. CRAYON BOAJ:D, thick drawing paper or
- card board* lor er«i\ on drawings.
- CRAYON MAKER, a manufacturer ol crayons for artists.
- CRAYONS, coloured cylinders of pipe clay, used tor drawing on paper.
- CRAZE MILL, a crushing or grinding mill for tin ore.
- CKAZIA, a money, the eighth' part or a Tuscan paul, und iiibiilvlth-d into 11 vu Jiards; *an* a weight thio twelfth part of a iuscun pound; also a Tusciui meuhure of length of nearly two inches.

C'KKAGUT, a name for herds of cattle.

- OiEAii, a raistd dorey, in Honduras; the liolJuw log out of which the canoe is shaped, is partially decked aud rigged lor sailing.
- CKEAM, the oleaginous portion of milk which rises to the nurfuce.
- CUI.AU CIIEESE, a soft easily digested cheese,
- Cinade on tirely from the grean of millitrate ot potasil. 1 1 U
- CithAM SLICE, a wooden knife for parting cream.
- CREANCE, a book delt In France.
- CREANCIER, CREWILLR, the French term tor creditor; one to whorn money IH due. CREASES, in mining, dlvibions of buddlcd work. AMCUAU,
- GRKASOTR, a product of the distillation of vegetable and ol most ammal substauccs;

- a powerful antiseptic. What is usually sold as creasotu is u falbe product, obtiilucd from coal tar.
- CitEAZE, a uniungnauie for tin, in the wash* uig tub or buddle.
- CAKDIT, a giving iru-t; goods supplied without prepayment; money lent. CiihLL, u Haling or potato buskeL CREEPER, a kind ot MHUII giapneil for drag
- ging ni search ol uny thuig lout m u liar bour or river.
- CliKESE, LREABE. Set CEI&
- CKKMBBIK, a brcakuiat or rcfreslnnent house in French tuwiix.
- CBKMON, the Fienuli iiame for a new shutting piece tor a window. CREMONA, a valuable violin.

CRKNOLUIE, CRINOLIM:, a horsehair and cotton fabric used lor ladke' pttticoats aud bonnets, ifcc

CICEOSOTE. i'e« CEEASOTB.

- CKEQUILLAS, a textile cotton f:\brlcof light nnu low-priced quality, made loi export.
- CKfcdS, the geneiiil nuuie ol u uuuiOer of piunls pOMCHsing puigeiii und aromatic (juuhtics. The guidui cribs, L*puitum sultcum, is u hardy uud esiceineu salad plant.
- CulMSCT, a light shown upon a beacon, watch-tower k CRLUTZER, a Uerniun coin. See KREUXZKR,
- CREVhT, a crucible or melting [<ou
- CREW, a gang or pint}; the complement of (tailors lor *u* bout or bhlp.
- CRKWEL, woi-bted twisted in knots, and sold hir tapebtiy, uud cuiUoiduj woit; now failed JSciliu wool.
- Cnu», a chilli's bed or cot, of iron, cane, or t\ood; the ruck or manger of u btatile; a reel lor winding Mini in Scotland; a smull rait ol timber in Cauiula. A crib or white pme generally contains 10UU cubic
- leet; of red pine, 1000 cubic leeL CRIURAGE-BOAU), a muiking board with holes, on which players suule the game of cribbuge with pegs
- CRiniiiE, a Scotch teim for as much yarn as gots hall rouud tlie red or cno uu wjudiug Jarn.
- CRIUULB, a sieve.
- LRICKLT, u g.une phi} cd with a bat aud ball, and .stumps or wickets.
- CRICKET- RAT-MAKI-.U, a workman who manufactures wowu-n bats lor cricketers. CRIMI'LNG-IRON, tiujii'iNG-riN, an uihtru-
- nieut lor puiclimg or puckering the border ot a lady's cap, or U ih, Jcc **CiiMiLNG** ilACiiiMi, a Juuiuircss's roller or
- uon, which w lieuted lor tmupiug bor-

- ders, CRIMEIL one of the red colours iued by dycri CHIN, the French name for horsehair. CRINGLE, a nautical teim lor u ring or thimble Utied or spliced into tho boltrope ot a saiL
- Cus, CKEJUU, a Malay dagger. [fabric CKISTALE, the name of a white vanted CRBTALUER (French), a gla^s cutter.
- CEOCIIET, a contrivance ut ed by French
- btrvet porters lor throwing the load oil the spine, and causing it to rest on the liuibs; a figured ornamental ucedle-work.

CRANK-AXLE, a driving axle.

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- ting needles and other requisites for crochet work.
- CROCHET LACK, hand-knittod lace, remarkable for cheapness, durability, delicacy, and elegance of design; qualities which have caused It to take the place, to a con-siderable extent, of the Honiton, Valenciennes, and Brussels liiccs. C&ocnirr NEEDLE, a lady's bone or metal
- knitting hook, for working crochet.
- CROCK, an earthen vessel; a name in Scotland for an old ewo past bearing. CROCKER-AVARE, earthenware and pot-
- tery
- CROČUS, a commercial name for a polishing powder made from oxides of iron. Cnopr, an Inclosure n^ar a dwelling-house,
- for pisturage or other purposes; the name for a bleach-house.
- CROVT-TAXD, in Scotland, land which is suc-
- cessively cropned. CROGAX, a bowl or earthen vessel used in Scotland for holding milk.
- CRONY, a name in some parts of Scotland for a potato.
- CROOBACKS, panniers borne by horses, and used in some of the mountainous districts of Scotland, for carrying home corn, peats, sfcc.
- CROOK, a shepherd's book; a b«nt-hoided Instrument; tli- iron chain with its appro-priate hook'', by which the vessels for cooking arc bun? over a fire.
- CROOK, a husbandman's fort with long prongs.
- CROP, a miner's t*rm for the best ore; In the leather tr;u!e, the commercial mtno for an entire hide; a fixed weight in different localities tor sugar, tobacco, and other staples.
- CROP-nocsiTEAD, the usual recognised weight of a crop-hogshead of tobacco is from 1000 to 1300 lbs. nott. CROPPIXO-OUT, in mining, nn exposure of the common or lode to the courfee
- the seam or lode to the surfac.
- CROQUETTES, fried forcemeat balls, mnde of pounded chicken meat and butter, much ūsed in India.
- CRORE, in Hindoo enumeration, 300 lacs of rupees or 10 millions, mrt equivalent to one million pounds sterling. See LAC.
- CROSS-BUNS, sweet splcod cakes sold on Good Friday, m irked with A cross on them. CROSS-COURSE, In mlnln?, a lode or vein which intersect* or crosses another lode at an angle, and generally throws the lodo out of its regular course. out of Its regular course.
- CROSS-CUT, in mining, a lode level, driven at right angles to the direction of the vein.
- CROSS-CUT SAW. See SAW. CROSSED CHEQUE, an ord^r for payment of money on demand, -which behu crossed with the name of a banker, requires to be paid by, or through a bank, instead of being presented at the banker's counter for payment; the object being greater security, and tho more readily tracing Its payment
- CROŠS-PIECE, a wooden rail over a windlass. CROSS-SILL, a block of stono under a railway sleeper.
- CROSS-SOUER, a beam of timber.

- CROSS-SPRINGER, In groined vaulting the rib which extends from one pier to another. CROSS-STAFF, a surveyor's Instrument for
- measuring offsets.
- CRO3S-TIK, a railway sleeper; A connecting band in building. [head of a vessel. CROSS-TREES, pieces or wood at the mast-CROTALO, a musical instrument

- CROTCHES, forked pieces of mahogany or other timber; not straight logs. CROTOS OIL, a powerful purgative obtained from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.
- CKOTTLES, a Scottish name for certain mosses and lichens used in the Highlands mosses and lichens used in the Highlands for dyeing woollen stuffs brown, «fcc; *Parmelio physodes* Is the dark brown crottlc; *JSticla pulmonacea*, the light-brown crottle; *hidtum corattnum*, the white crottlc, used In the preparation of a red, or crimson dye. The taidiod form of other crustaceous lichens may be used In a similar way. *Lecanora parella* is another; *Parmelia omphalodes* is tin^{*} black crottlc; and *P. saxattlis* is one of tho crottlcs most frequently used in dye-Ing varn. Tor lifting. Tor lifting. Ing yarn.
- CROW-RAR, a wrought iron lever for prizing KOW-UERRY, ajiamc given to the fruit of the bilberry, Vacctnium Myrtitus.
- CaowpiR, a general name in Scotland for porridge; in some puts of the noith It Is up;>lieil to a preparation of milk-curds with the whey pressed out, anil an equal proportion of butter, flavoured with s.ilt CROWLE, an old English wind Instrument.
- CROWLE, an old English which first unleft. CROWN, a kind of piper 15 inches by 20; a British current silver coin worth 5s., weighing IS dwt 4*30 grains. Of this silver piece very fow have been corned lately; tho only issue from the mint In the Wat ten years was 40G crowns m 1831. The half-crown is also giving place to the florin, shilling, and smaller bilver coins. On the Continent the crown piece is known under the various names of pata-gon, couronnc, scudo, and 6cu. Th> si 1 vvr crown of Copenhagen possps.for GO schcllinirs
- CROWN-GLASS, sheet glass for pl.izlng pur-poses, made in a circular form called tables; of crown and sheet glass upwards of 15,000 tons aro made annually in Great Britain by about ten companies
- CROWX-LANDS, lands in the United King-dom or the colonies reserved or held by the Crown.
- **CROWS-PIECI:**, a flve-shilling silver coin.
- CROWX-S *W. a circular saw.
- CROWN-WHEEL, tho upper wheel In the works of a watch.
- CROW-QUILLS, featliors ortho crow which aro used lor pens, where very fine writing la required, as in lithography and tracing, Ac.; those of the Hudson's Bay ducks are used for the same purpose.
- ROWS-NEST, A look-out hou e at tho mala top-gallant mast head in arctic vessels, consisting of a cask or other screen or shelter for a man.
- CROT, an enclosure for catching flsh; a mound or quay projecting into a river (or breaking tho 'force of the stream or jj.evcntlng encroachments.

[France.

CROZE, a cooper's tooL

CRUCHOX, a stone bottle or spouted jug iu CRUCIBLE, a small chemical melting-pot mule of various substance's:

- CUL'E, a sheep pen or small fold In Scotland.
- CRUEL-RIBBAND. 1 kind or caddis or lint for bandaging and dressing a wound.
- CRUET-STAND, a metal iramc for holding bottles ot sauces and condiments.
- CRUISE, CRUIZE, .1 short voyage. CBUIVE, CBUVE, formerly a box resembling a hen-coop, placed in 11 dam or dike that that enter It; the term has now a broader application to any thins pluced in a river for stopping fish.
- CnualB-BRUsn, a curved shaped brush with short handle for sweeping crumbs Irom a table cloth.
- CRUMB-CLOTH, a linen or holland carpet-cover lor a living-room. CRUMPET, a slightly-baked soft thin cako requiring to bo toasted at the fire beibro eating.
- CRUMPET AND Mums MAKER, ono who makes and vends aiich cakes.
- CRUPPER, a leather strap from the saddle to the hor»e's tail
- CRUSADO, CRUZADA, a Portuguese gold coin; the old crusado being worth 400 reis. and tho new 480, being worth 2a. 4<1. There arc. however, silver crusadocaof 240, I-O, and 60 rels.
- CRUSE, an Arabian money consisting of 40 duanles and worth about is. Sd. or 2s.; u cup or cruet.
- CRUSET, a goldsmith's crucible.
- CRUSHING, in mining the process of pul-verizing or grinding the ores without water.
- CRUSHING-MILL, a mill of various kinds for crushing ore, malt, or other substance.
- CUUTCHES, wooden supports made to assist lame persons or cripples In walking; kuccs
- or timber. CUWTH, a Welsh musical Instrument with Six strings, played upon with a bow.
- CRYOLITE is mineral only found on the west coast of tirecnInnd, lately Imported as a source of aluminium; which It Is said can be afforded at a price as low as silver. Be-sides this metal and crystals of *oda, a clay Is obtainable which will be valuable to calico printers as a substitute lor a com-pound of alum and sugar of load.
- CUTSTAL, the common name for quartz, or pure crystalline sltax.
- CRTSTALLOORAIMIT, the science which treats of the formation, shape, and peculiarities of crystalline bodies.
- CUARE, a quarry of stones.
- CUARTAL, a dry measure of Arragon =• 0 213 Winchester bushel.
- CUARIMNE, the twelfth part of the cuartcra, a Spanish weight.
- CUARTAS, the most valueless kind of tobacco la Cuba, fit only for filllni? cigars.
- CUARTELLA, a variable dry measure In Spain, ranging from 0 077 to 0-388 bushel. As a liquid measure for wine it Is generally equal to HXW gallon, and for oil oftW gallon; 4 cuartcl'.as make aa azumbre.

The Arragoncsc cuartella as a weight is 0-0161b.

- CUARTERA, a Spanish corn measure; 2} cunrtcras make one enrga; 100 cusitor. H of Barcelona = 24j Imperial quarters. CUARTERON., an oil measure of Madrid
- «* 0-033 gallon.
- «° 0-000 gallon. CUARTO, a Spanish weight =• 0*0158 lb.; also a liquid and dry measure of Spain of very variable dimensions; the mlniunain as a dry measure being 0-113 buslici, thu maximum, 2*52 bushels; as a liquid mea-sure the minimum is 0-085 gallon for wine, and 0*272 gallon for oil, the maximum 0*778 gallon. CUB the young of a wild animal as of a host
- CUB, the young of a wild animal, as of a beat or á seal
- CCHV, a liquid measure of Abyssinia, contaming G2 cubic inches, and rather moro than two (tints.
- CUBA SABICA, a building wood, flee SABICI¹* CUBEBS, the (ruit of the *Cubebu affteiudis* and *catuna*, which Is used medicinally as 11 diuretic, and in diseases 01 the gcnit.il
- organs. CUBE-YARD, a solid British measure of 27 cubic feet
- CUBICA, a kind of shalloon or bombazcL CUBIC-FOOT, a solid English incsisurc. Tho cubic foot of water is th'' quantity that a vessel a loot squurc and a fuot deep will hold.
- CUBIC NITRE, another name for nitrate of soda, or American saltpetre.
- CUBIT, a measure of length in England equal (UBIT, a measure of length in Engrand equin to 18 inches; a cubit was originally the distance from the elbow to tho extremity of the middle finger, which is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. The Egyptian cubit is 22| inches; the Turkish 20}Inches; the Rurmcse 10inches. Tho common cubit of Persia is 25 Inches; tin- royal Persian cubit 371 inches. tin- royal Persian cubit 37J inches.
- CUBSIIA, an Indian drug.
- CUCCIIIARO, a ury measure of Turin » 0 0034 bushcL
- CUCHA, a welpht In M1w.1t of nbout C ounces. ('UCITKICE, an Italian sempstress.
- (UCTIFICE, an Italian sempstress.
 CL'CUMBKK, a well-known and extensively cultivated genus {Cucumu}, ch Icily reared for culinary purposes. C. colocynlhis produces the colocyntli of the druggists' Shops; Cucwnis sativus is the edible cucumber; large quantities of cucumbers aru pickled for exportation.
 CrcuMUKR-sKKD-oiL. u bLind oil obtained in the East from this seeds of nliuts or the set of the se
- the East from this seeds of plauts or the cucumber family, which is used as a lamp oil, and for cooking.
- CUCURBIT, a chemical vessel of gla««, for distillations and rectification.
- CUCUTO, ajpetty Spanish coin of four mara-vcdls. See MkRWRoo.
- CI:DA, a liquid measure of Arabia, equal to 2 I:H1 Ions
- CUDBEAR, ft red powder sometimes called perils, obtained from tin-*L canora tirta-rea and* other lichens by steeping In am. momacal liquor, and whicii yields a rich purplo colour, employed III dyeing yarn. See **ARCIIIL**.
- CUDDOCH, a yearling cow or youiiir heifer in Scotland.

- CUP
- CUDDY, properly a cabin in the iver part of a boat, but frequently applied to nn ulU*r cabin built under the poo> or a ship; n liquid measure on the Arabian coast of 2 gallons, also culled a gudda.
- CUDGEL, a heavy stick. CUDREME, CHUDBEUE, In Scotland a stone
- weight CUE, a straight rod or stick used hy billiard players; the last or catch word ot a speech, by which one actor knows he has to follow another in action or discourse.
- CUEILLETTE, the French name fora mixed or general cargo in a ship.
- CUERDA, a Spanish long measure or uncer-tain dimensions, in some places represent-ed to be 7^{*65} yards, in others as much as 39} yards.
- CUGKATELLA, on oil measure of Home, 217 gallons.
- COINAGE, the making up of tin Into pigs, Jfcc. for carringe.
- Cunt, in French, leather or hide.
- CUIRASS, a piece of soldiers' armour, a metal breast-plate which extends also to the back.
- CUIRASSIER, a soldier armed with a metal breast-plate. CuiRASs-MAKf-R, a manufacturer of soldiers'
- breast-pinlcs.
- CUIB DB LAISE, double milled cloth In France.
- Culler Cu
- CULAKA, CUTAKA, Eastern names for the seeds of the Strychnos nux vomica. See Nux VOMICA.
- CULBLANK, a name for a variety of wild sheep lound in California.
- CULILABAX-BARK, nn iiioiiiatlchnrk obtained in flat pieces from the *Citmamomvm Cultlaban*, sometimes called Clove baik. CULINARY UTENSILS, vessel* used for cooking, or belonging to the kitchen.
- CuLLEN^R, a sieve or large strainer.
- CULLER^{^*} sampler; a selector ol wood, staves, deals, dec. in Canada.
- CULLET, a ti clinical nnmo for broken crown or flint gin-*, with which the cru-cibles arc reph nidicd, lor the purpose of being re-mi'ircd; rhe pad en a saddle.
- CULLING, picking out or selecting the best quality. CUXINOEY, a smnll weight in the southern
- division of the Caruatic in India, equal to 811 grains troy.
- CULLIS, a brown gravy; broth or Jelly strained from boiled Uicat.
- CULLISHICAY, ft grain measure of the Malabar coast, the thiid part of the mudl or moray which is about 1} bushel.
- CULLOCK, a species of shell-fish In Scotland.
- CULLS, refuse thnhor In Canada which brings an inferior price.
- CULM, a valuable species '>f WcNh stone-coal or anthracite, containing 92} per cent, ofcarbon.
- CULSEY, a measure of capacity In the East, about 1tf gallons. CULTCU, CLTCH, the spawn of oysters.

- CULTKR. See COULTER.
- CULTIVATOR, a husbandman orngriculturist; an instrument tor tilling laud.
- CULVKR-IIOUSE, a dove-cote.
- CULVERTS, an arched passage or snbslantial brick-work drain carried beneath a road,
- cult, an Indian land measure, the 100th part of the cawny, which is about un English acre, though in some parts 1J acre
- CUMBL, a superior kind of cloth, made from the wool of the alpaca in Peru and Bolivia. CUMBLIES, a kind of nativu-mado woollen rug or blanket in India.
- CUMBOO, an Indian name for the grain oi the spiked millet, *Penicillaria spicuta>* or
- J/olcus picatus CUMMER-BUND, a sash or wai<*t-bnnd formed of folds ot white muslin always worn by the superior class of natives in India, ami by the lower classes in towns on holiday occasions. Sometimes they arc embroidered and trimmed with luce and pearls, <tec.
- CUMMIN, the *Cuminum Ci/minum** a plant grown for its aromatic heeds and lor the 3 cllow essential oil they yield. The fruit Is mildly stimulant and carminative, and is used in the preparation of plasters In veterinary practice, and in liqueurs. The punuent seed* ot *Snjella saUca*, known as black cummin, aie used as a condiment Instead of pepper, and pounded as a stimulatory
- CUMMING, a vessel for holding wort.
- CUNIDAIOO, CUXDOOLOO, an Indian nnme for the pigeon pen, in 31asuUpalam; also lor red grain in Myllore.
- CUNDATOOKS, cloths made in Canara for wealing by both sexes.
- CUNDY, a name among the Singhalese for the hair turned up in a knot behind by both sexes; the men wearing one or **two** tortoiseshell combs above their cundiefi, CUKKER, a name lor the sea poich.
- CUOIAIO, a leather-dresser in the Italian States.
- Cuoio (Italian), leather, skin, or parchment $[t_t nals. CUP. a small hollow vessil of various ina-$ [t_t nals.
- CLT-BOARD, a fiamed Inclosuro or puce *ot* iurnituie, in a room, usually with shelves
- to place articles on. CUPEL, a shallow vessel made of bone-earth
- tor purifying metals by exposing tiitm to a strong heat ami oxidation.
- CLPI:LLAIION, a mode of analysing metals by lusing them in a cupel, und oxidizing thorn with Ic.nl.

CUPELO, a sniiill lurnacc.

- CUPPA, an Imilau naiuu for mat bags sold by the hundred.
- CUPPER, a surgeon, one who uses cupping instruments to let blood.
- CUPPING-GLASS, a sum 11 glass ve«sel with a wide mouth, into tlic neck or which a brass syringe is screwed for the purpose o(exhausting the nir. It is used tor drawing blood, or milk from the brenvts; to provi ut the aliH.rptiou of Mmkeaiut other poisons tom wowill- : M il'iignyiotherpurposes. •

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- CUPPRA, the Hindustani name lor pieces of cloth.
- CUPULE. The cup of the acorn of the *Quercus sEyilops* enters largely into commerce as u tunuing substance, under the name of valoniu: tho imports are from Greece and
- Turkey. CuiUffOA, a sweet cordial or liqueur
- CURANDAIO, the Italian name (or a liloachor.
- CURATOR, a guardian; in (iermany a trustee, or assignee; in Knyliml the term ia usually applied to a pei&un in charge of a inih»eîim.
- CURB, the mouth-piece of a bridle; the outer edge of a loot p ivement or wall
- CL'RUA, a species of tub, basket, or curthen pot, u«ed hy the negroes, on the west roast of Africa, as a measure of capacity in the sale of palm oil, um in, pulse, &c, and which varies according to thiclocality. Thecuiba of Ajuda, contains 18 gallons, and ol Onim only 7J gallons. CURII-CHAIN, a small chain parsing from the
- bridle under the hend of a horse; a Kind
- of gold wutch-guard. CuJtB-ituoF, a loot'' with, a double slope on eucli side.
- CURBS, Cornish granite or other stone, pre-pared for paving, Hat or edged, usually 12 inches by 6 inches; the flag stones at the outer edge or roadside of a pavement, are those usually called curbs or kerbs.
- CCUD, the common name for the caseinc of milk, a solid substance separated from milk by acids, which resembles albumen in several of its properties. It is the basis of cheese, coutaius nitrogen, and Is highly nutritious
- CURD-CUTTER, a machine with revolving knives on a spindle or axis, for cutting the curd, and separating tile whey from the curd in cheese-making.
- CUKDEE, an Indian name for haflower seed. CURD-MILL, a cheese pi ess, for lorciug the whey front the curd.
- CJRDOWER, a tailor or sempstress who goes from hoiiie to house in Scotland to mend «ld clothes. cued.
- CURDS AND WHET, conciliated milk swect-
- CURING, the process of slightly suiting meat, Ac.; al«o the operation ot ficulny sugar from Its mol.isses.
- CURING-DOUSE, the building on a sugar estate, where the hotheads oi newly potted su-ar nru placed to bottle, and drain off' tho molasses prior to shipment. CURLED HAIR MANUFACTURER, a trader in horse hair, who bakes and prepares the rough mutt-rial for use by others
- rough mutt-rial for use by others
- CURLING, an amusement in Scotland on tho or strike, which has been well laid before,
- or to strike off that of his antagonist Cuni KQ-moNS. iron tongs for twisting the hair, requiring first to be heated in the lire
- CURLING-STONES, large stones of a hemi-spherical form, of from 40 to 701bs weight, with iron or wooden handles at the top, used tor playlug ou the ice.

- CURLY-UAPLE, a variety of the AcersaccJtannvm, a North American nmpJc.
- CURIIAGH. in Ireland a swamp or marsh; an ancient Celtic boat, still in use tor fishing on the north-west coast ol Ireland.
- URJUNT-JEI.LT, a preserve made by boiling down black or red currants with sugar.
- CURRANTS, a small seedless variety of the irnipe, largely consumed lor confectionery and culinary purposes.
- URRENCY, paper money and coin, estab-lished as, and passing for, the circulating medium of a country. In the liiitish North American provinces and West In-dian colonies, and in some parts of Germany, the term currency is applied to the moneys of account only. In the Canadian moneys of account only. In the Canadian currency, £1 bteihm: is equal to £1:4:4 currency. The follow in:; is a statement of the ordinary cuntncles of the chk-f countries:—France, llclcium, and Swit-zerland, 1 nines oi 100 centimes; Prussia, thalers of 30 silver groschen, 1 groschen equal to 12 pfenning; .\ustiio, florins or CO kreutzers: Hamburg, marks-current of Idshillinus; Kussln.rouble.sol 100kopecks; East India Co.'s territories, rupees of 16 annas; United Stated, dollar* of 100cents; (;reat Britain, sovereigns of 20 shillings.
- (;reat Britain, sovereigns of 20 shillings.
- UKRICLE, an open two-wheeled chaise, drawn by a pair of horses.
- CuiMtiKK, one who dresses skins, and prepares leathers after they arc tanned.
- CURI:IERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, w lio«c hall is in Cur-riers'-court, London Wall.
- CUKUY, a seasoned dish, flavoured with curry-powder, and of which boiled rice it
- a necessary accompaniment. CUUUY-COMB, an iron scraper for rubbing down and cleaning tiic coats ol linrses.
- CURRYING, the art of piep.iring leather and fekius for shoes aud other manufacturing purposes.
- CURRY POWDER, a seosonlnjr or condiment, originally prepared in the East l£dic», and compounded of various puuge'.t and aromatic ingredient*, colouied yellow by turmeric root.
- CURRY NTUFF, a name for the various con-diments used to form curries, many of which are transported from place to pace in the East, foi filling extensive articles* of commerce. Thu principal Ingredients used by the lower classes for their rice Is red pepper, sale, litro jureix and the driett skm of the gorka. The components of a more epaborate curry staff in Ceylon, are a piece of green ginger, two cloves of garlic, a few coriander and cummin seeds, six small onions, one dry chilli or capsicum, six or client corns of pepper, a small pleco ot turmeric, half a dfs<*cit spoon of buiter, half a coco-nut, and half a lime.
- CURTAIN, the hunging lor a window, a cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, made ot various material, muslin, merino, damabk. Acc.
- CURTAIN-BAND, a metal rest or support for a curtain.
- CriiTAiN-MANUFACTURER, a maker of curtains and hangings

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- Cu **RIN-FAFEIB** peculiar kind or paper-hanging* made in the Western States of America, about 35 Inches wide. An ornament within a panel is piluted, extending to the length of about 1} yard, and those are cut off and used as substitutes for roller blinds by a large cl.iso of people.
- CURTAIN-RINGS, nnsrs to which curtains arc hung by hooks sewn to the material.
- CURTAIN-ROD, a support on which the rings of cut thms travel of.
- CunvAiLA CUM, an Indian name for gum arable.
- CURVE, a gradual bend in a railway or canal.
- Cusco BARK, n variety ol Peruvian hark, with A white epidermis, and oran[^]e-rcd cortical layers, yielding an alkaloid vailed Aricina.
- Cuscus HOOT, sometimes wiitten ku»kus, a commercial name for the fragrant rhizoma obtained Irom a pra>>% the Andre* pogon Muncatits, which, when wetted, cmlis a strong, penetrating agreeable odour, and Is iwM for making mats, fans, «fcc Cuscus rout is occasionally import-ed into London. The leaves, like those oF the lemon grass, yield nn aromatic itlitnulant essential oil, known as vitever.
- Cusii. one of the Indian nam?s for the Sorghum vulgare, a species of millet. CUSHION, the padded side of a billiard table;
- a pillow or air case for the scat ot a chair,
- soft, carriage, &c Cusic. a name fur the torsk (Brosmus vufgaris), a fish which Is sometimes salted and dried.
- CubXEK, an Indian drug. CUSP ARIA HARK, a name for the Angostura hark, obtained from Galipea Cusparia, a tree of South America, which is powerfully aromatic ami stimulant, and is esteemed for It-* usclul medicinal properties.
- CUSTARD, a sweetened cream made of milk, cj,'?fl, and spice.
- CusrARD APPLE, the yellowish succulent fruit of the Anona reticulata, a native of the West Indies and South America, which Is of the consistence of custard, and much esteemed by some persons. CusrARD POWDLR, a dry materl.il for mak-
- ing custards, used instead ot eggs.
- CUSTODE, a cliict civil public ofHccr in the West Indies, having the custody of writs, warrants, and other county and parochial legal affairs.
- CUSTODIKR, one who has any thing In trust in order to its stfe keeping.
- CUSTOM, a tax or revenue duty levied on goods exported or Imparted; the patronage or support accorded to a tradesman.
- CUSTOMER, the supporter of u tradesman, <fcc; one who deals with him and purchases Ins goods.
- CUSTOM IIOU.SE, the place appointed by the (Jovormnent at each port, tor the receipt of all duties levied under existing tariffs.
- CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT, one who attends for firms and individuals, to the business of passing and clearing goods at the custom house and docks.
- CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRT, a statement made and fees and expenses paid in clearing out a suip.

- CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER, a legally appointed officer of the Customs, to examine and assess goods for duty, «fec CUSTOS, a name in the West Indies for the
- chief civil olHccr of a county. See Cus-TODE
- CUT, a Scotch term for n quantity of yarn.
- CUTCH, KUTIL See CATECHU.
- CUTCIZA, KUCHA, a word applied to temporary erections or inferior buildings in India; a weak kind of lima made lit tin* East by burning kuuker, a species of flinty chalk.
- CTCHALL, a kind of Indian snare for fish, made of the stalks of a plant.
- CuTCHA MAUXD. See BOMBAY MAUND.
- CUTCHA SEER, a weight in Mysore, 0-59 ID.
- CUTCHERRY, an Indian court of justice.
- CUT GLASS, glass with sharp edges, which has been shaped by cutting instead of being simply moulded.
- CL'TIE-STOSE, a stone used in the amusement of curling.
- CUTLAH, a large Indian river fish, of a dark colour; a species of bream.
- UTLASS, a bioad curving sword used chietly by seamen.
- CUTLER, a dealer in knives and forks; one who makes swords.
- CUTLERS¹ COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hail Id In Cloaklane.
- CUTLERS'-SPRIKG-MAKER, ti workman who prepares the springs for folding-knives.
- CUTLERY, a general name for all cdged-tools. The British cutiery trade chiefly centres In Sheffield.
- CUTLERY-MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker of knives and edged tools. [the leg.
- CUTLET, a fleshy slice of meat usually from CUTLIXGS, a nauic lor grouts, bruised oat
- seeds freed of the pericarp, used for gruel, porridge, &c
- CUT-MEATS, an American terra for certain cured meats, hams, shoulders, cc.
- CUT-NAIL-MAXLTACTURER, a maker Of CUt nails from sheets of iron.
- CUT-NAILS, nails made by machinery, in-stead of wrought by hand from rods., CUTRA, a weight Lx Persia tor Indigo, of about ISO lbs.
- CUTTCE, 11 box to hold weavers¹ quills.
- CUTTKMCNDOO, Ct'LLEMUKDOO, U hydl'Ocarbon, differing somewhat in Its physical qualities from the true elastic gums of commerce, but possessing useful proper-ties. It is obtained in the Peninsula of India, from several species of Euphorbia (E. antiquorum, TirueaUi, and neun/oha.) CUTTER, a small boat, a swilt-sailing vessel
- with one mast; a tailor's assistant; a piercing Instrument used In boring for water.
- UTTER, RKVKKUE, a sloop belonging to tho Customs, employed on the coast to prevent smuggling.
- CUTTERS, a description of brick, also called firsts or marie-stocks, 8} inches long, by 4} broad, and 2\$ thick, cuiefly used for the arches of windows, doorways, quoins, «cc.
- CUTTLE, CUTTY, a Scottish term tor short; heuco it U frequently applied as au adjective, as cutty-pipe, catty-stool, Ac.

- CUTTIES, an Indian name for blooms of iron.
- CUTTE-STOOL, # IOW StOOI OF SCH. CUTTIE-9TOUP(a pewter vessel holding tlio olirhrh nnrt of a Seotiill choniu or Kn-jllsh-F 81-2476-51- FINTA-8-568 (8-20-06-20-06-56-20-06-
- CUTTIXG-PLAXE, n carpenters smoothing | CYAMTE, n massive and crystallized mlnetool.
- CUTTLE-BONE, a name given to the calcare-ous plate which strengthens the buck of the cuttle fish (Sepiaojfkinalis). It was for. merly much prized in medicine as an absor-bent; it is now almost solely employed lor polishing of paint, vurnlsh, wood, or the softer metnls, and for making pounce and tooth powder. Large supplies are received at Itombay from the Persian cult^{*}.
- CUTTORAH, a metal cup used In India.
- CUTTRA, a weight in use at Bassora equal to 13(*i lbs.
- CLTTY-PIPE, a short tobacco pipe.
- CCTIWAL, the chlct police officer in an Indian city; nlso a silporintendaut of the markets. CUTWATER, the knee of tho head of a hillp; the lore-most part of tho prow which pro-jects forward off the bows. CUVES. See KEAVKS.

- CUYUPA, an Indian name for the large tubers of a species of LcguminossB, discovered in the Upper Essequibo by Sir .Robert Schora-
- burgk. CWT., the commercial abbreviation for cenweight is nearly equal to the English, 112 lbs; the Vienna cwt. Is one tenth heavier, or about 123} 11/'. A cwt. of pota-toes Is 120 lbs. For the centner aud

- hundred-weight of the Continent, see QUINTAL.
- Cr.WIDE POWDER, a snlt of potns«lutn, much used In clcctro-j>latln^; a'bnlli.iiic __whim_tnafolps*_nnwrii-v_tlio._QViini,jp._(if.
- liil: a silicate of alumina, with a trace of oxide of iron.
- CYAXOMETER, an Instrument for determining the deepness of tho tint of tho atmosphere.
- CYAXOTYPE, a process of taking solar por-traits in I'russian blue, by a wash of cyanogen on the prepared paper, whence the name.
- Cl'ATnus, an ancient Greek and Roman liquid and dry mi-asuro ot 0.0118 gallon. CYDER, CIDEII, a beverage made Iroui apples.
- CYGNET, a young swan. CYLINDER, a long round case or body; a hollow vessel for steam.
- CYLINDER-BOX, CYLINDER-PLATE,' parts of a steam cylinder.
- CYLINDRICAL-CEILIXO, a vaulted celling
- CTMRALS, musical clappers, concavo brass plates used in mill tarj* bands lor produ-
- CYPHER, a mode of secret writing CYPHER, a mode of secret writing CYPHOX, SYPHOX, the name of the largest canc-julcc receiver in the boiling house of a sugar plantation, cap.iblc of holding from 300 to 500 gallons.
- CYPRESS-TREE, the *Cupressus* of botanists, a very durable and valuable wood; t'io tree grows to a great size.
- CYPRUS, a thin stuff; a kind of wine.

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- T_{-1y} the abbreviation for pence, from the T_{-1y} ? Latin word denarius", a penny; as a 'Roman numeral 1) represents NM, and with a diuli over It, 5000.
- D-TRAI*, or VALVE, a trap shaped like a D. DAB, a moist lump, as of butter, «fcc: a small fl.it llsh about eight or niiio inches in length; the *l'leuronectes Umanda*. DAHOU, a small weight of Masullpatam on the coast of Coromandel, equal to *l'J*l

- DABS. refuse foots or susrar.
- DACE, a river fish, the *Cyprinus leuci&cus*. DAKZAJEE, a Persian silver coin worth
- about 3s.
- DACTYLUS, a Greek measure of length, the sixteenth part of an English foot.
- DAFFER, DAPPER, provincial names for small crockery ware. DAGA (Spanish), the stove of a briok-klln.

- DAGGER, a short dirk or poulard. DAGIXG, the Malay name for meat or flesh.
- DAGUERREOTYPE, a process of taking sun pictures on plates of iodized silvered copper, highly polished. DVGUERREOTYPIST, an artist who takes
- pictures by the daquemotypo process. DAHAB, a money of account of Abyssinia,
- worth about 20.

- D MILIA, a large showy and much esteemed garden flower, ot which there are numberless varieties.
- DAIKCUEES, metal boilers, used in Hindustan.
- DAIKER, from the old Swedish deker, a term applied to twelve hides; tho long hundred or 120, or six score, is still used in the sale

- or 120, or six score, is still used in the sale of oybters and many other articles. DAIN, tho Hurman league equal to two miles and two furlongs. DAINTY, a delicacy; in Scotland the term fa applied to any tiling large or flue. DAIRY, part of a fann-buildmg devoted to the making of butter and cheese. In towns the word dairy Is applied to milk-bource, and places where milch cows are hou-cs. and places where milch cows are kept.
- DAIRY-FAIEM; a firm chiefly devoted to meadow and pasture.
- DAIUY-MAID, a tym.ilo domestic employed about the busilies*> of a dairy, and hi making various kinds of lood from milk.
- DAIRYMEN, DAIRT-KEUPKKS, persons who keep milch cows lor the supply of milk, or who attend to the s.ilc of dairy produce.*
- AK, DAUK, a post or post-oflice; a relay :f horses or bean rs.

- DALBY'S CARMINATIVE, n popular nostrum given as an opiate or soothing draught to young children.
- DALI, DAM, a large and majestic troc prow-ing In Dcmcrara, the Virola sebi/era; the wood is light, and «plit» freely, and is used tor stives and huidlings or caster. From the seeds candles equal to wax arc made.
- DALIM, DARIMRA, vernacular names In India for the pomcgrnn.itc, large quantities or which arc imported into the north of India from (Jubul and Cashmere. The rind on account of-its great astrlngency is used In medicine, in tanning, and iu dyeing yellow. T a good vermifuge. The roots arc considered
- DALL, a largt* cake made of sawdust, mixed with the dung or cows, used hy some of the lower classes in Scotland for fuel.
- DALLER, a money o(account in Swiden, of two Kinds, the silver niwl the copper; three of the latter helm; equal to OIB of the former. See DOLLAR.
- DALMES, a name in Scotland for damask cloth.
- DAM, a wall or mole built across a river, to confine or elevate the water for irrigation purposes, or lorimpelliug mill-wheels, tfcc; the mother, us applied to beusts or inferior animals.
- DAM, DAUM, an Tndhn copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee, and thereforo worth rather more than a halfpenny.
- DAMAGE, in law mischief done by collision, fcc:; any Injury inflicted or sustained.
- DAMAGED Goons, articles of merchandise or produce wlncli have been injured in transit. The Customs make an abatement of the duties on sea-damaged goods.
- DAMAGES, the amount awarded to a plaintiff by a jury for libel, seduction, false imprisonment, or other injury or grievance.
- DAMAR-RATU, the Mnhiy name tor rosin.
- DAMASCUS-STEEL, U very choice steel made dlrcctly from the ore, principally a red oxide "of iron, used chiefly for swordblådcs.
- DAMASK: washing damask h a flnc-twilled linen fabric much used for table cloths, chiefly made at Dunferinlme and in Ireland. Ilrown damask is the same article unbleached. SilkiUniasblsatwilllcd variegated fabric made in the same manner as linen damask with raised flowers, birds and other ornaments worked into its texture; it was lormerly used for drcsot;*, hut is now chietly employed for furniture and tiithnlstpry. "Worsted damask is also used for the same purposes.
- DAMASOIX, a name Jor -ilk damask con-tHinm:,' gold or il'rer flowers in the fabric
- DAMMKII, a valuable resin of two kinds, obtained in India, the white from the Valeria *Jndtca* and *Sfiorea robusta*, and the black. from *Canarium commune*: a name sometimes given in Sr< tland to a HUMT.
- DAMMOĽK, a coursu cotiuii cluih which parses current ut a fixed value in Xubia.
- DAMP, a mining name for noxious and explosive gases, the choke-damp being carbonic acid, and the lire-damp car-burctted hydrogen.

- DAMPER, an iron eliding plate or valve for shutting off fire in a chimney, or lessening the draught in the flue of a furnace; the Australian name for a baked cake of flour and water; parts of the pianoforte covered
- with leather acted on by a pedal. DAMSON, a small useful black plum, a variety of the *Prunus donmtica*.
- DAMSON-CHEESE, a conserve of dried dam*ons pressed into a cake.
- DAS, a kind of small truck or slcdgo used in coal mines; a name for the grain lor vciuhiiU' silver, <ca. In Calcutta. ANCING-MASTER, one who gives instruction
- ni the sitops and figures of dances.
- DANCING-ROOM, a public room licensed for music and dancing; a bull-rooin In u public or private building.
- DANDIES (acorruption of D.umdce. Hindustani), un Indian name for the boatmen of the Ganges.
- DANDY-UUUSII, a hard whale-bone bristle brush.
- **DANDY-BIGGED-CUTTER**, a peculiarly ringed sloop.
- DANDY-ROLLKK, a woven wire sieve for a paper-mill
- DÂNÎM,.Q petty money of Bussorah, In Persia, the twelfth part of a mamoodie, and worth, about a halfpenny.
- DANNEMORA-IUON. See OREORUND IRON.
- DAKAR, the Malay name for blood.
- DARE. another name tor the dace fish.
- DAHGER, a day labourer In Scotland.
- DARNING-NEEDLE, a lung needle lor mending holes or runts.
- DAHSENA (Spanish), a place In -a harbour for laying up nud repairing ships. DASH, a fiour^h m writing; a hold effort; in
- Scotland a cant term for a hat or cap; on the West coast of Africa, a present made by tr.ulers to headmen or native chiefs.
- DATE, that pait 01 a u nting or letter \\ hich expresses the d.iv of the month and year in which it was written.
- ATES, the fruit of the date palm (Phoenix dactyhfera. Linn.), largely used as food iii Africa and the East. They enter into commerce as a succade or dried. Wine, spirit, and sugar arc made from the dato by the Arabs. The hard stones are even ground up as rood for their camels, and of the leaver they make baskets and bags.
- DATUM-LINE, a given level or baso from which to calculate elevations, Ac. In the construction of A plan, as of a railway or canal, the surface points aro reckoned or measured from the datum level.
- DAUB, a smear, or rou^h covering of paint or plaster.
- DAU.CUS, a name for Cretan birds' nests imported Into Spain.
- DAUGH, in Scotland a division of land, cap-able of producing 48 bolls of grain; bonietimes written Dawache.
- HIM, an Imaginary Indian money, the fortieth part of a rupee, which is 2s.
- DAUNDEE (Hindustani), a waterman. DAVENPORT, a piece of furniture in which to keep music books, &c
- DAVIT, a projecting wooden crane at the bow of a tmii) for hoisting the flukes of tho anchor to the guiiwales; davits ore also

pieces of' timber or iron protruding over a ship's side or stern, having sheaves or blocks to hoist a boat up to.

- DAW, a cake ot coal dross and dried cow's dung, used as fuel in Scotland.
- DAWAMESK, a confection of the inspissated juice of hemp and oromaties used by the Arabs

DAWK, quick Indian travelling by runners,

or express. DAT, the iniervnl between two midnights; but In ordinary acceptation the time or sunlight and period of labour. The period of a day's hibour varies in different trades and countries; In the British factories by law it must not exceed ten hours. In navigation, IP. demurrage clauses the work

"day" means working or running days, and does not comprehend Sundays or holidays.

- DAY-BOOK, a tradesman's Journal of sales and business transactions. F^{(^}y. and business transactions.
- DAY-LABOHFR, one hired or working by the DAYLIGHT-REFLECTOIL, a shade or screen with a polished metal suriacc, placed at or over a window to throw more light into a room.
- DAY'S JOCH&ET, an eastern mode of com-puting the distance that can be accom-plished in the 24 hours, or .: i such portion of the day as can be lairly given to travel. The Day's Journey of a traveller on toot may be estimated at from 20 to 24 English miles by the road or about 18 geographical miles by the direct distance, and Western Persia, though the Tatar couriers ride fast, yet travellers only walk their horses, and theli d.iy's journej s may be taken at about 20 to U0 English milag by the word out as 18 to 23 gogress miles by the road, or as 18 to 23 geogra-phical miles in direct distaucc. In caravan journeys across the deserts, the day's journey (with camels) is about 16 day's journey (with camels) is about 16 geographical miles per day, fa direct dis-tance for shoit intervals, but on an ex-tended line, only 15 to 15}; tl'.cir hourly rate by tho road being about 2t English miles or 21 geographical miles. With mule* the day's journey Is 17 or 18 miles. The mean rate of the dully marches ot armies is equal to about 11 Iliitis.h or 12 geographical miles by the road: or, if 12 geographical miles by the road; or, if reduced to direct distance, nhout luj geo-graphical miles on a line ol 8 or 10 marches but a single march or even 2 or 3 taken together will be equal to about 11 geo-graphical miles per day. DAYS OF GRACE, the period allowed by law orcifrtom, beyond the fixed day of pay-ment to meet an accentance or note. In
- ment, to meet an acceptance or note. In England the days of grace extend to three days.
- DAY-TICKET, a railway o; steam boat pass
- available for return on the same day. DE, another name for the Dutch vinger-hocd, a liquid measure used In Holland and the Netherlands. It Is the 100th part of the litron or kan, and contains 0-0176 imperial pint
- DEACON, a church officer in Scotland: a clergyman of the EstaDliched Church,

who has not yet taken priest's order", the master of a bootch incorporated company

- DEAP-EYES, oblate solid blocks of wood, wit!: a groove and three holes bored through them, fixed to the channels of a ship, tor reeving the lanyards of the shrouds through.
- DEAD-LEVEL, U surveyor's term for a flat country, offering no obstructions to roadmaking
- DEAD-LIGIITO, strong sliuttera cr portn for the stern lights or cabin windows of a ship In boisterous weather.
- EAD-RECKONINO, a nautical computation ot a ship's position, by the di^tsince run according to the log hue in a gi\cn time. DEAD WEIGHT, heavy merchandise forming
- part of a ship's cargo; a name given to an advance made by the Hank of England to Government on account of the halt pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy. At the end of the French war In 1815, this sum amounted to nearly five millions per annum; but Go-vcrnnient wishing to relieve the revenue of this heavy yearly burden, and to spread it more equally over the forty-five years, which it was calculated the average duration of the lives of the claimants would be, proposed to exchan; 'c it for annuities, continuing that period, of £2,800.000 per annum. The bank, sifter a time, advanced to Government £i:i.(vsy,4JU, for which they received an annuity or £585,740 lor forty-four years, ending Oet. 10,1807. DEAD WOOL, wool taken from the skin of the carcase Instead ol being shoru from the line animal
- the live animal.
- DEAL, a plank of fir or pine timber, for car-penters' use, above seven inches wide; differing trom a b.-ttcn, which must nor. exceed seven inches; a ''whole deal is usually H inch thick, a silt deal half that thickness.
- DICALDKR, DAALDER, another name for the llanibuigh th:iler, vtorrh about 25. 7d.

DEALER, a trader in goods of any kind, the specialty indicated by the prefix, as tea-dealer, whol>sule-<tealer, retail-dealer, <bc. DhiAiLER (French), to uippick.

- DEBAILQUEMLNT (French), to unpited. DEBAKQUEU (French), to unhide.
- DEBASE, to lessen in value by adulteration or intérior admixtures.
- DLUIINTURE, originally a writ or note drawn upon government; hut the term has now gut to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned; a Custom-houm certificate.
- DEBIT, to charge In an account; a FUm duu tor goods sold on credit. In 1'ieuch it Implies a SAIC or market. DEIIITANT (French), n retailer.
- DKBIT-SIDK, in book-keeping, the left-hand page ot tho ledger.
- DI.BOUCUE' (French), a market or mart.
- DLHRIS, n word adopted from thi French,
- signifying rubbish, waste, or refuse. EBT, that which one person owes to another lor goods, or money had, Ac, DEBT,
- DEBTOR, oue indebted for money or wore&

[122]

A, a term derived Ir^m [he nrcek, nitytn^{\wedge} ten, and ustrd as a prefix In the FrencB decimal sj.-inensurpj!, to express ••aura ten the ten tim ant oi iho unit which irtws it, as decagramme, de*cainetre, Ac.

itiws it, as decagramme, de*canetre, AC. \DK, a measure of time now applied to t represented l>y a cumilitrf ol pure wai rue : it fikilojjniiin a :;imines, ⇒ ioi> (l(*cipr -• IOMcentigraiuuh j Lias. In Holland ft bewrathe uameof and in Vfiictimi Lonibarty yros, or nd in Vfiictimi LonibarJy yros or TOSSO. scalitran, a French measure of capacity,

of ten litres or 2.201 imperial callous, the tenth part of the heel Ir la tlie new

of measures is adopted, they give acn-

e kingd

- French bushel for grain, and vuito tor liquids. As a dry incn-inro it Is rather more than tlic En, . viz: rio peck;^{,ur}Jn Holland system ;re of Iciutli, the old the name or Kchopel (boissean) to althi- It
- Lite failing of felicity of the train litre desc Dice . itn RUM Indian pnm I i stype in* tiiq_0,506ttia of •r r esTM 10-93638!

DECANT, to pouroff gently.

- DECANTER, a clear glass bottle for holting
- win rtlKi for i te. an jiiirifliiL meaaiiro ot'' igtb, nearly four yards.
- ItE fFR'HCltl, ••ianorfiiiperflci.il hectare, right is the tent i juirt of this never legally us«d, i and considered superfluore, and fully expressed by arc*, bectares, and coronnes.
- DECASTERE, a French sold I measure, often steres = 35, 1741 and the termine event. ten years.
- DECHARGER (Frengli), to innoad
- i re. tstiAlly greater b.v
- Dec [GRAMME, : I nominal French weight, the tenth part of the gramme = 1:5434 grains.
- DKCIUTRE. ft French measure of capacity for liquids, often called a verre, tic) tenth part of the plat or litre = 704 gill. As a dry measure the decilitre is equal to '176 Eng-
- li.-h plnl DECIMAL, il by ten. Tli if vision of iy conal I money of tu
- in France of ten centimes, and nearly equal to one penny.

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- or cabtn ali<jltere(\ from fcho vroatben
- **DECKLE**, in paper-rankintr. *a* thin Irutqo of wood fitthii? 'iiatloiv moui' which the **paper pulp** is jilnced; als» **the**
- *i-4li* or raw ettgo or linjipr. C-FASSESGEB, one who pocs n short 1 journey at n clicaperfaro, qnd not the prtvitego oft]
- Dlici-\itATlos, :i report ol entry; nil officini aifinution nr statement made I properly aathorlzed officer: in law that part of thio process or pleadings In which is statement $\leq t$ that plaintiff* compluint agstnst the defendant is set forth, FGUXATOP. III Instrument used in diai
- DECIJXATOR, III Instrument used In diai-ling, irirtnldng tlicdeclinattun nnd Indlna-titiu OH p/U jsOMEIKi!, an Instrument f<ir measnr-Ing ttie varl
- of vegetables, obtained by Dolling, DECOMPOSITION, a wasting away or spoiling;
- conipoundln^ u i
- one who or paints nnd embellishes houses. DECORTICAT
- DECIT, {i lure ; u }>lice fur catching iviU!iwl

i r (Frerteli), a *for*. msidorati

- Debo (SpaiiMi). itli, tiL« forty-elglitu part of a Bpunisli yual or **VtStL**
- DEE, DET, **ft name** In some parts of Scotland Jor a **dairymaid**.
- DEED, a written or printed legal instrument of agreement between contracting parties,
- executed under seal PEED-HQX, R tin case lor keeping O.cctlsln a lawyers office.
- DEED-POLL, In law a deed made by one party only.
- DCEDS, a nnine in Scotland for Die KIRIOI or coarse soil, ttc, which Is tlictiiottoin of a ditch.

- thethottoin of a ditch.
 DKEMBIKR, DESU"STER, a ju !se in thio Channel Islands and Scotland.
 FSEALWK, it line with n phtnimet, shot, or othior attiichi; takiag Boundings lit sxeut depths

 a general name for animals of
 which have deckle

 Itonis or nut k-r

 er'a hunts cuter largely Into er'a hunts cuter largely Into commerce,
- BF* :. On tlifSOUi August, 1853, a now Act, 10 nnd 17 Viet, chap. 10*, to pro-DBF*CED C vent the deficing of the current conot HUT iho In, tty stamping I any name or winds, H1th such coin shall or shall not bo

glish peck. where

thereby diminished or lightened, or slinll use nuy machine or Instrument for the purpose of bendlnir the same, every such offender nlinll. In England and Ireland, be guilty of misdemeanour, mid in Scotland of a crime or offence.; and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to flue or imprimn-lncnt, at the discretion of the court. The second provision is of such general impor-tance that it inny be given at Icnath: "No tance that it inny be given at Jcnqth: No tender of payment in money made in nny tender of payment in money made in nny gold, silver, or copper coin, so defaced or stamped ns aforesaid, shall ho allowed to be a legal tender; and, if any person shall tender, utter, or put of any coin so de-fuced, stamped, or bent as ilforcsald, lie shall, on summary conviction thereof, before two justices, be liable to forfeit and pny any sum not exceeding 40%, provided always, that it shall not be hiwiul for any person to proceed lor any such penalty as always, that it shall not be niwul for any person to proceed lor any such penalty as last aforesaid, without tho consent (in England or Ireland) of her Majesty's Attorney*general for England or Ireland respectively, or (in Scotland), of the Lord Advocate." A notice was subsequently issued from the Treasury, "that it WMS not the intention of the Government, In passing the net to impose any difficulty in regard to such coin as may become depassing the net to impose any difficulty in regard to such coin as may become de-faced by ordinary wear and use; or in relation to pcr-ons who, in the ordinary course et business, pay coins which arc deiaccd. The immediate object of the Government In obtaining the act, was to put a stop to a practice of stamping the names of persons, firms, &c, upon coins by way of advertisement or otherwise, and the Intention of the Government was to reach by penalties the persons wh-j in this or in any other wilful or malicious way injured th • coin."

- DrFAfLT, a failure of payment of instal-ments, Ac., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract.
- DEFAULTER, one who makes away with public moneys Intrusted to hi* euro; a trailer who fails in his payments or is unable to meet Ills engagements.
- DKFECATION, the act of cleaning or separat-ing liquors from the lees or dregs. DEFECT, a failure or blemish. DEFENCE, a justification; a legal reply to u plaintiff's declaration.

- plaintin's declaration.
 DEFENDANT, the flor>on accused or summoned in a court ot law, to answer the charges of a plaintiff.
 DmciBNCY HILLS, a kind of short loan or advance made to the Government by the liank of England, whenever the taxes received are liMiMU-ient to pay the public dividends due on Government stocks.
- I)i nciT, a deficiency, something wanting.
 >i nxiTioN, an explanation given; tliedc-s. nption of a thing.
- DhFOIOnTIES-APPAJUTUa MA2TOFACTTJKF.il, a mechanic who prepares metal fittim;* for injuries or defects in limbs and parts of the body.
- DLFKAUDĚR, a cheat; an embezzler; one who wrongs another.
- DKGANA (Spanish), a farm and farm buildings.

- DEGREE, 60 geographical miles, tho 3G0th, part of the circumference of a circie. The French degree is now the 400th part of the circle. A degree of the meridian and of longitude, necessarily varies in measure-ment with the locality.
- DEJEUNER (French), luncheon, a morning meal.
- Dis LAINE, a soil of thin figured muslin, sometimes made entirely of wool, at other times oi'a mixed fabric.
- DKLAISSEMEST (French), an abandonment. DEI. CREDKKE, an Italian commerciu term, implying a guarantee for the solvency of A purchase].
- DELE, to strike out, or omit; in Scotland the term Is used s> nonymously with deal, to divide or share out.
- DJ:LF, DELFT-WAKE, a coarse species of pottery or imitative porcelain, originally manufactured at Delft In Holland, and covered with a white enamel or glaze. Blue find green clay arc those chiefly used for this ware.
- DELFINA (Spanish), a kind of light drugget.

DELINEATION, a draucrht, or outline sketch. DELIVERY TAP, an outlet pipe. DELVE, to dig, to open the ground with a

- spadé.
- DEMAND, a claim made for a debt due; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale.
- DEMESNE, a manor-house and lands contiguous to it.
- DEMT, a prefix signifying half. DI:MI-CULVEKIN\ a Lirijc gun carrying a b.\ll of from 9 to 12 lbs. according to size. DKMUOUNS, taken from the French dame-
- *Jeanne*, large round glass bottles, which are generally encased in o«ier baskets or wicker work to prevent fracture; they hold about two gallons.
- DEMISE, In law, a conveyance or transfer, as of a ship, tenements, &c.; to bequeath by will.
- DEMPLE, a dibble or instrument for netting potatoes. fCh aim el Isles. potatoes. fCh aim el Isles. DEMPSTER, a judjro in Scotland, and the
- DEMURRAGE, a delay or detention in loading or unloading a ship, beyond the time stior unloading a snip, beyond the time sti-pulated; also the payment to be made for it. Legal holidays and Sundays are not included In demurrage charges. The term is also applied to land carriage by wagons, railways, Ac. The railway clearing-Louse has fixed a tariff of demurrage for die de-tention of trucks, horse-boxes. «vagouo, and carriages belonging to other coin-papies panics.
- DI:MV, tho name for a particular size of paper, which is about half the size of columbler; drawing demy is tho smallest, 15 inches by 20; printing demy is 171 by 221; also an ancient goldcoin of Scotland, -worth about 12s.
- DEMTOSTAGE, a kind of tamlny or woollen stuff used In Scotland.
- DENARE, a money of account at Leghorn, about a penny sterling. DKNARIUS. an ancient Koman silver coin worth elght-penjpo of our money; also a •.• HUT mine Im the English penny.

- DENDENO, a name In tlie east for the muscles and sinews of the deer, ox, buffalo and wild hog, dried In the sun, which form un article of export from Slam and tho Indian islands chiefly to China. DrNDKOMETEit, an Instrument constructed
- lor measuring the heights and diameter of growing timber.
- DENEGIUDA, a Mexican name given to the l)laci/c-netl carcases of the cochineal Insect, which huve been killed by wnter.
- DENIER, a Prussian piece of money, the twelfth part of u silver bon gros. It Is nlso called a pening. A weight in Den-mark, the fourth of a qumtin; a French scruple; an ancient French penny; in Italy, a small weight equal to about a grain, by which silk is weighed.
- DENIER-LUBS. a current coin and money of account in Hamburgh, the sixth p.ut of a denier gros. At Hamburgh there ai e many debased pieces of (J and 3 dcuicrs in circu-lation, the first of winch are culled sucuslings and the second drcllings.
- DKNIER-TOURNOIS, an old copper coin and money of account in France, the twelfth part of the bou, which answered to our penny.
- DI;NIZEN, a free-born subject, the native of a, country or state, as distinguished from an alien, who does not possess civil nu'liH.
- DENMARK-SATIN, a stout worsted siuil u»cd fur covering ladles' shoes, «fec
- DKNNKT, a two-wheeled carriage
- DEXNUM. n land nie.isun* of Caiidia or Crete, 40 yards square, or 1600 square yards.
- DLNKEB (French), commodity or produce. DKNSITY, compactness.
- DENT, a mark, un impression.
- DENTKLLE (French), lace.
- DENTIFRICE, U powder or wash for cleanslug the teeth.
- **DENTILS** architectural ornaments consisting of small square blocks or projections resembling teeth, In the beu-inuuidings of cornices.
- DENTIST, an onerator on the teeth, who repairs or cxtr.icts them; one wliu makes and fits false teeth.
- DENTS, the French name for tectli; applied by nianiifa"turers to the teeth or a comb or metallic brush or "card,"ami the cants or wires of the reed frame of a weaver's loom.
- DESY, a kind of woollen.
- DKODAK OIL. an einpyrcumatic medicinal till obtained from *Enjthroxylon areolatum*; deodar Is also the name for a species of pine ot the Himalayas, the turpentine of which is used as a stimulant to foul ulcers.
- **DEODORIZE**, to purify, to remove unpleasant smells.
- DEPA, a land measure In Trinco of Wales Lsl.md equal to two English yards.
- DEPARTMENT, a classified range or branch ot duties assigned to one or more persons; a subdivision of official work, a separate allotment of business.
- **DEPENSES** (French), expenditure.
- DEPILATORY, any substance employed to remove hair from the skin.
- DSPOH, a long measure of Sumatra equal to seventy-two mches.

- DEPONENT, one who makes a deposition, or gives in a written statement.
- DEI»OKT, the French stock-exchange term equivalent to our word Backwaiduuon. See BACKWARDATION. DEPOSANT (Kn-nch), a depositor in a bank.
- DEPOSIT, a lodgment; money paid on ac-count of a purchase; n pledge or pawn: any thing intrusted to the care of another.
- DEPOSITION, the written statement made by n deponent.
- DEPOSITOR, one who hns money lodged in a savings' or other bank, &c. The owner of goods, <tea entrusted to the care or s.ue kec))ing of another.
- **DEPOSIT-RECEIPT**, a note or acknowledgment lor money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, not less than three mouths, upon which an agreed rate of luterest i* allowed.
- DEPOT (French), a railway station; an agency, warehouse, or temporary reposi-tory for goods.
- DEPRECIATION, a diminished value; a reduction of worth.
- DKPTH, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.
- DEPURATOR, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinnim;; tho exhibitor of which received a Council medal at the CJieut Exhibition in London In 1&il.
- DEPUTATION, a body of persons delegated to represent and to watt on others upon mat-ters connected with public allairs.
- DEPUTY, a subordinate officer; one commissioned to act for another, as deputy-corn-inissary, deputy-lieutenant, «fcc
- DFJIAA, an Arabian cloth measure. ancient "dcraa belledi," used for The used for local purposes, in measuring linen, «fee. made in the country, is2i'3 inches; but the derna Stamboull emplo/cd to measure European cloths, is 26\$ inches. Another deraa, thu "Ilimtazch "of 25 inches, is used to mea-sure goods coming from the East Indies.
- DERBYSHIRE SCAR, fluoride of calcium, which occurs hi beautiful cubic crystals of a blue, white, or variegated colour.
- DERELICTS, goods found at sea, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.
- DKJIIIAM, a weight in Persia, Of ISO trov grains, by which gold and silver life wei-hen. fteDEI:IIKMin Supplement.
- DERDI51 SEGAK, a petty co])pcrcofn current in Algiers; the twenty-niiuh part of
- ihe mouzoiiiih.
- DERIIM, DKRIIIM, tho E?j-ptian name for the drachm.
- DI:RI, a name In the East for goat's hair from the dead skin.
- DERRICK, n temporary crane, consisting of ii spar supported by stilysand guys, carrj -I''a a purchase for hoising In or unloading goods, &c. on board bhlp.
- DERRICK-CRANE, an improved Iron crano, the projecting beam or derrick of which can be raised or low cred to different angles from tho upright.
- DERSETINE, DESATINE, a land measure of Itussla. See DESUATINK.
- DESA, a name in J.ivu lur a village.

- JESABOLIADOR, it till worker; an instrument used by the tin-man in Spain. DESIIAGAR (Spanish), to extract tho flax seed trom the capsule. DESCAMINO, in Spain, contraband goods seized lor non-payment of duty.
- DKSCAKGA (Spanish), a clearance at the custom-house; a discharge, the unloading si ship.
- DESERTION, an absconding from service, as in the case of an apprentice or seaman, soldier, &&, which involves foriciture of wages due, and other civil disabilities; and In the government service, the penalty of death.
- DESHABILLE (French), an undress.
- DESIIOLLINADOI; (Spunish), a chimney sweeper
- DESIATIXE, a Russian land measure, sometimes written dcciatine; 104 deslatincs make a square vor*t, three vorsts being equal to two Knghsh miles. As a super-ilcl.il measure it is ordinarily equal to 2*70 EiiL'lish acres or 117 600 square feet. but in Kazan it is greater |>y ono half. As an Imperial mc.isure in Russia the deslatine is 2400 square machine or sauene -21,500 square archicens = 130CH3 square yards. In some districts the domestic deslatine is 3200 square sachine
- DESICCATION, tho process of driving off water by heat or exposure.
- DESIGN, a draught or plan; an invention; a pattern, drawing, or figure.
- DESIGNER, an inventor or draughtsman; one who sketches figures and patterns for enriching stuffs, ifca
- DESIGNER AND STAMPER, an artist who invents pai terns for lace workers and cuts them upon wooden blocks by which he si iids out the pattern sightly stamped on the material with some coloured pigment
- DESIRE', a kind of diess material imported into llayti.
- DESK, a writing-flap or inclined table with enclosures; in counting- house* and offices It Is usually fixed; but in in ivate rooms or studies it is generally moveable.
- DESK AND DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTURER, a maker and litter of these portable boxes.
- DESPALMADOR, the Spanish term for a careening place lor cleaning and paying the bottoms or ships.
- DESPAMPAKADOR, a prnner of vines in Spain.
- DESPATCH, to transmit or forward goods invoices, or other advices.
- DESPENSERO, a Spanish butler; a shin's steward or providore.
- DESSERT, a Service of iniit and sweetmeats at the close of an cnteitainineiiL
- DESSERT-KNIFE-MAKER, a manuiucturcr of silver fruit-knives, and other fancy mounted dessert knives.

- ed dessert knives. DESSERT-SERVICE, the china or glass requi-sites lor the after-dinner confections. DESTBADOS, a-conrse woollen carpet. DESTRAL (Spanish), a small axe. DETAILLANT (French), a retailer. DETAINER, a writ or legal notice lodged with the keeper of a debtor's prisou, tor

continuing a person in custody after a former debt is discharged DETECTIVE, a police officer.

- DETENTEUR (t'rciicli), a holder or possessor of funds, bills, Ac.
- DETENTS, stops in clock-?* ork machinery.
- DETERIORATION, damage done; wear and tear.
- DKTV».MA. a native wood of Guiana, which bk1v»MA. a native wood of Guana, which is u^ed fur nia«t», booms, and planking for colonial craft; and a» it is not infested by in-sects, It is well adapted for chests, ward-robes, «fcc It will square from 14 to 16 feet. DETONATING-POWDER, lulminatinj,' mercury, silver, or other compounds which explode whon struck or heated Cun-cotton also
- when struck or heated. Gun-cotton also explodes.
- DEVIATION, a departure from a ship's authorized course; aNo applied to an irregularity of the compass DEVIL, a spiked mill employed in Yorkshire
- for reducing to fragments woollen rags intended tor the manufacture ot shoddy; also a highly seasoned dish; a prluter's boy; a fire-work. DEVIS, a French word for estimate.
- DEVISEE, one entitled to a bequest of real estate.
- DEVONSHIRE HATTS, a valuable fine-grained porous sandstone obtained from quarried in tho vicinity of Collumpton. DEW-RETTING, the exposure of flax In the
- fields to the action of the rain, dew, or snow, to ettect by maceration the decom-position of the yum or resin which coats the fibre.
- DEXTRINE, a chemical name for what Is termed IJiltisli gum, the calcined starch of wheat or potatoes. It is luigely used for stiffening fabrics, and also tor the adhesive substance on poxtage and receipt stamps, iud envelopes. About titty or sixty tons arc used weekly m the print-works of Glasgow and Manchester.
- DIIA, a name tor the bamboo, a long measure of 7 royal cubits, the thousandth part
- of the Burih.m league. See DAIN. PHADIUM, a commercial weight In some parts of the Ka>t of eibstiouiiccsSdrachms.
- DHAL-BAAT, an Hindustani name for rice mid yellow pease stewed together. DIIAN, a vernacular name in parts of Hindus-
- tan for ncc. [equal to 40 grains. DHARANUM. a weight of Mysore in India
- DHAJIOOS, a Bengalee name for the *Hibiscus* esculevtus, the edible mucilaginous fruits
 - ot which arc much esteemed in the tropics.
- DHENROOS, a name in liengal for the libra of the *Hibiscus aculeitus*, known in the West Indies us the ochro, and in parts of Asia as the bnyndlc
- DIIIE, DHTB. an Indian wet-nurse for a European child; a lady's attendant.
- DIIOBIE, DHODT, an Indian washerman usually attached to a household, and paid a monthly wage according to the number of the establishment.
- DHOBT'S-EARTII, an alkaline earth used la scouring and washing m India.
- D1101L, the Indian name for the pigeon pea, *fytisus Citjan*; un eastern conmicrciul term fora small roll or package; also beads of cariieUuii made ut Cam bay m India.

DHOLUCK, a large Indian drum.

- DHOXEV, a native coasting vessel In India, sloop-rigged or with two masts, seldom more than 150 tons.
- DHOOXA, an Indian name for the dammnr or resin obtained from the Shorea robusta.
- DHOOP, an eastern name for the Vaten'a *Jndica*, a tree the fruit or nut of which, about the size of a large walnut, lurnWhus a fine solid oil known as I'mcy tallow, which is wholesome and edible, and also used for lamp".
- DHOTEE, DHOTT, a waistcloth or loose Wrapper; a long narrow strip of cotton or gauze worn by the male Hindoos instead of pantaloons; it is sometimes ornamented -with a silk border.

- DHOURIA, an Indian name for wormwood. J)HOW, Dow, an Arabian coasting vessel trading between the Persian gull', the lted sea, and the peninsula of India.
- DHURRA, a variable, eastern measure of capacity; in the Bombay presidency it contains 10 seers, and is equal to 101U*. 11 ounces 6£ drachms; occasionally It U 12 to 13 seers. In some parts of Guzernt the dhurra or dlmrrc? is only iL'lbs. 8 ounces 7} drachms, und In Malwa it Is Lit31bs. 12 ounces.
- .DHURRA, DOURAII, a spores of *Jlolcu.*% the principal grain crop of Exypt utter wheat, which is largely used theyo by the labour-ing classes for food, and also forms the currency of Nubia, Varieties of this grain are grown in many parts of Africa, and cargoes often reach the London market from the Levant.

DHYK. SeeTmm.

- DIACHYLON-PLASTER, a modicln.il adhesive plaster used as a strapping, the b.isls of which is litharge and olive oil.
- DIACITRON (Spanish), candied lemon-peel. DIAGRAM, a rough delineation, un explana-tory sketch or drawing.
- DIAGKIDIUM, ail old commercial name for scammony.
- DIAL, an instrument for registering time by the sun's rays falling upon as index or gnomon, whose shadow marks the pro-gress of the hours. There are a variety of dials, horizontal, oblique, or vertical, and Also depending on their aspect with reicrence to the sun.
- DIAL-PLATE, the face of a clock or watch, on which the hours are marked, or of a dial on which this lines are drawn.
- DIAMANTAIBE (French), a diamond cutter.
- DIAMETER, width; measurement across the centre.
- DIAMOND, the smallest kind of regular print-ing-type that is cast in British foundries; the hardest and most valuable of gems; u
- tup or shearling ram. DIAMOND-UORT or POWDER, the crushed refuse fragments of tho gem, which is used by lapidaries, scal-cngravers, watch-, jewellers, and others.
- DIAMOND-CUTTER, a lapidary; one who cuts,
- sets, and works gems. DIAMOND-PENCIL, a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters. DIAHOND-WEIOHT. Diamonds arc weighed

by carats 151J of which make an ounce

DIG

- troy; this carat is therefore equal to 31-6 th troy grains.
- DIAPER, a fabric made of flax; damnsk ot small size und simple patterns, used for nankins, towelling, «fcc, is chiefly made MI Duttfermline in Scotland, and the noit!: o> Ireland.
- DiAPifAXE, a woven silk stuff with trans-parent and coloured figures. DIAPHORETICS, sweating medicines. DIAKY, a note-book or journal; a register or record of daily business or events. DIASTASE, a chemical substance extracted by wotan from anythed molt Avijab page

- by water from crushed malt, Avlich pos-sesses the remarkable property of con-yerting starch into sugar in an hour or two.
- DIASTIMETER, a philosophical Instrument for measuring distances.
- DIBBLE, a small spade; a pointed garden Insti ument for making holes in the ground for planting.
- DIBS, a sort of treacle made in Syria from grapes.
- DICE, to weave or form figures of waved patteru; small cubical pieces of ivory or hone, numbered with dots on tho sides, lor cibtini? in games of chance. There is a duty of £1 on each pair of dice.
- DiCE-unx, a leather, bone or other cnse for holding dice to those at hazard, or games of chance.
- ICKER, a commercial term for ten of somo things, and for the long hundred of others a\$ ten skins make a dicker of hides; tun bars a dicker of iron, ten dozen a dicker of gloves; and so on. See DAIKER. DICKEY, a loose shirt front to bo worn over a soiled shirt.
- DICOTOLI, the eighth part of a gallon In Corfu.
- DICTIONARY, a book of reference for the orthography and definition of words, or for terms of art, science, \triangleleft cc
- IE, a stamp or reversed impression, used lor striking medals, coining, &c.; an Ivory cube, one of a pair of dice used in gaming.
- DIE-SINKER, a maker of metal dies
- DIETARY, a tablo of rations supplied daily, on board ship, or to soldiers, persons in prisons, workhouses, «fcc
- DIET-DKIN'KS, beverages prepared wiMi vai ;-ous medicinal ingredients.
- DIGEST, an abstract of a speech or decision; a compendium or summary of mercantile law, disposed under proper heads.
- DIOESTKU. a metal vessel with a detached cover to be screwed down, and some elastic interposing substances to prevent the loss of heat by evaporation. It is chiefly used in chemical operations to raise the bollinsr fluid to a higher tem-perature than 212 degrees, the better to act on solids, by softening and preparing them.

DIGESTIVE KISCTHTS, coarse brown biscuits.

- DIGGING, the operation of turning up or loosening tho o.irlh by hand labour with a spade or fork.
- DIGGINGS, a popular nnmo for tho localities where gold lu fouud, ill Australia and California.

DIGIT, a ilonmn letter, or character, which represents a numeral as i lor due; V for five; L fur fifty, «cc. As a measure the digit is ihrcp-fourttt* ol an i'lch.

- DIKAMAU, DECAMALLB, a tri giant resinous gum which In India exudes from the tops of the branches of the *Gardenia lucida*. It is extensively used as a dressing for slight injuries and wounds, aud is sold in
- some parts as googul. DIKE, DYKE, the Scotch name for a stone "rice; in engineering, a hydraulic em-bankment similar to those employed in Holland to keep out the sea; in mining, a kind of faulty vein; a ditch or chajmcl for water.

DILAPIDATION", waste or decay In buildings, Ac

- **DILIGENCE**, a lumbering French passenger carriage
- DILLOCIC a seasoning mode of cayenne, salt, and a little pea-meal used in Abyssinia. DILL-OIL, an essential oil, obtained from the
- seeds of Anethum graveolens, which are gtnnulant and cmmuaiive.
- DIME, a small silver coin and money of account of the United States, the tenth part of a dollar, mid worth Ilvc-pcnce; there are also halt dunes.
- DIMENSION, the extension of a body con-sidered as capable of being measured; bulk, extent, capacity.
- DIMITY, a fabric of cotton, used for bed-furniture and other purposes, which Is made both plain and striped or cross-barred; it was formerly imported from Damictta.

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- -----DIM-HAL (Spanish), a large aiiiii ot ui'iue.v ; a measure for wine and oil; also a weight used by assayers.
- DINERO, a money of account In Allcant, the twelfth part of asucido; twenty sueklos making one libra or peso, worth Ss. 3d.
- DINGO, the wild dogoi Australia, which is a great pest to thu stoat-keeper, dustioy-
- DINGT, a small ship's boat DINING-ROOMS, an eating-house, where din-
- ners arc served to casiAl customers. DisixG-TABLE, a masslv^{*} solid table usually supported on four legs, sometimes exten-sible and capable of being materially
- enlarged by extra leaves or flaps. DiNMOvr, DIAMOND, the name fu Scotland for a shearling tun or r.un, a year and a half or two years old.
- DINNKB, the most substantial meal of the dav
- DIORAMA, a scenic exhibition embracing the union of transparent and opaque painting, with a judicious use of light belore and behind the picture represented. DIWN (Scotch), part 01 a herring net.

- DIPLEIUOSCOPE, an instrument for observ-ing the transit of tho sun over the meri-dian by day, or of the stars by night, so as
- to correct a time-keeper. DIPLOMA, a medical licence, or honorary document, conferring some power, privilege, or honour.
- DIPPA, a Malayan measure equal to the breadth across the body with the arms

extended; the dippa Is divided into four lnstas or short cubits.

- DIPPEL'SOIL, an empyreumatieoil produced during the destructive distillation of bones
- DIPPER, an utensil for taking up fluids In a brewery; tuu va:mau In a papei-manufactory
- DIPPING, a composition of boiled oil and grease used in Scotland by curriers *tcv* softening leather and making it more int for resisting dampness; in England it is culled dubbing. Also the process of washing sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.
- DIPPING-NEEDLI:, an instrument for indica-ting tho direction of magnetic force; a nucdlo which dips or inclines to the earth.
- DIPS, a common name for small or store candles, which arc made by merely dipping cotton wicks repeatedly *m* a cistern of melted tallow.
- DIIILCTOB, a manager; a member of a lin.ir<], one appointed to superintend the alia: of a private establishment or public cu> pany
- DIRECTORY, an alphabetical address or guide-book to the inhabitants, trades, &c. ot a city, with their places ot abode. DIRUEM, a small weight used at A 1170m; 400 make one oke, which is equal to 112 lbs. 1 1
- DUCK, a short dagger.
- Dis. a nainu in Aimers for the fibrous stems of Festuca patula and ArundofcUucoid.es, which are used for cordage, «fee.

DISBURSEMENTS, money paid out.

- DISCHARGE, a reKa-'', as when a soldier or sailor is released from Ins period of servi-tude, a prisoner dismissed, «Jcc; the unloading of the cargo of a vessel.
- DISCOLORATION, the art of altering the colour of any thing; injury or damage to walls or goods, &<.
- DISCOUNT, an allowance, or rebate fur prompt payment on a bill or debt not yet due; thesumpaidby way of Interest, torlho advance of money, as on a bill 01 exchange, ifcc, not due till a future period.
- DISCOUNT-BROKER, one who cashes hills of exchange, or makes advances on securities. DISCOUST-DAT, the day of the week on
- which a bank discounts notes and bills.
- DISH, a broad open vessel of earihenwaro or metal, for holding food; a large trough in which miners measure ore.
- Disii-covKit, a metal or earthenware cover tor retaining the heat; metal covers are made of sliver, block tin, and Britannia Incal [mai. DI&II-MAT, A straw, oiled cloth, or other table
- DISHONOURED, a commercial term for tho return, unpaid, of a draft or acceptance legally due when presented.
- DISINFECTING LIQUOU, chlondo of soda or lime In solution
- DISMANTLED. A vessel laid up in dork with her spars, upper masts, ringing-, &<,, removed, is snnt to be dismantled.
- DISMASTED, H vessel which lias lost one or more masts. [expi messenger. ess
- DISPATCU. a letter, &c forwarded by uu

DISPENSARY, a public institution for the sale ot medicines, where they are oltcu dis-pensed free 10 the poor.

- DISPENSATORY", an authorized book on phar-macy, emanating from a College of Physicians, containing the properties of druga, and directions for the use and compounding of medicines.
- DISPENSER, one who distributes or admi-nisters; usually applied to medicines. DISPONER, A person who le-.'iiily transfers pronerty from liimsell to another.
- DISPOSE, to sell or get rid of, to apply to nnv purpose or use.
- DJSSIXT. to investigate, to cut In pieces.
- DLISKLDOOM, the pole of a wagon in the Cape colony.
- JSISSERTINE, nn extent of land In Syria, as much as can be plottched by a pair of oxen in cigiit hour*.
- DISSOLUTION, a breaking up, as of a contract or partnership. DISTEMPER, a kind of size or body-colour
- painting, with colours to which some unctuous or glutinous matter has been added; a disease incident to dogs, horses, •fee.
- DISTIL, to extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils Iroiu liquor by evaporation or heat.
- DISTILLER, a manufacturer or preparer of spirits, one who ills tils from malt, or prepares perfumes; a rectifier and coin-pound.T.
- DISTILLERS* CHEMIST, a ohemM who supplies materials used In di: filiation.
- DISTILLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery com-panies of the city of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.
- DISTILLEKY, A building in which distillation mid the rectification of spirits 'scurried on. DISTINGUISHING PENNANT, the special flag of
- a ship, or a particular pennant hoisted to
- a sing, of a particular permant hoisted to call attention to signals. DISTRAIN, to seize for debt, or levy upon good», Ac., for rent or taxes. DISTRESS, A levy or distraint for rent, tot DISTRESS, A levy or distraint for rent, tot DISTRESS, A levy or distraint for rent, tot DISTRESS, A levy or distraint for rent, tot
- of a lonn, or page, &c ot type; ami re-placing the letters in their proper cells In the compositor's cases.
- DISTRICT SURVEYOR, n local officer legally appointed to superintend repairs, examine buildings, & c
- DISTRINOAS, n writ commanding the sheriff to distrain on a person for debt, or lor lib appearance at a eei t.im day
- DISTV-M ELDER, in S cu tin ml, the last quantity of meal made of the crops or one year. DITCH, a trench In ihc earth made by dig-King.
- DITTO (abbreviated to Do., in books of accounts and bills), denotes the aforesaid,
- or the same thing. DIURETICS, Medicines which cporato by Increasing the discharge of urine.
- DIVER, a man who descends under water; onu employed in fishing for pearl oysters, chunk shells, sponge, or in utner submarine operations.
- DIVIDEND, the commercial name for the Interest allowed on government stocky

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foreign bonds, and various other public Heeurities, uhirh arc usually payable half yearly. The dividend on consols and hair yearly. The dividend on consols and a few other government securities is due on January fifth, and July fifth, and is receivable four or five days afterward. On the Reduced 3 per cents, of Bank stock, April filth and October tenth. On East India Stock, January sixth and July sixth; and on India Treasury bonds, April first and October flr*t, Dividend is loss the prepartients argument made to also the proportionate payment made to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt, and the profits received by stock and share holders in public companies and associations at stated periods.—*Ex div.* is a Stock Exchange abbreviation, imply-ing, that A security is dealt in without the dividend due or accruing.

- DIVIDEND WARRANT, nn order or authority upon which shareholders or stockholders receive their half-yearly Interest.
- DIVIDERS, a trade name lor compasses.
- DIVI-DIVI, a commercial name, for the wrinkled pods of the *Cvesalpina coriaria*, used in tanning.
- DIVING-BELL, an apparatus for carrying on pubmurine operations; the men who descend being supplied with air from thu surface by means of pipes or tubes worked by a foruc-puinp.
- DIVING DRESS, a waterproof helmet and 1 clothing, supplied with uir for bubinallne operations
- DIVIT, DIVOT, a thin flat oblon? turf used in Scntlinul for covering cottages, mid also tor fuH. cottage
- DIVIT-SEAT, a turf bench at the iionr of a
- DIWANI, a name tor the. para in AJbyssin! a petty money, of which five uro worth about a halfpenny.
- DJUNG, a large superficial measure tor land in the Eastern archipelago, equal to four bahus or about 284 acres.

Do. See DITTO.

- DOBRA, DOHRAOX, the doubloon, A Portuguesé obsolete gold coin, worth about $\pounds 6$ 10s. to $\pounds(i$ 141
- OCENO (SpfinMiKn kind of cloth; to cut short, to curtail. \
- DOCK, an artirtcialViclosure or ba3ln for the reception of ihlps. Wet docks and basins are for loading and unloading cargoes, or laying up vessels; dry docks and slips, for building or repairing ships. J lie latter are called graving docks.
- DOCK-CHARGES, certain dues payable on yessels and goods entering or leaving tuo ÜOCKSL

DOCK COMPANY, the corporate body or - association owning docks.

- DOCKET, to label; a memorandum affixed to i apcrsnnplyIngtheirmeaning; a tick** attached to goods specifying their mea-surement; also what is tied or fastened to a bundle, as a direction where to deliver it. To strike a docket Is a term frequently used for entering a declaration of bankruptcv against a person.
- DOCK-MASTER, a resident officer who has the superintendence of docks.
- DOCK-RKST, charges for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

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HOCK-WAREHOUSES, stores and sheds within the desks.

- DOCK-YARD, a private or government yard, near a harbour or roadstead, where inval stores are kept, and ships built and re-paired.
- DOCRA, a nominal weight in Bombay, of
- 10 buddams or ulmonda. DOCTOR, a local name for the knife In a print-machine which cleanses the surplus colour from the surface of the engraving cylinder; a medical man holding the degree of M.D.
- DOCTORING, a term applied to injuring or adulterating, as doctoring seed, horses, A c; the operation of removing «ith a knife the excess of colour irom the cj Under in calico-printing. DOCUMENT, an official or authoritative paper
- containing instructions or proof for infor-in.ition, and the establishment of facts.
- DOCUMENT-BILL, an Indian bill of exchange drawn on London, having as collateral security the bill of lading and policy of insurance on the goods: against a part ot the estimated value of these the bill is drawn.
- DODD, to cut the wool from the tails of sheep.
- DODDKR-CAKE, an oil cake mnde in Lubcck from the marc of the scud ot the *Camelina* sntiva.
- DOPRANTE (Spanish), a weight of nine ounces; a measure of twelve inches. Dot:, the fcnuile of the ml low deer, rabbits, tfce.; the wooden ball used in the game of bhiuty in Scotland.
- DOLH, a Scotch nnmo for an attorney, manager, or steward; synonymous with fat-tor.
- IIOESKIX, woollen for trowscrs; a name for deerskin prepared for cloves. 1>OFFEU, part of a carding machine.
- DOG, an iron grab or hook, with crooked teeth, used by ship-wrights for driving into timber, to mole or hold it; a name for the andiron which is u^cd to support logs of wood on a tire hearth; 11 name in the West Indies for the three-halfpenny proce for more guarant piece, formerly current there; a well-known domestic animal, in many vari-eties of which there is a considerable trade carried on; the skin and fat of the dog have also commercial UM-S.
- DOGANIERE, a custom-house olliccr In Italjk 1>O(;-UISCUIT. coarse wa^te or broken bis-culls sold for feeding dogs.
- 1 >OG-CART, a sporting carriage with i box for o.uryiug pointers; also a light jaunting
- car. Doc-Fisn, a species of shark, the *ScylUum catulus*. On the North American coasts the ratch of those fish is large for the oil their Ivors yield, and other commercial pro-ducts. If of good size a dog-tibh will yield a barrel ot oil of 31J gallons. The dried hodics arc sold in Nova Scotia at 2s. 6d. the hundred for feeding nips during the winter from November till May: two flsh broiled or roasted are given ber day to a broiled or roasted are given per day to a good-sized store pig. The rough skin of the dog-fish is used for polbhing wood **L**nid other substances.

DOGGAR, coarse iron-stone.

DOGGIER, a two-inusted Dutch fishing vessel. i\ !;«-iii>:mg a ketch, often lilted wilh a well lor fišh.

DOL

- DOGGRANE, a kind of cloth known in Scothind.
- DOG-KENXKL. a building for housiner hounds, or other do's kept for coursing, Ac; a wooden hutch for a house dog or
- wooden nutch for a nouse dog of watch dog. DOG-LOAF, the name for the small three-halfpenny loaf or roll of bread In many of the West India Islands, which vanes in weight from 6& to 2h ounces, according to the official assize of bread, reguluted by the price of flour.
- DOG-SHORES, short pieces of timber fitted to the upper end of the In leeways on a buiMing-biiP, wmch are knocked away to facilitate tho bliding or launching of a vessel
- DOG-SKLV, gloves, < fcc. aremadc of the skin < f the dog
- DOG'S-MEAT, paunches, boiled horsefle.»li, ollul, Ac. vended as food tor dogs. .DOG-STONES, rouph, shaped or hewn pieces of stone imported to make millstones.
- DOG-VANE, a small vane on the mabt-hcad to show the direction of the wind.
- DUG-WATCH, a Bhurt watch or spell of duty on shipboard of only two hours. DOGWOOD, the produce ot *Piscidia enjthrina*, a deciduous tree indigenous to the tropics; the bark of the routs id used as a narcotic to stupefy flsh. The dogwood of America (*Cornus Jlonda*) is used for inlaying by cniiini't-milkers; th> luirk. is also an esteemed tonic, and used in the manufac-ture of ink and false quinine.
- Don, a name in Java for the horsehair-like flure of the Ejon or Coinuti palm, (Arenga saccharij'eni, Lubill.).
- DOIGT, the hundredth part of the French metre.
- Dorr, half a bcdle; the old Scotch copper halfpenny, twelve of which made a pciiiir sterling. Dolt or duit was also u Dutch copper coin, the eighth part of a stiver, worth little more than a farthing; it is not current now, except m the East
- DULADOIC (Spanish), a joiner. DOLCINO, DL-LCINO (Italian), asmall bassoon loniK-rly much in use.
- DOLE, to mete out in small quantities. DOLI-Y. a part, a division of the Russian pound, 00 doleys making 1 zolotnik, and G zolotniks 1 Russian pound: lo Rus-sian pounds are equal to about I)} Eng-b.b pounds
- h-h pounds. DOLL, a child'* baby toy; a name for pigeons* dung in Gotland.
- DOLLAR, a coin current In the United States ot America, parts of>outh \nicrica, China, and some of the Continental States of Europe. It is usually tho largest silver coin of a country. The American dollar Is divided into 100 cents, and Is valued at 4s. 2d. There are Sicilian, Austrian, and Sponic dollars, which are astimated ac-Spanish dollars, which are estimated ac-cording to their weights and fineness. The following figures show the relative weight and fineness of some of the principal dollar coins:-

L130]

Wei s h Grains.	Fineness. Thou&andilis.
421	892J
417	900
386	
4Ifi	899
	ЯЙ Н
4107	
415	005
416}	«05
.,	
41CJ	900
412	8M
	DiO
41J	bJ8
	Grains. 421 417 417 417 417 417 416 415 416 416 412 412

To convert sterling money Into dollars and cents, reduce thio former to pence, doable the amount and call it cents, and mark off by a decimal point the two right-hand figures of the product fur dollars and cents. *See* DALLEII AND THALER.

- DOLL-MAKER, one who makes sham infants
- DOLL-MAKER, one who makes sham infants as playthings lor children.
 DOLL'S-EYES, nlass beads which are extensively made in Birmingham, and also imported from Austria, the trade being valued at about £15,000 per annum.
 DOLLT, in nimini? parlance a perforated board, placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, find which bcnu worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion
- a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore; a inacmnc for washing clothes. DOLOMITE, a variety of magnesian lime-stone, admirably adapted lor mortar, as
- at absorbs less carbonic acid than tho common limestone; a white variety of dolomite was used by ancient sculptors.
- DOLPHIN, a spar or buoy, with a large ring in it secured to an anchor, to which vessels may bind their cables.
- DOUUA On., a fragrant fixed oil obtained in India from the seeds of the Alexandrian laurel *(Valophyllum inophyUum)*. It is laurel {Valophyllum inophyUum). It is used for burning and lor medicinal pur-poses, being considered a cure for the Itch. DOME, an arched or spherical roof raised over the centra of a building

- bome, an arched of spherical roof raised over tho centra of a building. DOMESTICATE, to Ume, to make familiar. DOMESTICS, U strong bleached sheeting, or cotton manufacture of America; household servants or hired labourers. *Domestic* is also a carriage for KCIKTJI IIM».
- DOMETT. DOMMET. a mixed cotton and vrppl-lon fabric for bmze; also a kind of white fimmel made in Germany
- DOMICILE, a dwelling; a puce of pennanen* residence.
- DOMICILED BILL, a bill not made payable at tho residence or place of business of the acceptor, but directed for payment by the acceptor at the time of his acceptance.
- DOMINO, a masquerade dress, a long silk mantle or loose wrapper with a hood and wide sleeves; a marked picco of bone or ivory used in playing a game. DONATION, a gilt or bequest. DONEY, a kind of Indian river ferry-boat, made of basket-work of a circular form,

- eight or ten feet In diameter, covered with leather; also a larger coasting vessel. See DHÓNET.
- DONKEY, an ass for the saddle or for draught. DONKEY-ENGINE, a kind of steam-pump to feed boilers
- DOODOO, DOOOY, an old Indian copper coin the eighth part of a fanain, worth less than a halfpenny.

- a nanpenny. DOOGANY, a potty Indian copper coin of Arcot; worth about 0110 farthinp. D001.00, a name in llootan for tho roots of the small-stalked variety of rhubarb. DOOLY, an Indian covered litter or palan-quin, often used for conveying the sick or wounded. [storied house.]
- DOOMADLAH, the Indian name for a two-DOOMADLAH, the *llyphcene Ttiebaica*, which is highly valued III IStrypt lor its fruit. Tho wood is used for various domestic purposes; tho rind of the fruit, which re-sembles gingerbread in appearance, and taste, Is eaten, and tho kernel turned into beads for rosaries beads for rosaries.
- DOON, an Indian land measure, equal to about 6'35 English acres.
- DOOPADA KESIN, a resin obtained in consi-derable quaufitics in the Esist Indies, from the *Valeria Indica*; which is used as a fragrant incense III the temples, makes an excellent varnish, and is sometimes culled East Indian copal, or gum Pincy.
- DOOR, any movciblo opening or entrance for access to a building, room, or closet; a frame of boards that shuts the opening, \triangleleft cc
- OOR AND DRAWER KNOB MAKER, n turner, or one who prepares and sells wooden, porcelain, and metal handles for the doors

of rooms and for articles of furniture. DOOR-FASTENER, the catch for a door, [doors. DooR-FUiixiTURE, the iron work required for

- DOOR-HANDLE, the knob of a door.
- DOOII-HINGE MAKER, a worker and dealer in hinges for hniiiMig doors with.
- DOOBIAHS, a cotton fabric made in India. DOOR-KEEPER, one who has tho chargo 01 tho entrance-way in a house or public
- building; a gate porter. DOOR-KEY, the latch or lock key for a street or other door. rof a door.
- or other door. $r_0 f$ a door. DOOR-KNOD, a handle for turning the lock
- DOOR-KNOCKER, a hand rapper for a street door or outer door on a stairway.
- DOOR-LATCH, an iron boltorcatch lbr fasten-ing a door.
- DOOR-MAT, a coarso rough mat placed at door-ways or entrances from the street, to dean the shoes on.

Dooit-rLATE, a metallic engraved name plate.

DOOR-PLATE MAKER, ono who prepares metal _ name-plates, and gets them engraved. DOOR-SPRING MAKER, a maker of elastic and other springs lor doors.

DOORVAGEE, a Turkish mason. [In India. DOOSOOTEE, thick tent cloth of cotton made

DOPPIA, another name for the pistole, an Italian gold coin, worth about 13s. Cd. In

- Borne the doppia consists of three crowns and thirteen bajocchl, or 313 bajocchl.
- DOPUTTA, a wrapper or iranncut of cotton, worn by the natives of India.
- DOREEA, a putty money of account of Bom* bay worth about a halfpenny.

DOREMAL, a kind of flowered muslin made in Spain. DotKY, the colonial name, In the Gulf of

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DORMER, the attic window on the sloping roof of a house. DoKMELSs i-oar CHARIOT, a travelling car-

riage.

DORMITORY, a slceping-placo. UORNAS, a small SpanMi iisliinpr-boat.

DOIOTICK, a stout figured linen inado for

table-cloths, u&od in Scotland. DORSOUK, cloth lor hangini; on tho wails of a hall or chapel in Scotland.

DosE, a variable quantity or poi tion of modi-cine to be swallowed; the pioportum of any thing liquid applied in manufacture.-.

- Doss, in Scotland a tobacco pouch. DOT, a small point or spot, made with a pen
- or other sharp-i.olnted instrument. DOTCUX, a Chinese portable balance for welshing coins ami merchandise, made, somewhat alter tho plan of the Entfliili steel-yard. In Horn; Kong, and other ports open to British trade, it is doubly graduated with circles of brass pins to mark. British and Chinese weights. DOUANIEU, a French CQstom-houso o(H-

cer.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED, a gun having two barrels.

- **DOUBLE-ENTRY**, a mode of book-keeping which oilers lacilitius lor detecting errors in accounts.
- DOUBLE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of galloon and double, a kind oi silk material lor shoe ties and binding.
- DOUBLE PICA, a type one size larger than paragon, and one size smaller than two-line pica.
- DOUBLE SOVEREIGN, a British coin, of wh'ch some were minted a few years ago, bm none have been coined these *tan yean*
- past DOUBLETS, a pair; a name given to counterfeit gems, crystals in two thicknesses, with a colour between them: a kind of
- nutted silk; a waistcoat or jacket. DOUBLOON, a common Spanish and South American gold coin, which weighs 417*70 troy grains, of which 805*9 grains arc pure. By the bullion dealers of London the Spanish doubloon hull weight is taken at Spanish doubloon, lull weight, is taken at 65a. to 67s. 6d.; the Mexican, Patriotic, and South American doubloons, OK to 65* : the Sun or Tree doubloons, at 58s. to tils. There are aNo half and quarter doubloons, at 568. to this. There are aNo half and quarter doubloons of proportional value. This coin being tho form generally given to cold in the mining countries of South America, is, like tho dollar, extensively circulated as bullion.

- DOUCEUR, a gift or bonus. DOUGII, flour or meal which has been kneaded with water, and leavened with yeast ready for baking.
- DOUGHLAQHMAN, tllC liaTIC given to all CS-culcnt sea weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, which is hold in hiuh estimation by the peasantry on the coast of Donegal.

Douon-NUT, pastry fried or boiled in lard. DOUSE, a sudden lowering.

DOUZAIN, an old French coin worth a sou; douzulno is also a dozen. DOVE-COT, ,a small building or box in

preparation, the compound powder of lpecac uanh.i.

- DOVE-TAILIXG. n neat and secure method or joining wood-work.
- DOVETTY, a wrapping cloth or garment of Bill;, or some mixed fabric, worn by rich natives in Madras.•
- Dow, an Arabian coasting vessel, with one
- mast, carrying a lateen sail. DOWEL, a pin of wood or iron used at tho edges of hoards, in laying floors, to avoid the appearance of nails on tho surface. Downi.usG, a method of corking or joining
- by let ling pieces into the solid, or uniting two pieces of timber together by tenons. DOWLAS, a strong coarse kind ot bleached
- linen lor sheeting, &c. made chiefly in Yorkshire, Dundee, and For.'arahiro. It is now much supcisodud by calico.
- DOWN, tho, tine short brea&t plumage of the cider duck and other birds; a large open plain on the top of a hill.

DOWNHAUL, a ropo attached to a staysail or jib to pull It down by.

- DÖWX-TRAIN, a departing railway train.
- DOWSING, a superstitious mode of discover-ing a mineral lode by the divining rod.
- DOYLEY, a small fancy napkin or plate cover, of dilcreut materials.

OZEN*, the number twelve:

- DitAAinoRD, a sort of turn-table to a colo-nial-made wagon in the Cupe colony.
- DRAB, a woollen cloth ot a dun colour, made in Yorkshire, generally woven thick and double milled, for great coats; a kind of wooden box used in salt-works lur holdins: the salt when taken out of tho boiling pans.
- DRABBETS, a coarse linen fabric or dack, made at Buiusley, &c. DRACHM, DUAM, the principal silver coin and money of account in Cirecce, worth (id. steumg. in Urltain, tho term dr.im In opplied two weighter in oppthecemies In applied to two weights; in apothecaries weight, to the cluhth part of the troy ounce, or 60 troy grains; and to the one-sixteenth part of the avoirdupois ounce, or 27 ll-32nd troy grams. The latter, however, is seldom used. Inmcdiclnc/the drachm weight is expressed in prescrip-tions by the symbol S, equal to 8 scruples, or, in liquids, the eighth part of an ounce measure. In Turkish weight, the drachine is the hundredth part of tho ordinary chequotf, and = to 49 3-ftli grains troy.
- KAFF, a common namo in Scotland for refuse or drou'-o, «ind for brewers' grains used for (ceding cattle.
- DIAPT, a check or order for money on a banker or other person; a deduction allowed from the gross weight of goods; n i.l.ui ol a building; a rough copy of any writing. The dratt of a ship is the num-ber of tcct she sinks in tho water. *

DRAJT-XET, a seine or hauling net.

DRAFTS, DRAUGHTS, turned pieces of wood or bone, &c. for playing the game of drafts on a chequer board.

- DRAG, a dredging machine; a kind of hook for recovering dead bodies under water; ;i skid or clmJn to lock the wheel of a vehicle in descending hl.b; a four-horso c >ach.
- DRAGON CANE, a thick kind of rattan Im-ported from China, with long internodes and a hard bnrk. less flexible than the common rattans, but strong, springy, and much valued. A variety with >oft bark Is called Mnnllarfragon cane, and Is be-lieved to be the stem of *Calamus Draco*.
- D RAGON'S BLOOD, a resinous astringent ex-tract, of a deep red colour, obtained from the fleshy fruits of the Calamus JJraco, a plant of Sumatra and the Malay Hands. It Is chiefly used as a colouring ingredient for spirit and turpentine varni&lics and paints, for staining nurble, preparing gold lacker, dentifrices, &c.
- DRAG-HOPE, a rope attached to a ship, canal boat, or any object for traction. DRAIN, to draw off or filter; *aUo* a sink or
- water channel.
- DRAINAGE, the systematic process employed for carrying off water from land.
- DRAINAGE COMPANY, a joint-stock association empowered by Act of Parliament to carry out drainage, operations lor improv-ing the estates of a landowner, mid to charge the l.mds with the gradual repayment by certain instalments.
- DRAINING-VIPE MAKER, a manufacturer of draining pipes and tiles, <kc. DuAiNOra-TiLES, burnt clay tiles, mnnlly
- horacslioc-shappd, one foot long, by two to three Inches broad, about half a million tons of which arc nnmiiilly manufactured.
- DRAIN-PIPE. See STONE-WAKE, DRAIN-TRAPS, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but allowing the passage of water into them. DRAKE, the male of the duck.
- DRAM, a small quantity of an alcoholic dr.iught.
- DRAMA, a play, whether comic or tragic. DRAMATIST, a writer of plays. DRAM-BOTTLE MAXUFACTL'HER, a tradesman
- who cases with leather or straw, and sells glass bottles for travellers und others, lor the pocket. DRAPE (French), woollen cloth; to make
- cloth, to barter.
- DRAPER, a dealer In cloth, as a woollen-
- draper or a lineh-draper. 1)R VPKU'S COMPASV, the third of the twelve ;:reat London livery companies. The rt ret charter of the guild was granted lii the thirty-elshtli year of Edward III. The hall of the company is In Throgiuortun "trect.
- DRAPEBT, nn artist's term for the clothing or dress of a figure or statue; by uphol-sterers It is applied to bed and window curtains, thecktry, and hangings of any kind. Also a general name for the woollen and linen fabrics retailed by drapers. In its primary sense, from the French word "drap," it means woollen wood* only, but has been extended to cotton prints and linens. Thus we call a dealer in calicoes a linen-draper, to distinguish him from what Is called a draper,

but the goods of both are alike denomi-nated "drapery."

- DRAPIKB, a French clothier, or cloth manufacturer.
- DBAPING, the ancient name for making cloth, whence the word draper.
- DRAPPIERK, an Italian weaver.
- DRAPPIT EGGS (Scotch), fried eggs
- DRAPPO, a name for silk stuffr und clotn in [merino. Italy.
- DRAPS D'E TE', summer cloths twilled like DRASTICS, medicine* which are rapid and powerful in their operations.
- DRAUGHT, a term applied to the depth of water which a ship displaces when she is afloat; a drench fur cattle; a drastic purgative
- DRAUGHT-BAR, an agricultural implement;; a swing-tree.
- DRAUGHT-BOAHT>, a folding chequered board tor playing the pame of draughts.
- DRAUGHŤ-HŐUSE, a cart-horse; one employed in husbandry.
- DRAUGHT-OX, an ox employed In ploughing, or drawing a wagon; in the Cupe colony it is called a trek ox.
- DRAUGHTSMAN, a delineator, one who designs from instructions, or prepares draw-ings, plans, and elevations of buildings, diagrams tor lectures, ⊲ec. DRAW, to haul or pull along; to sketch or design; to raise water from a well, or lignors by a top.
- liquors by a tap.
- DRAWBACK, an allowance or return of tho duty on exporting goods that hud previously been Imported.
- DRAWBAR, an fron rod used to connect *a*, locomotive with a tender.
- DRAWBOYS, assistants to the shawl weavers at Paisley.
- DRAWBRIDGE, a l.ridge that can he lifted or swung, placed over a dry moat or water channel at the gate of a fortified city, over
- a dock entrance, canal, or navicable river. DRAWEE, the person upon whom a bill la drawn.
- DRAWKK, the person who draws *a*. MIL DRAWEi:-nANDLE, :i knob or metal handle for attaching to drawers.
- DRAWERS, sliding boxes, for holding articles which can ensly be drawn out and rp-turned to their place*; light under-ciotliing for the legs.
- DRAWING-BOARD MAKER, a manufacturer of boards (or artists.
- DRAWING-KNIFE See KNIFE.
- DRAWING-INSTRUMENT MAKER, R manufacturer of the mechanical appliances for painters.
- DRAWING-MASTER, one who teachea the art 'A drawing.
- DitAwiNO-nonu. the chief apartment or reception-room of a dwelling-hoiiM or mansion.
- **KAWING-ROOM-CIIAIRS.** light fanny and highly ornamented chain, suited for ;i drawing-room.
- DRAWLVG-SLATE. See ULACK CHAMC.
- DRAW-LINK, a contrivance for connecting railway carriages together.
- DRAW-PLATE, a stout pl.ttc of shear ste«5 pierced with one or more holes, for druwing wire through.

BRAY, a low heavy lupgage cart, a kind of brewer's vehicle on which burrels of beer are transported.

DRAYMAN, the driver of a dray.

- DBEDGE, a drag-net for taking oysters and other mollusca; a machine for clearing mud in a river; a mixture of outs and barley sown together.
- DREDGER, one engaged in working a dredg-
- DREDGING-BOX, n tin box with perforations in the lid for sprinkling flour on mem, <cc DKKPGING-MACIUXE, an engine used to clenr away sandbanks, and to take up mmri or [[ravel from the bottoms of riveis or larbours.]
- DREGS, the lees or sediment of liquors; the
- refuse in the manufacture of tallow. DRENCH, a mcdiciiiMl draught tor horses and cattle; the horn scoop by which it is forced down the throat.
- DRESSED, a term applied to stone or other material, shaped and smoothed; ore pre-pared and lilted for use.
- Dilesser, a piece of kitchen furniture, a fixed side-board with shelves. «cc. for plates and dibhes; an a&slatuut hi a hosbital.
- DRESSING, a si arch, or gummy stiffening, friaze. or other application to linen, silks, A c; manures applied to land; trimming and smoothing rough stones for masonry; cleaning or preparing grains, ores, &c.
- DRESSING-CASE, a box fitted with apparatus and toilet utensils ior n dressiim-rooin.
- DRESSING-CASK-INSTIIUSIKNT MAKLK, a maker and vender ol^uch articles.
- DRKSSING-GOWN, a loose morning robe or wrapper.
- DRESSING-ROOM, a small ante-room Attached to a sleeping apartment.
- DRESSING-ROOM TABLE, a table for a dressing gl.iss and other conveniences.
- HKSS-MAKER, n inantua-inuker, one who makes ladies' dresses. DHKŠ
- DKEYMNG, an Austriun liquid measure con-taining thirty Vienna wine einiers. DniEns, a material added to oil paints. See
- DRYEISS. DRIESTACH, the dross of a turf lire, which glows when stirred.
- DRIFT, a hardened bteel tool; a horizontal
- paesauc in a mine; a drove of cattle. DRIFT-NET, a fl.-lilig net about twenty feet deep, by 120 leet lonu, well coiked at the top, but without lead nt the bottom. The size of the mesh is 2 inches or upwards; frequently a dozen or inure or then- nets are attached to each other length wise by » drift-rope.
- DHILI« an agilcuitural Implement used for dibbling or sowing grain and seeds. There are many combined machines, as drill-harrows, drill-plouuhs, Ac.; nn in-Htrumcut for boiing holes; a stout white linen twill used for trowsers; n machine for cutting circular holes in metal; the act of training soldiers to their duty.
- DRILL-BOW, the moveable handle of the
- drill. DKIUS-GRUBBEB, an agricultural Implement for cultivatiuc land.
- DETLI-MARCEACTLUai a maker of drills.

- DRILL-SERJEANT, a military non-comml». gloned officer who trains soldiers.
- DKILI-STOCK, the holdfast for a metal drill. DRINKING-HORN, a cup made out of pressed horn.
- DRIFTING, the fat that falls from baked and roast meat.
- DRIPPING-PAN a tin dish for receiving the pruvy and fat, which throps from meat iu ro.iHtin» brforo the fire. DitrbTONE, a filter for water.
- DIUTTLK, a silver money of Prussia, worth about Is.
- RIVER, a coachman, one w ho drives beasts; the manager of a locomotive cnRine; ti storm sail, n sailor's name for a spanker; the after sail of a ship or bark; a piece of wood upon a weaver's spindle which impels the bhuttle through the opening in tne warp.
- PRIVING-BAND, the strap, belt, or gearing tor uniting, turning, and carrying machinery.
- DIUVINC-WITTEELS. the large wheels of a locomotive engine.
- DROG, a name given in Scotland to a buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line. DROGIU:K, a West Indian cargo boat em ployed in coasting, having long lightmaats
- and lateen sails. DitoGuiSTE (French), a dealer in drugs. DROIT, a division of the troy grain used by money era; a legal claim or title, duty, Ac.
- DROP, a machine for lowering coals from r.nlwny stalths Into the holds of colliers. DUOSHKI, DnosKY, DKOITSKA, a KusHiun. pleasure carriage or sledge.
- DROSOMLTKK, an instrument for measuring the fall of dew.
- Ditoss, the refine or scales from metals, slag, cinders, <fcc; impure matter.
- DKOUD (Scotch), acotlfish; a kind of wattled
- box for catching herriuus. DROVE, a description ot tooling by parallel perpendicular flutes on the lace of hard btoncs; a narrow irrigating channel; *n* herd of cattle, or a number of animaldriven In a body; the broadebt pointed iron Instrument used by a stoile-umson in Scotland hi hewing stones.
- DROVER, one who drives cattle or sheep to market.
- DRUG HKOKER, a licensed broker who deals in druus.
- DIUJGGKT, a coarse flimsy woollen fabric, printed or plain, us d for carpeting, pack-ing, end ior rough feiuule garmcuU in Scotland.
- DRUGGIST, properly one who buys or sells druus; a wholesale dealer; but commonly applied to one who combines the retail business of chemist and druggist, and sells surgical instruments and various miscellaneous articles iu common demand.
- DRUG-GRINDER, one who pulverizes drugs in a mill for the chemist and drui^ist.
- a min for the chemist and druf "ist. DRUG-MILL, a mill where drugs, &c are crushed and ground. DRUGS, animal and vegetable products mind in pharmacy; the raw material tioiu which medicines are compounded

- Dura, a well-known musical instrument, consisting of JI hollow cylinder covered nt the end with vellum skin, there arc side drums, largo bass druins, and double or kettle drums. ALso a circular box in which dried fruit id sent here for sale, weighing -when full, from J to J of aewt. The large flat tubs in which fish arc packed in Now Brunswick Tor tho Brazil markets arc called drums; each drum contains exactly 1231bs. of pressed codfish, that being the Portuguese quintal. The druins are Hhaped to suit the convenience of the Brazilians, who transport them into the interior of South America, slung in pairs upon mules. Also the hollow bliortcyliudcr revolving on an axis, over which tho driving bauds or ropes of machinery pass, setting in motion several small wheel*.
- DUUMHUAD, the top of a capstan containing holes in which the capstan bars arc fixed; the parchment or vellum skin stretched on the top of a drum.
- DuuM-MA.icpli, a manufacturer of drums.
- DitiMJiocic, in Scotland meal and water mixed.
- DituMUOKD-uaiiT, an intense light procured by tho combustion of coal gas and oxygen on lime.
- DRUM-STICK?¹, a pair of short sticks -with which the drummer beats his drum. DUV-DOCK, a graving dock; onu which can
- ho laid dry in order to examine and repair the bottom of a ship.
- DitYEBS, lltharpo, smjar of lead, white copperas, and other deslocatives, udded to oil paints to cause them to dry quickly
- DHY'GOODS, a commercial name for textile fibiles, cottons, woollens, laces, liaiM-waics, and some few oilier articles; m contradistinction to groceries.
- DUT-QOODS-STORK, an American mmo for a warehouse or shop dcv»tod to the sale of cotton and other manufactured ui tides for person ill use.
- DBY-GOOSE, in Scotland n handful of fine meal pressed very close together, dipt in water, and then roasted among the ashes 01 a kiln.
- DRYIXG-OILS, Unseed mid other oils which having been heated with oxide of lead; dry quickly on exposure to tho atmosphere und retain their tr.uiiparoncy on solidify-ing. Drying-oils ai e essential for the purposes of the painter and for the manufacture ol printing-ink; they also form the basis of many piilinis and varnishes. Castor-oil, ilnseed-oi!, poppy-oil and walnut-oil uro among the drying-oils.
- DHYIXG-STOVK. a stove used by laun'ircssos; also ouo employed by iouudcrs and other
- DRY-ROT, a decay In timber; a disease which attacks wood, and renders it brittle, by destroying the cohesion of Us parts.
- DUY-SALTEU, a dealer in tho minerals used In pickling, salting and preserving various kinds of food. Also in gums, drugs, dychtufTj, mineral colours, tanning sub-
- stances, artificial manures, &c. DHY-STOVE, aplace constructed for the plants

a halfpenny, 40 of which make up a crusa SeeDivrxsL

- DUB, to reduce tho end of timber; a divia dudu, equal to about 2}J; a weight in Mysore about an ounce.
- •DUUASII, an Indian interpreter or com-missioncr, employed by ships and Euro-peans at the seaports.
- DUBBELTJK, a division of the rlxdollar in the Eastern archipelago equal to about Gd.
- DUBBER, DCVPER, a leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil. Rhcc, and other liquids, nmt enpah o of holding, according to size, from 20 to BOIbs. weight.
- DUBBING, a sea term for working with an adze; a greasy composition u*ed, and the process employed, for softening hard shoes nnd other urticles of stllT leather. See **DIPPING.**
- DUBBLE, a monetary division of tho florin in Batavia, equal to aboat 2}d.
- DUCAPE, a rich silk.
- UCAT, a gold coin current in several European States, generally of the value of about 9s. 4d. There arc also silver ducats In some ot tho Italian States, worth only about a third of this value.
- DUCATOON, a Dutch silver coin of the same value as the rixdollar, and passing for nearly 4s. in Sweden and Denmark. In Holland and the Netherlands it is about [slates 24 by 12 inches. DUCHESS-SLATES, large-sized 5s. Gd.
- DUCHESSES, large-sized DUCK, a fabric lighter and finer than canvas,
- made of flax, used for small sails, sea-men's trowsers, <&c; a water-fowl, wild and domesticated, much esteemed as fooJ.
- DUCKLIXG, a young duck. DUCTILIMETER, an instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, sec
- DUDDAH, a name for tho fourth pqrt of l'.-> maund In Bangalore.
- BUDDIE, a wooden dish with two cars use I in Scotland, which is generally of an octagonal form on the brim.
- DUDU, another name lor the Dub, an Indian money
- DUWADAR, a subordinate officer in an Tndinn armv: thus there arc quarter-master duüadars, pay dulTadars, «fec
- DUFFHLS, DUFFIELDS, a thick coarse kind of
- woollen cloth having a thick nap or friezes Duooxo, a name in Australia and tho Indian ocean lor tho *Iluliore Dugong*. which is taken for the oil obtained from which is taken for the off obtained from the blubber. This oil is asserted to be equal to cod-liver oil, and is a enro for diseases of the ear. The bone of the animil in fineness and hardness of grain, specific gravity, and appearance, ap-proaches nearly to the nature of ivory. The flock of the durang is often contar J'he flesh of the dugong is often eaten.
- DUIM, a Dutch long measure; the Nether-lands duun or centimetre is 1} square inches. In cubic measure it is the third of a cubic foot
- OUK, DOH, a name in Java for the material, Г hko horse-hair, covering the petioles of the Ejoo or (lomutl palm, Arenga succhaof dry, arid climates. DUAHIE, an Arabian money, worth about DuKKuai, a small species of millet raised in

- DULCUEEIE, a trinnaular chost, strung with wires, which are struck with a little rod held In each hand. [> itlis.
- DITLLAUK, a Persian hnrber who attends the
- DULSE, DYLISIC, nn edible a\fii\{*IihoJoine:na* palmetto), which is bold in thu Jii-»h markets, it is eaten raw by tho peasantry.
- DULSHIT, the name for a build bundle in some parts of Scotland. DUMAREE, a petty nominal money on the Malabar coast, of 4 cowry shells; the third part of the copper pice.
- P UMB-BELLS, heavy metal weights swung in the hands lor exercise, to open the chest iu:d increase muscular *>trongth.
- DUMU-SINGLES, a kiud of bhk merely wound and cleaned.
- DUMB-WATTER, a dining-room stand, with shelves and conveniences for holding various requisite articles.
- DUMMY, a ahum package in iishop; aha tier's pressing Iron; a name given by firemen to the jets from the mains or chief wutcr pipes.
- DUMI'LQTO, a kind of pudriintr of whenten Hour; in cookery usually a casing or cover of paste, enclosing apples and boiled; in Scotland it is a buinouk mado of oatmeal and euxt boiled in broth.
- DUMPY, short and thick
- DUMPY LEVEL, a spirit level with a tele-scope for surveying purposes.
- DQMŲIK, an imasihary money of account in Malwn, the eighth part of a pice.
- DUN, a persevering person; one employed in soliciting the payment of debts.
- 1)UNBAR WKDDEU, a name given by some of the lower classes, in Scotland to a salted herring.
- DUNDICU," the fermenting lees of cane-Juice, used In the distillation ot rum.
- DUNG, the excretory deposit of animals: a funeral name for farm-yard or stable manure. The dung of most unimals pos-' busses a commercial value; that ot dogs
- and of pigeons Is used in tanning; horse dung in foundries; that of cows in calico-printing: under the names of album-graecum, ar-ula, guano and other heads, the uses of most of those are noticed.
- DON-RALLY, a small liquid measure in the East of 2£ seers; ll}dungnllics mukingono choradauy, i stWnd quart. DLXUAIIEK, DUKOARY, a coarse kiud of un-
- bleached liulian calico.
- DUNGHILL, a waste heap of ashes, refuse sub-Btances or manure, <\$c
- DUNGHILL-FORK, a prong for liftln? or turn-liitf straw, manure, Ac. lu afurm or btable yard, Aco.
- DUNGING, mnnurinsr hind; the term is also applied to the act of steeping primed cali-coes in a bath of cow-dung, at a certain s:ago of tho process.
- DUKLOP CHEESE, a quality of cheese made
- in Scotland, very like the Derbyshire; namely, a sweet, rich, white variety. DUNNAGE, loose articles of merchandise permitted to be shipped for the convenience of stowing, securing and filling up cargo, such as billet-wood, coco-nuts, &c
- DUNKING, a common term for urgent pressing fur the payment of a debt; also a

mode of curing cod-fish In New Hamp-

- shire, so as to jave them a particular colour. UNNOCK, a kind ot boat used at the head of the Persian gulf.
- of the Fersian gun. DUKSTABLE STRAW, wheat straw used for bonnet plaits. Tho middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected; it Is cut Into lengths of about ten indies, which are then split by a single machine Into slips of the requisite width. Whole Dunstable signifies that the plait Is formed of seven entire straws, while patent Dunof seven entire straws, while patent Dunstable consists of fourteen split straw.
- DUXTER, a cant term in parts of Scotland
- DUNTER, a cant term in parts of Scotland for the porpoise. [duck. DUNTKR-GOOSE, a name given to the ehlcr-DUODECIMO, a volume formed by foldingthu sheet Into 12 leaves, malting 24 pages. It is written lor shortness, 12mo.
- DUPICIIO. nn elastic bitumen obtained about
- the roots of *Siphonia elastica*, in Brazil. DUPLOX, a double cocouii lormed by two silkworms [in a watch.
- DUPLEX, a double or compound movement DUPLICATE, a second article of the same
- kind; a copy or transcript; a pawnbroker's ticket for u pled go deposited, being a fac-simile of a similar ticket fastened to the article led in pledge.
- DUTPER, DUBBCR, a skin bottle or leather bag for liquids, u«cd in the East, holding ordinarily about 80 lbs. of oil.
- DURMA MÅTS, mats made in India of the split stalks of the mil or nur, a grass of Bengal.
- DURO, the hard dollar of exchange of Spain,
- ot 20 reals, and worth about 4s. 2d. DUBOY, a kind of figured serge, very com-monly worn by the lower oidcrs hi the West of England some years ago.
- DURBA, a kind of Egyptian millet. See D HURRA.
- DURZEE, an Indian tailor.
- DUSSOOTEE, a species of Indian calico. DUST-BRUSH, a li[^]ht feather or hair brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUST-CART, a scavenger's cart.

- DUST'CONTRACTOK, one who leases from the authorities the risht to remove the waste substances, street sweepings, and refuse deposits in a parish or diactnet.
- DUSTERS, a common linen material, white; tuilled with coloured borders, or blue checked with red borders, fur servants' use.
- DUST-HOLE, an ash-pit; a place for rubis'i. DUSTMAN, A stnct-cleaner, and contractor for the removal of tilth, dirt, and accumu-
- lated refuse ot any kind.
- DUSTOOREE, an Indian term for commission or perquisites.
- DCST-PAN, *a* broad, flat, tin shoyp]. DUTCH-CARPET, a mixed material cf cotton, <u>iliix</u>, and wool, mod for floor-coverings.
- DUICH-CHEKSE, a small round cheese made on the Continent troin skim milk.
- DUTCH-CLINKERS, long narrow bricks of a brimstone colour, very hard and well-burnt, imported from Holland. They appear almost vitrified by heat.
- DUTCU-DROPS, a balsam or popular nostrum, prepared, with pil of the strend tincture

DUTCH-GOLD-LEAF, a mixture of copper and zinc, in the form el thin leaves or foil, in the proportion of eleven parts of copper to two of zinc. See LEAF METAL and BRONZE-POWDER, fleaf meia.

DUTCH-MKTAL-LEAF MAKER, a prep.ircr Of

- DUTCH-OVEN, a till hanging screen lorcookiiu: hefore a kitchen range or ordinary tiro-prate.
- DUTCH-PINK, a painter's yellow colour, ob-tained from the plant Reseda lutcola.
- DUTCH BUSH, a plant; the horsetail or ahave trass, Equhetum hveitutle, which troin its hard and rough exterior surface is fnuui useful for polishing marbles, hard woods, ivory, brass, and other substances. The rhizomes are nutritious, and have been used us food in tunes of tnniinc.
- DUTCH-HUSH IMPORTER. ;I merchant wlio receives Dutch-rushes from the Continent for sal«
- DUTCH-TILES, glazed and painted ornamental tiles; formerly much used to planter up l'\ thé jambs ot chimneys.
- DUTTON, a variety of Indian corn or maize grown in America.
- DUTY, a tax on goods or merchandise; the work done by a steam engine; the business of a soldier or marine on guard.
- DUVET (French), down or finu feathers.
- DWANO, a large iron bar u«cd by blacksmiths in Scotland, lor screwing nuts for bolts, and by quanymen and others for ruhting large stones.
- DWELLING-HOUSE, a tenement intended to be inhabited, Hscontra-distinguibhed from a store or othec.
- D\vr, the abbreviation for pennyweight DYE, a colour, stain, or tlnjie.
- DYEING, the process of colouring substances by immersion; the art of developing and extracting the colouring particles from any substance, and ot uniting and fixing them afterwards upon cloth, stuff, or any other material.
- DYER, one whose occupation Is to dye rubrics, dec, and who practises the art of staining or colouring cloth.
- DYERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of Louden, who*e halls situate in College-street, Dnwxiiie-iiilL
- DYERS'-WEED, the Genista tinctoria, Reseda luteola, and Jsalis twclona, native plants A\ inch arc sometime:) used by dyers
- DYE-SAI;CEK MAKLK, a preparer of pink saucers and rouge colouring substances.

DYESTER, a Scotch name for a .dyer.

- YKSTUFFS, a collective trade term for the dyewoods, lichens, powders and dye-cukes entering into commerce for dyeing mid staining purpose?.
- DYE-WOODS, various foreign woods, used by the dyer and stainer, usually cut iind ground, to extract colours from.
- DYKE, a ditch; in Scotland a stone wall; a dry-stone d j ke is one built without mor-tar ; a fall dyke is a wall of turf.
- DTKEK, one who attends to the ditchos; in the North a builder of stone walls ai out 5 or G feet high -for enclosures.
- DYMJIOM). a name in Scotland for a wether ot the second year.
- **DYNAMETER**, an Instrument for ascertaining by a simple process the magnifying power ot telescopes.
- DYNAMOMETER, an instrument which measures any thing to which the name of power lias been given, whether of animal bodies, or machinery, <tc. Iteignier's dy-namoiheter consists of two plates ot steel of a curved form, increasing in thickness towards the ends, which unites into solid cylindrical loops; the curved sides of the plates being placed opposite to each other, and the whôle forming an entire elliptic spring. On the application of this instrument as a *link* In the line of draught, the oval becomes lengthened in proportion to the degrees of force acting on the loops in opposite directions, and the curved sides approach more nearly towards e.icli othei, accordingly. The degree of approximation in tho plates, Is shown on a scale in divisions corresponding to halt and whole hundred-weights, by means of a cross rod sccurell to one plnte acting on a crank attached to the opposite one, thus communicating its effect to the I*\er index, which, moving over the divisions of the scale, marks the varying dcgreo« ot lorco exerted each moment by the drauuht to which the instrument is subjected. Messrs. Cottam and II alien, of London, and Mr. J{. Clyburn of Uley, have invented dyna-mometers, which arc improvements on tho^e previously In u-e. as they ul-o renter the space through which the power is exerted.
- DZERD, an Algerine measure of length, of which there an* two kinds, the dzerri-n-Torky = to LCDU English feet, and tho dzcid-a-lluby =« 10 1*674 itvt.
- **FAGLE**, the principal pold coin of the LACLES' FEATNEiis have a commercial United States, which is a legal tender value, being used for ornament in Scotch ⁴ United States, which is a legal tender for 10 dollars. The new eagle, since 1843, weighs 258 troy grains, 9-10ths fine, and contains 232 1-5th grams pun*; and, estimating British standard pold 11-ICths fine at \pounds 3:17:1010. per oum-e, is equal to \pounds 2:1:1 1-cthsteiling. The half eagle, the most common {-old coin of the States, Is of proportional vulue; there are also quarter eagles.
 - bonnets, and the large quills for making artists' hair pencils, Ac

E.

EAGLE-STONE, a description of clay iron ore. LAGLE-WOOD, a fragrant wood said to he obtained In the Kast from Aloexplum ogallochum. and used for Incense by the Asiatics. It is the calambak or lignum aloes of commerce. See AOALLOCUI A*. WOOD.

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- EARING, a rope attached to the cringle or ring of a ship's sail, by which the sail la bent or reeled.
- EAR-MARK, a mark made ny slitting or notching the cars of sheep, pigs, flops, and other domestic animals, to Identify them.
- EARNEST, a certain sum or money paid to the seller by a purchaser, to bind a verbal Dargaln. In France the parties are nt liberty to withdraw from such a bnrpaiu on the following conditions:-the intending purchaser forfeiting his deposit, and the Intending seller repaylug double the amount deposited.
- EAhMINOS, w.mus gamed by servitude, or for work and labour done; profit made.
- EAit-ricic, :I sinall instrument for cleansing the car of the cerumen.
- EAR-KINO, a jewel or ornnment suspended from the ear by a gold or other ring pass-Ing through the lobe. Kar-rings are mostly worn by females: but they are often worn by European or Oriental males.
- EAR-SIIKLL, a flattened uirfvalve, species of *JIaliotis*, mucli prized for the enamelled Iridescence of its inner nacreous coating, which renders It useful for inlaying papier-mftche* work, <ke.
- EARTH-BOAKD, the mould-bonrd of a plough; that which turns over the furrow.
- EARTHEN-WARE, the common name tor tho ordinary clisse>* of cheap crockery and pot-tery ware for domestic service, which is not so hard as stone ware.
- EARTHEN-WAKE MANUI'ACI uitEu, a potter, a dealer in crockery, ⊲toe.
- EARTH-FLAX, a name sometimes given to asbestos
- EARTH-NUT, a name for the seeds of tho *Arachis hypofjiva*[^] doenbed under the head grouiui-nut. In America it is culkd pen-nut.
- EARTH WORK, an engineering term applied to cuttings, embankments, «fec,
- LAKTH-WOIJH OIL, a green medicinal oil obtained from the common species of *Lumbricus* and used as *a*, remedy for enr-ache.
- EAR-TIU-MPET, a funnel-shaped tube, mode of various sizes, to assist the hearing of persona partially deal.
- EASEL, a painter'* wooden frame or re«t, with a movable tedge, on which the cunvas is supported lor paluting.
- tAsr INDIA COMPANY, mi Incorporated association of merchants established about two centuries and a huh npo. IISIVIHL' now the entire political and civil government of India, under the supervision of the Hoard ol Control. The Court of Directors consisting of 24 members, holders ol not less than £2000 st'~*k each, are chosen by the proprietors. .Now broken up.
- EASY-COAIK MAKER, a manufacturer of arm-chairs or reclining couches.
- EATCHE, EITCH, the Scotch name for an adze.
- EATING-IIOUSE, a dlning-houso or place of refreshment where cooked provisions arc sold.
- EAU-DE-COLOGNE, an aromatized alcohol, used as a perfume and teilrt article; to

named from being originally and principally made at Cologne, bee COLOGNE-WATER.

ECH

- EAU-DE-JAVELLE, chlorine in solution with water.
- EAU-DE-LUCE. a volatile preparation consist-ing of a mixture of alcohol, caustic ammonia, and a small quantity of oil of amber.
- EAU-DE-I'ARIS, a substitute for eau-de-Cologne and other Mimlar cosmetics which Is sometimes taken in sweetened water as a cordial and stimulant. It taken out spots, and preserves woollens from moths. Theie arc many oilier local waters in the commerce of the Continent, as eau u'arquebusade, eau pazeuse, <tc EAU-DE-VIK (French), brandy.
- EAVES, the lowest tiles, slates, Ac., of the roof of a hous.e; which usually project over the bide walls and throw oil the water.
- EBAMSTA (Italihn), a cabinet-maker.
- EBAiiouteSAuis (French), the beparution of stave* or planks. EIIAUCHB (French), a rough draught or
- sketch.
- ELJAUCHOIR (French), a large chisel u«c< by statuaries to rouph-ln-w their woik; u great hut die I or beating instrument used by rope-makers.
- EilB, ille reliux or return of the tide after it lias reached it* full flood; *ebb-tide* being the receding tide towards low water.
- EIIE'XISTE (Fieiuh). a cabinet-maker.
- EUONT, a heavy hard black wood, obtained Horn the Dwspyrw eOeniis, much UMIU by turners, and for in laying work by cubinctinakeis. (Jreen ebony is used as a dyewood, and comes principally from the West Indies.
- EBONY, BROWN. See WAMARA.
- silk.
- EHROUDEUR (French), a wire-drawer.
- EUUUE, Italian for ivory.

KcACiiEua (French), a gold-benter.

- UCANGUEUR, in France a cleaner of flax or hemp
- ECAHLATIN, a kind of red cider made in [c°d* 1- ranee.
- EriAMPrAU (French), a hook for catcilluir EniANDoLE, the French name lur a bhniylo
- to cover the rool ol a houxe. ECHANTILLON (Frciich), a sample, pattern, or
- bpecimen.
- ECHANVUOIR, In Franco a hutchiel or flaxbeating Instrument.
- CIIARSETER (French), to coin money bclo-jr the standaid.
- ECIIK'ANCK (French), a specified day for)tayment; the falling duo of a bill of exchange, «fcc
- ECHELLE (French), a ladder; a scale.
- ECHETS, skeins or hanks of worsted, &c in France.
- ECHEVEAD, the French name for a skein, knot, or bank of thread or silk.
- ECHEVSTTB, a small hank, the tenth part of a large skein of cotton thread or yarn, and the twenty-second port oi an ordinary **Bkciuofwoul.**

- Ecnixcs, in buildin«r, a moulding resembling the ovalo; but its outline is elliptical
- Instead of circular.
- ECUOMETER, a musical scale or rule for determining the ratio and duration of sounds, &c.
- ECKA, a light pony-gig used by the natives of India, having cloth cushions on which they squat cross-legged.
- ECKLEIV, a dry measure of Wurtomberg, nearly 1J pint.
- EcoN'oarr, prudence and care in the man-
- agement or distribution of inntcrlals. Ac Ecossere's, the name of a sort of grey limestone in France.
- ECOUAILLE (French), coarse wool.
- ECIHVAIS, a French copyist or scribe. T>IUTOIUE (French), an inkstand.
- Ecu, a French name for the crown-piece, a silver coin worth 4s. GJii.; there were two kinds of e'us in France, the ecu of six francs, and the *petit tcu* of three francs; also n Swiss piece of 40 batzen. The dcu is n money of account in Home, passing for > julcs or paules, and, as a coin, is worth 10 julcs or paules; the crown of Sicily is *VI* thrins.
- V1 thrms. f.ci.-Eijj5 (French), a porringer or basin. IIDDAS, EDDOES, names in the West Tiidies for species of *Colocasia*, the tubers of which arc roasted and eaten like the potatoe; t hey arc also called cocos. When deprived of acridity by boiling, tho leaves arc eaten as spinach, and the conns are uged for source u«cd for soup.
- EDGE, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument; hence knives, scythes, adzes, planes, chisel*, cleavers, toaws, &c, aro called edged tools.
- EDGE-TOOL MAKER, a manufacturer of iron and steel cutting-instruments, table cut-lery, and workmen's implements. EDGING, any thin? med for a border to garments, «fcc. as laco, fringe, ribbon-edging; a bordering of box, plants, Sec. lor n garden-plot, «cc. EDIBLE, any tiling wholesome or nutritious;
- esculent, or fit for eating.
- TDICT, an official decree.
- JIHIFICE, a large structure, or stately buildlug.
- litz:>mov, the impression of a work; the publication or ropublication, as the first, second a port third issue, &c., of any book, EDITOR, the chief literary superintendant of a newspaper, serial, or periodical: one who revises and percent of the publication.
- revises and prepares a book for publication. EDITORIAL, appertaining to an editor; the
- EDITORIAL, appertaining to an editor; the leading article of a newspaper.
 EDUCTION-PIPE, the pipe from the exhaust passage of the cylinder to the condenser.
 EKL, an esteemed table flsh, the Anguilla rulgaris, inhabiting chiefly fresh water. The consumption of eels in our large cities Is very great, and they are considered exceedingly nutritious; on the average WO tons a var are brought over from Holland, while the total consumption of eels in Great Britain is estimated ut 4300 eels in Great Britain is estimated ut 4300 tons per annum.
- EELA, a name in Shetland for a flsaingground new the shore.

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- EKTJ-FOT, a basket for catchim; eels. EEIT-I'UNT, a flat-bottomed llshing-boat to spear eels from.
- EEL-SPEAR, a pronged instrument used for catching eels. EKN-CARE, a name in Scotland for a thick oatmeal cake, luado with yeast, aud baked in an oven.
- EFFECTIVE, a term used In many parts of the Continent to express coin in contra-distinction to paper money. Tims bills on Vienna arc generally directed to bo paid in Vienna arc generally directed to bo paid in *effective*, to guard against their being paid in paper money of a depreciated value. Kflectivo money is reduced to paper, by saying: As 100 mimics, the discount, is to 300, so is the effective sum to the sum iu paper. Paper money is reduced to effec-tive by reversing this operation.
- EFFECTS, poods or movcablo property*, available funds.
- EFFBXDI, a Turkish law-officer.
- EFFERVESCENCE, a chemical ebullition or ferment in liquids, which is common m gaseous or aërated waters aud winca.
- **EFFERVESCING DRAUGHTS, pleasant gaseous** drinks or sweetened beverages.
- EFFIGY, a portrait or likeness; the repre-sentation of the sovereign on coins. EFFILE' (French), a kind of trimming; fringed linen.
- EFFLORESCLKCE, a powdery coating, which forms on the surface of certain substances.
- EFQUuerAU (French), n truck; a larwtwowheeled cart to transport heavy burdens.
- EGG-CCP, a small cup of earthenware, glass, metal, &c, for holding an egg. EGG-FLIP, a drink mado of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it. EGQ-GLASS, a small sand class, running
- EGGUDA, EGEBBA, a weight of the west coast of Airica, the third part of a benda, which is 939} grams troy; in some places it is represented as the fourth pait of tilo bcndi, or 217*4 grain.?.
- EGG-LADLE, a kind of epoon for taking eggs from a saucepan.
- EGG-MI:KCILYXT, an importer and wholesale dealer in eggs, of whom there arc a largo number in London, making a business of supplying the retailers by menus of travelling carts.
- EG&NOG, a drink composed of wino or spirits, mixed with sugar and eggs.
- EGG-PLANT, the *Solatium melongena*, a plant cultivated in warm climates lor its fruit, used as a vegetable; in the East it is called the brinjul. Jn French and Italian cook-ery, tho lruit is used in soups, like its kindred species the tomato, but in tho tropics it is mot>ty filed, alter being cut iu slices slices.
- EGQ-roAcnrcit, a metal vessel with stands to place IKKS in a boiler for cooking.
- GGS, the ovuiii or uome.stic poultry, which arc largely used as food by all nations, and form considerable articles of commerce in most countries. Besides our homo produce, from 100 to 120 millions of eggs arc annually imported from tho Continent, Egg* are- used In glove-making, tanning,

bookbinding, and other manufacturing processes. Tho eggs ot the ostrich, the turtle, and various species of wild-fowl arc nlso used when obtainable

EGG-SLICE, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pun.

EGG-SI'OON, a small spoon with a narrow bowl lor eating eggs with.

EGG-WHISK, a wire bunch or brush for beating up eggs.

EGOHISE, a kind of French hand-saw.

EGRET, EGRETTE, A tuft of feathers; the feathers of the little egret heron (*Ilcrodias* garzetta) are much edleomeu tor ornament.

EonioTy a species of sour cherry. [pnper. EGYPTIAN, :I kind of type; nNo .1 largo-sized EIDAM, a kind of Dutch choc sc.

EIDAM, a Kindoi Dutten thoe set. EIDEKBOW>*, the line soil feathers obtalued from tho cider-duck (Svmateria vwllissima). The elasticity, lightness, and resistance to wet, of this down, are prominent among its other advantages; It is utcd lor the inside stuffing of muffs, and on the Continent culer-down quilts are largely made, ind preferred by the luxurious to every other article lor beds and coverlets. [drawing*.

EIDOGRAI'H, an instrument for copying EIGHTEENMO, a sheet ol paper folded into eighteen leaves, usually written 18ino.

EIK (Scotch), a liniment for greaMig sheep.

- EIKING, a piece of wood fitted to make good .1 deficiency In length.
- EIMER, a¹ German liquid men«nr«\ tho third of an oxhoft, which varies considerably in different localities. The Munich elrnur is only 8} gallons, while the Swiss cimcris often more than 25. The Prussian elmer or rundlct is rather more than 18 English fjallons. The elmer represents, however, n general, the half ol the ahm or aum.

EJECTMENT, a forcing out; the dispossession

of house or laud. EJOO FIBRE, a strong hlack horseha!r-looking ilbre, obtained from an eastern palm, the Arenga saccharijera. It is very durable ami tenacious, and universally employed, In the countries where the trees nro Indigenous, for making cordage, for nets nnd seines, lor tho rigging of vessels, and for cables.

EKIIA, an Indian single horse native car.

- ELAINE, the liquid priuciplo of oils and fats, nfter the stearlne has been pressed out. See OLKINE.
- ELASTIC-BANDS, belts, brace*, gnlters, <fec, mnde with threads or caoutchouc, either n.ikcd or covered.
- ELASTIC-GUMS, a common name given to those vegetable extracts, such as caoutchouc and gutta pcrcliu, which may bo elongated by heat, «cc.
- ELATCUEE, an Eastern name for cardamoms, a much esteemed Indian spico
- ELBOW-CHAIU, a chair wuh rests or arms to &U>pi>it tho elbows.

EI.CE, the Italian name for the holm oak.

UI.DLK, the *tiambucus nigra*, a tree common in Britain and the south ot' Europe. The wood, which Is remarkable for its hardness. Is often used for carpenters' rules, weavers' shuttles, meat •skewers, **&**c The light pith of the branches is used lor electrical purposes. From the juice of the deep purple berries a wine and "spirit arc made, and various kinds of medicine are obtained from the Inner bark, floweis, and other parts of the tree.

ELDEU-FLOWER-WATER, a cosmetic made from the flowers of the elder-tree.

ELPEK-WIN'S, a wine made from elder berries, sweetened and flavoured with Spices, which is generally drank hot, or mulled with toast

ELUIX (Scotch), fuel of any kind.

- ELECAMPANE, the aromatic bitter roots, A c of *CorvUartia helenium*, which are much used in some quarters, made into a syrup, for colds and coughs; from its pungency It was formerly in repute as a stouw.uic; n sweetmeat is also made lrom it.
- ELKCTIIIC TELEGRAPH, A mode of transmitting messages and intelligence by Tilcans of electricity over wires, tor long nnd short distances. Great progress has been made of Lite years in tho extension of tho electric telegraph over the principal countries of Europe, Asia, nnd America; nnd submarine wires are also now being largely resorted to, to connect countries for commercial i-urposcs.
- ELECTRIC-WIRES, a popular name for the wires ot the magnetic telegraph on laud, or those ot the submarine c.iiilc.
- ELECTJtO-GILDERaUd -PLATER, One Who gilds or plates metal goods by galvanism.
- or plates metal goods by galvanism. ELECTKOULIER, an instrument lor determining the presence ana quantity ot electricity.
- ELECTROPLATE, a precipitation of silver or gold on a surlace of copper, or German silver metal. [silver or gold.

ELECTROTYPIST, one who coais metals witli

- ELECTRUM, a name lor German-silver plate: a compound metal, a mixture of gold aud silver.
- ELECTUARY, a sweetened medicine, of conserves and powders in a soft mass, of tho consistence of thick honey.
- ELKMI, a giim-rcain obtained in tho East lrom *Jiahamodendron zeylanicum*, and In America from a species ot *Jcica*.
- EI.KPIIAXT, the largest of quadrupeds, which is domesticated in the East nnd trained to service. The wild nnlm.ils are also hunted for their tusks, which furnish the "ivory of commerce, and their back teeth or grinders are al«o useful. The feet, trunk, Ac arc eaten by the hunters; tho tail is used for a fly-flnppcr.
- ELEPHANT PAPKR. a very largo kind ot drawing paper, 28 inches by 23.
- ELLVATIOX, a plan: a perspective representation of a building.
- ELEVATOR, a lifting machine in the Innrc corn and flour mills of America for grain. It consists of an endless band to which arc fixed a scries of metal cans revolving in a long vtooden trough, which is lowered thiough the respective hatchways Into the vessel, and is connected at its upper end with the buildine, where its belt is driven. Also a contrivance for raising a person to a height, for the purpose of clean* Ing, painting, or taking observations, <ec

ELEVE (French). an apprentice, a pupil. ELINGUES (French), can-hooks to sling a bnle of goods, Ac.

- EIJNGUET (French), n cnpstnn-bnr.
- ELIXIR, In plmrmsicy a compound tincture; In impulor parlance an invigorating cordial.
- Ei.rc, the Cervus alces, which Is hunted for its flesh. The horns nnd skin cuter into commerce. The hair Is used for stud-ing saddles in America, and the hoofs at one time were held in repute in pluirmsicy for epileptic complaint*. Elks' feet still occur In some ot the Continental tai ids.
- ELK-NUT,' a name for tho oily nut of
- JlamxUonia oltifera. ELL, an Engli>h measure of lencth equal to 45 inches, but now superseded hy the Imperial yard. The term Is however still employed in designating the width of certain goods. The <11 varies in length on the Continent; the Dutch or Flemish ell is 27 inches. The proportion between ell is 27 incnes. The proportion between Dutch clis and English yards is generally taken at 3 yards to 4 HN: but the real rate is 100 yard* to 129 2-27-th ells. In Leipsic the ell is 22} inches; in Prussia 26\$ nearly; * Ihc French ell h 54 Inches. In Trieste the. •woollen ell is 26 6 imperial inches; that
- for silk 23*22 inches. The German ell is 215-0 inches; the Scottish ell rutlier inoic than 37 inches. See BRACCIO.
- J3LM, a useful forest tree, the several species or which nre nativos chiefly of Europe and North America. The timber oi elm for constructive purposes ranks next to tinonk, and is much used in building; for the keels of vessels, pumps, coflim, && It does not split, and therefore bears the driving or nails and bolts well.
- ELNE, the Scotch ell of 37 inches.
- ELSYN, ELSON (Scotch), an awl.
- ELVANS, a mineral stone intermediate between porphyry and granite.
- EI.VAS-I'LUMS, a kind of dried prune, a dessert fruit sold in boxes.
- EI.VE, a mining mine for the shaft or handle of a pick; coi i upuoii of Helve.
- ELYTRA, the wing-sheaths or "outer cover-ings of the beetle tribe, many of which, from their cleirance. are used to ornament nrtiNes ot dress, tans, &c in the East and in Brazil.
- EMANCIPATE, to liberate or set free from penal servitude or slavery.
- EMBALR. to pack up or bind goods in a bale or packatro.
- EMBÂNK, to enclose with a mound: the tennis applied chiefly to bunks of enrti* by which water in kept out from land that has been reclaimed, or that is lluble to inundation.
- EMBANKMENTS, artificial mounds of enrth, raised by tho sides of rivers, fens, «fcc, or for levelling the line ot road for a railway.
- EMBAB, a liquid measure of Sweden, equal
- to 20} callous. EMBARGO, a restraint or nrrest; an order from Government, preventing ships from quitting a port. This .State prohibition Is usually in time of war, and may be enforced on cither native or foreign ships, or uiercliaiidlsa

EMBARK, to ship; to proceed on board n vessel or boat; to engage or take part in any business.

EMI

- EMBAUCHURK, the utensils for a salt maiiUf factory In Franco.
- EMBDEŇ CROATS. See GROATS.
- EMBELLISHMENT, the net ot adorning or enriching; ornainenr. decoration.
- EMBERS, small lighted coals or the ashes of burninjr wood. EMBEZZLEMENT, the fraudulent appropriation'
- of the nionev or goods ot another. EMBOSSING, a kind of raised s«.iu/>tui-e, cur-ving, or stamped work on pnpei. cloth. &c
- EMHOSMNO I'lfh&s a machine used hy bookbinders for ornamenting cloth and leather
- for covering books. EMROUCHOIII (French), A boot-last or boottree.
- EMIIOUCIIURR, the mouth of any thing, as of a, river or harbour; of a camion, a hot tic, a wind instrument, *fec
- EMBROCATION, a punirent oil or medicinal spirit, used as an external application to moisten or rub diseased parts of tho body.
- EMBROIDER, to ndorn with raised figures of nei'die-work In fancy patterns. &c EMBROIDERED-MUSLIN MANUFACTT'RER, 1/
- uiiclestile dealer in fancy mublin-woik done by the needle.
- EMBROIDERER, a person -who does ornamen-
- tal or fancy work with tho needle. EMBROIDERY, variegated necdlc-work on cloths, stuffs, or muslin, li.'tirud in gold, silver, coloured silks or thread.
- EMBKOIDKRY-SILK MANUFACTURER, a dealer in articles worked with silk.
- EMKRALD, a valuable gum for ornamental pin poses. The nnest stones, which nra of a pure green, come either from Peru or tho East Indies; a new kind of printing type, Intermediate between minion and nonpareil.
- EMKRT. a grey or blackish variety of cor-undum, tised to polish hard bodies. The powder is prepared by sieves, «fix, from the si/c. of pepper-corns to superfine flour, or impalpable dust. It is stuck on puper, cloth, and sticks.
- EMERY-PAPER, a rough scouring paper for bi lightening metals, smoothing wood, &c. EMERT-PAi'bit MAIU.II, a manufacturer < r
- scouring paper.
- EMETICS, mediilnal compounds which can-. vomiting, and are, therefore given todi-^ uonre the stomach.
- EMIGRANT, one who removes frrm orn»'«-In* country to settle or tnkn un his ICM-(Iciiro in /mother. The cnilgmtioii from the United Kingdom to the British colonies and foreign countries, is always ex-tensive, averaging nearly 1000 u day.
- EMIGRANT SHIP, a pus»>enf:er ship.
- LMIGRATE, to depart from a place pennnnentiy.
- EMIXE', an old French liquid measure, containing a little more than 4 cations. As a dry measure, it was exceedingly tariffblc, ranuing In different localities iron) H to 10-1} gallons.
- EMISSAKT, a ^ecret npont; n person sent on u private mcESuKU or basilicas.

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- EMOLUMENTS, perquisites. Ices, or salary; the
- profits arising from on office or employ. **m**cnt
- EMOTTOIR, a scufllcrorclod-cmslier, lined in France, [niné inches
- KMPAN, the Frpnch name for the spun of KMPENNEI-LE, in France a kedgc-unchor. EMFKSISUU (Frencli)₍ a starcher.
- EMPIRIC, H quack, u pretender; an unedu-
- cated or irregular practitioner. EMPLKTTK (Fr« nclt), a bargain or purchase.
- EMPLOYE', a clerk; one engaged in the service ot another.
- EMPLOYER, a master; one who hiits and directs the labour of other*.
- EMPOIS, potato or wheat starch.
- EMPOLDEU, a mnine in DemerarA for the extension of an estate inland, all yards backu urds from a canal or rivér frontage.
- EMPORIUM, in a huge sense a trading niirt, or town of extensive commerce; but in the more common arid restricted use, u uencral shop and depot for various goods.
- EMPTY-CASE, a compositor's case of type, which is deficient in some ot the letters; hence lie cannot proceed with his work, until the exhausted sorts are replenished.
- EMPTYING, a discharging or pouring out the contents of a package or vessel.
- EMPTY-PACKAGES, returned cases from the purchaser to the sender of the goods, con-sisting, for the ino.it part, of casks, crates, hampers, sacks, &c, which are trans-ported free, or at a very low charge, by the rjilwuy companies.
- EMU, the Australian ostrich (Dromaius Nova; Jfollandux.'); Its feathers aic used tor orna-ment, and the skin produces six or seven quarts of oil which is used medicinally.
- EMULSIONS, applications usually made of bruined oily heeds and fluid.
- ENACTMENT, a decree, or legislative measure. ENAMEL, a thin opaque or partially transparent coating of glass of various colours on a metallic surface; a porrelalncous surface Is thus given to the interior of iron cooking utensils. The white class for pottery is also called enamel. The process <t painting with coloured glass, and w Ith different mineral colours on gold and copper, is termed enamelling. The basis of all kinds ol enamel Is a pure gla-s, which M rendered either tr.insl.iu cut or opaque, l'.^tme «'II'H«uru of metallic oxides. White enamel is made by nicking the oxide ot tin with glass. EXAMELLED-CARDS, pieces of pasteboard. one ENACTMENT, a decree, or legislative measure.
- EXAMELLED-CARDS, pieces of pasteboard, one huriaco of which has been coated wnh white lead and size, and then glazed by losing between highly polished rollers.
- ENAMELLED-LEATIIKR, glazed leather tor patent boots and shoes, belts. &c, pre-pared from calf or seal-skin, by means ot immach; the tfloss or enamel is given by several coats ot a peculiar varnish.
- ENAMELLER, one who lays on cnamc's or inlays with mineral colours
- ENCAUSTIC, a method of painting In heated or burnt wax. The term is also now very generally applied to all kinds of painting, where the colours are laid on or fixed by heat, so as to be rendered permanent an'd brilliant.

- ENCAUSTIC-TILE, a variegated paving-tile, en which patterns have been lormed in coloured clays on the ordinary buff-tile, and fired, which brings out the colours more vividly.
- ENCHASE, or CHASE, to enrich or beautify any work in metal by an embossed design, «feč in low relief. ding.
- ENCHERE (French), an auction, an out bid -
- ENCLOSURE, land tenced in or hedged round lor separation or for the protection of cop*
- ENCKE (French), printing or writing ink. ENCYCLOPAEDIA, a dictionary or descriptlyo work ot reference, widen treats of the various branches of the arts, sciences, and manufactures.
- ENDASSE, EKDKĄZE, names for the short ell or pike in Turkey, by which cotton goods and carpets are measured; it is equal to 27 oG inches.
- ENDAZEE, a Turkish measure of length for siik equal to 25\$ inches; a similar measure used for Cloth is 2:3 inches.
- ENDIVE, a hardy annual, the *Cichortum* endicta; the blunched leaves of which are used us a salad.
- ENDLESS-CHAIN, a perpetually revolving chain, much used in machinery.
- ENDLESS-TAPE, the connecting bands for {•nine light machinery. ENDORSE, to transfer or make over: on a bill
- of exchange this cndoix'inent is often made in blank, but renders the endorser liable tor the payment ot the bill, it not met by the acceptor or person on whom It is drawn, or any other endorser.
- FNKMX, a cly-ter, or syringe
- ENFUAYURE" (French), the first combing of wool.
- NGA, a name In some of the Pacific islands lor turmeric root.
- ENGAGE, to retain or employ a person.
- ENGAGEMENT, an obligation, contract, or uudei hiking entered into.
- NGEL. a Dutch money-weight formerly used m Belgium, &&, the *l&hh* part of the ttoy marc. = thcreiorc to 23£ grains. It v as also called an esterlin.
- ENGINE, the general name for an}' mechani-cal machine which pioduccs or regulates cal machine which plottuces of regulates motive power, such as a fire-cigino. btam-engine, &c Engines aie of threo peat cLiues, locomotive, marine, and stationary, and In their motion are either oscillating or rotarj'. ENOINKFR, one skilled In mechanism, or the
- construction and management ot complicated machinery, mid the uses oi motive power, repairs of mill work. <a href="https://www.cated-ac.cov/ac.c
- ENGINEEK, CIWL, a skilled designer, archi-tect, und mathematician, who delineates plans, and superintends the construction ot largo Industrial buddings and public woike woiks.
- ENGINE-MAN, a machine man; one who at-tends u» the engine in a mill, steam-boat, locomotive, <fcc, he U often loosely called an engineer.
- ENGINE OIL MAKER, a preparer and vender ot oil for lubiicatmj; machinery.
- ExGiNK-TunNKit, one who piactisps a peculiar kind of complex turning.

- ENORATS (French), pasture-ground; food on which cattle or poultry ^c fattened; manure.
- EUGRAVEK, a carver or cutter of devices: thub thero are wood-en;:r.ivers, steel and copper-plate engravers, seal and tool cutters, «łcc
- EXGRAVER'S-TOOL CDTTEE, a maker of metal gravers, <fc
- ENGRAVING, the process of incising or cutting letters, designs, ifcc on metals, stones, or wood, with a cliisul or graver; a drawing or impression taken from a copper-plate.
- ENGROSSING, this act of making a fair copy of a draught in a boM plain hand.
- Exo, the name of a New Zealand tree, tho bark of which furnishes a valuable black dye, used by tho natives for colouring their gnus mats.
- ENOUER (French), to pick tho knots from cloth, Ac.
- ENRICHMENT, the builder's name for the figuring and mouldings of a cornice

- ENSAYADOR (Spanish), an assaycr. ilxsiGN, a military or naval banner. The regimental ensign is a piece of side borne on a staff, having figures, colours, and arms thereon. The naval ensign is usually suspended over the poop or stern of a ship, and is used to distinguish vessels of di fférent nations. Al<o the lowest com-missioned offlecer in a company of infuntry, who takes Ills name from having to bear tlifi colour* of the regiment.
- ENSIMAGE (French), the oiling of cloth, in order to dress It more freely.
- ENSQUPLE (French), a weaver's beam or roller
- ENSTATIKE. a bisillcatc of magnesia, nucite in crystallization, and having sumo resemblance to scupolite.
- ENTE (French), a grafted tree, a scion; the handle of a painter's brush. ENTER, to register, to set down In writing; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house.
- ENTERPRISE, a projected scheme; a hazardous adventure.
- ENTERTAINMENT, a public dinner; amuse-ment of any kind, a concert, dancing-room,
- ENȚIRE, the name for a kind or lrcr, combining the appreciated properties of two or three esteemed qualities or malted beverage; a stallion, or ungelded horse.

EXTOIB (French), a grafting-knife.

- ENTR'ACTE, the time between the acts of a play; an interlude.
- EvniEnANDEs (French), the fag¹ \ll nd of V»'n'#llt'll btllffr.
- EMURRAS (French), an unequal distance bi'tween the threads of a wur,».
- ENTBK-COTB (French), a piece of beef cut between the ribs.
- ENTRE'E, an admission or introduction; the first course of dishes.
- ENTUELACS (French), threads, twine, or string.
- ENTREMETS, slde-dlshw; dainties.
-]; -r.:rrosEB (French), to store or ware-
- ci'OT, a mart; n •ten-room for tho depositor goods; a bonded warehouse.

- EQU
- ENTREPRENEUR, a French contractor; one who executes or undertakes constructive works.
- NTRESOL (French), a suite of rooms be-tween two floors; alow apartment, usually placed above the ground-floor.
- ENTRY, the record made in a merchant's books of any business transaction; the lodgment of a ship's papers in the custom-house on arriv.il, when permission to land cargo is obtained.
- ENUMERATOR, a calculator, one oniployed to count over or reckon up *Rgute* or* thing
- ENVELOPE, the outer cover or enclosure ca«e for a letter; the wrapper on winch tho address is written.
- ENVELOPE-MACTUNE, a cleverly constructed machine by which envelopes are cut and rolded
- ENVELOPE-MAKER, a wholesale manufacturer of letter enclosures.
- ENVOY, a deputy or messenger; a diplomatic aecnt [density.
- RPAIS, EPAISSECR (French), tl EPAHCET, in Fraiwe, a kind of hay. thickness:
- KPARS (French), a flagstaff.
- EPAULET, a shoulder ornament or bndge of rank worn by naval and military coinmissioned officers.
- EPAVES (French), goods found floating at sea without owner; flotson and jet son. EPERGNE, an ornamental stand tor a large
- disli In tho centre of a table.
- EPHAH, an ancient Jewish dry measure, of about four gallons.
- EPICE&IE (French), grocery wares, spices, Ac
- EPIDEMIC, a murrain among cattle. EPIDERMIS, the cuticle or scartakin; tho membranous or fibrous horny covering of soincflhclls.
- EPINCOIR, a pivior's hammer in France. KPINGARE (French), a «mall cannon.
- EPINGLE (French), a pin; any small pointed instrument
- EPINGUER, a maker or denier in pins.
- EPISSOIR (French), a inarline-spike.
- EPITOME, an abstract, abridgment, or compendium.
- EPLAIONEUR, A French cloth-dresser.
- EPOUSSBTOIR (French), a soft light bnnll. EPROUVETTE, a French Instrument fur teat-ing the strength of gunpowder.
- ePsOH-SALTS, a popular name Josr sulphato ot magnesia, a well-known cooling pui-g-itlve. It is met with as a bitter saline efflorescence, and is also obtained by chemists from magnesi.ui limestone.
- **EPURE** (French), u model; auenlarged plan of a building.
- EQUATORIAL* an astronomic:)! Instrument with a telescope, for taking celestial observations.
- EQUESTRIAN STATUE, a mounted figure of a horseman.
- EQUIPAGE, the fittings and furniture used by an army In the camp or Held. Camp-oqulpage includes marquees, tents. &&, field equipage artillery, wagons, tumbrils, Ac Equipago is also often applicit to a vehicle or carriage of state; and to the attendants or retinue of a person of rauk,

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the decks.

EQUIPMENTS, the clothing, accoutrements, arms, «fcc of a soldier; hence there are artillery equipment-* for field and garrison, and engineer equipments, &c also the fit-ting out of a chim for acm ting out of a ship for sen.

- ERASER, an instrument for scratching out writing, and obliterating errors.
- ERECT, to raise or build up, as a house, pier, «fcc.
- EUKNDA, the Sanscrit name for the castor-
- oii plant. EKF, the Dutch name in the Cape colony for a piece of garden land of variable extent, usually about naif an acre; plural, erven.
- ERGOT, n morbid development of the seed of rye (Secale cornutum), ami of some other gramineous plants, produced by the growth upon (hem of a microscopic fungus. It is used medicinally as an agent for accelerating parturition.
- EMOMETER, an instrument for measuring the fibres of wool.
- EKMAILLI, a foreman in a cheese manufac-tory of Gruycre and Berne.
- ERMIČLLINO (Italian), ermine.
- ERUIN, au import dúty in the Levant
- ERMINA, a name sometimes jriven to the mine or lnina, a measure for gram used in Italy; which ranges from about a quarter to half a bushel in different town*
- ERMINE, the short soft silky whitu fur form-ing the winter clothing of tho stoat, *Must da erminea;* which 'u snusht for extensively over northern Europe and America. It Is worn by the judges, ami for articles of ladies' dress. The black tuft from the tail is sewed to the skin at regu-lar intervals lar intervals.

ERMDTETTE (French), a plane; an nflsse.

- ERQUOOS, liquorice water sold as a drink in the streets of Alexandria, as coffee and tea are in other towns.
- EBKAND-BOY, a l.id kept to deliver mes-sages, or to do Jobs ot all kinds. ERRATA, a published list of mis-prints or typographical errors, which have escaped tho eye of the Author and press Header
- ERRIIIKES, sternutatories; medicines which cause sneezing or mucous discharges when snuffed up the nose.
- ERUGIKOUS, green with a bluo tint; tho colour of verdigris.
- ERUKDA, a name for the seed of tho castoroil plant In the East
- 33RVA LENTA, tho farina or meal of the common lentil *{Ervum Leni)*.
- ESAGIO, the sixth part of tho Italian ounce. ESAHE, ESCIAME (Italian), a swarm of bees.
- EsCA, aland measure in me at Bordeaux;
- the acre (of three roods six perches.) being divided Into 21C escas.
- ESCALADON (French), a small mill for whuling silk. ESGALIN, n Dutch and Flemish shilling; a
- base silver coin and money of account, worth about sixpence sterhnsr.
- EBCASDAI* a liquid measure of Marseille!; 400 cscandau* « 1 mllerolle, which is about 17 English wine gallons.

EQUIPET (French), a small open locker used ! ESCANDOLB (French), the cabin for the inn ship, to prevent things falling rbout | scrjeant of a row-galley.

ESCAPEMENT, part of a clock or ware. *i movement; a mechanical contrivance in u chronometer, for transmission at equal intervals of the maintaining power to tho regulator. Its office is to allow a tooth of the wheel to escape or pass onward, at such intervals of time as are measured by the regulator.

ESCARBALLE (French), a serivello or ele-phant's tusk under 20 lbs. weight. ESCARBIIXES (French), coal cinders.

- ESCARGATOIRE, a nursery of esculent snails *{Helix pomatia*); snalls are c& teemed an edible dainty on the Continent.
- ESCARPIN (French), a light pump or shoo with a thin sole.
- ESCHEW, a division of the gold and silver pound weight in H.unburgh; 544 escliens
- make one troy pound. ESCHEVIN, a name formerly given to the elder or warden, the principal of the ancient guild*

- ESCIIIO (Italian), tho beech-tree. ESCOHPTK (French), discount; money deducted for interest
- ESCORT, a body of armed men sent for security or convoy, ns with a gold freight from tho mlues to a sea* port for shipment.
- ESCRITOIRE, a writing-desk; a chesl of drawers with a-flap and convenience for writing.
- ESCROPDLO, the 102nd part of the Portuguese and Spanish marc. The scruple is used in Brazil for weighing precious stones, consisting of S carats, or about 9} English, grains.
- ESCUDO, a money of account in Bilboa; also a gold coin of Spain and Portugal. See SCUDO.
- ESCULENT, something that is wholesome and eatable; good as food tor man.
- ESCUTCHEON, a shield for a key-hole on a door, «fcc; the part of a merchant vessel's stern where her name is written.
- E^PADE (French), a wooden bat or beetle mod by rope-makers fur tewing or teasing the hemp.
- E^FAONOLETTE. a sash-window fattening.
- ESTALKMEKT (French), gauge; the difference between the old and new measures. ESPAMKR, a low lattice-work for training dwirfed fruit trees on; the first rower of *n* French galley.
- ESPARTO, a name given In Spain to the herbaceous stalks of tho Machrochlea *CStipa) tenacissima, a* grass which is used for mats, sandals, cordage, and for paper pulp.

EWATO (Spanish), spar. ESPLANADE, in military parlance, tho void apace between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town, but now ordinarily applied to any open level publio walk or drive near the sea; a grass plot in a garden.

ESMOTTE. a species of rye.

ESQUIF (French), a «mall sklffor ship's boat

ESQUIMAN, in France, a boatswain's nrnte. ESQUISSE (French), a sketch; a rough out-

line drawing.

- ESSENCES, a common name for the volatile or essential oils, which wave fcbe special perfume or odour of plants; diluted fla-vourings for drinks, Ac, containing the peculiar taste of truits.
- KSSETTE (French), a heavy adze.
- J&TACAROCIN, a Spanish name for *Peganum IlarmalOi* used us a spice, and tor dyeing red

- red, ESTADA, the Spanish fathom of six foot ESTADAL, a Spanish measure of 100 raras, pqunl to 274-600 feet. ESTAMO, a furlong, the eighth part of the Portuguese and Spanish mile, usually subdivided into 125 pace*, each of rive feet; but In Spain the stadlo measures 190i yards, and in Portugal, 281ft yards. ESTADO (Spanish) a statement or account
- ESTADO (Spanish), a statement or account. ESTAFETTK, a French courier or express. ESTAKE (French), worsted*; woollen yarn.
- ESTAMIN, a woollen stuft made in Prussia, used lor cartridges, sackcloth, plush
- caps, Ac. EVIAMINET, a French ale-hou«p or coffec-
- Sternative
- **E**-TANCIA, the Spanish name tor u grazinir-fiinn orpastuiv-grouud.
- ESTANO (bpanibh), tin. ESTATE, the lands or tenements to which a person lias a clear title ami interest.
- ESTERLIN, a French name for the Dutch cngol, the 20th part of an ounce; the Ifioth pint of the troy mark, and equal to about L\°,J grains. *See* ESTLIN.
- ESTIMATE, to appraise or value; to judge of by inspection. An estimate is an approx-imate calculation made of tho probable cost or charges of any undertaking, as of a contract for work and labour 10 hedonc, a building to be constructed, & quantity of materials required lor any work, scc.
- ESTIMATOR, an appraiser; onewliocomputes [customs duty. or values.
- ESTIMO, in Italian, nn impost, tax, or ESTIVAGK, ESTIVK, it French term applied to the stowage or trimming of a ship; a mode of pressing or scruwingeargoes intovt sstls, practised in America and the Mediterranean ports, by means of a capstan machinery, lor the better balancing of the
- ship. ESTLLV. a Fn nch welsrls t In the old ponderary system; the twentieth part of an ounce. See ESTEHLIX.
- KSTO. ETTO, a long measure used in Sumatra equal to about 18 inches.
- ESTOPILLA, a kind of Jong lawn or mixed linen fabric.
- ESTIUY, or STRAY, a domestic animal found
- wandering without owner. ESTKIDGK, the fine soft down which lies under the leathersot the ostrich; whteh wan formerly used us a substitute for INUIW ill iMHIIUkiNft IT/KI Ul liu UUIW.T
- kliwl a HutT waH fillii-lvutud. EsIRKJUB (Fri nch), a tool used In ft plate-glass manufactory to flatten the plates of crown glass
- EHTMQUKUX (French), aplpc maker's pni ingx kni<v.
- ETABU (French), a tailor's shopboarn, a carpenter's work-bench; a staj:** on w Inch tallow-chandlers dry their candles.

- ETADOU (French), a comb-maker's tooth cutter.
- ETAGERE, a piece of cabinet furniture; a what-not, side-board, dumb-waiter or set of shelves.
- ETAIM (French), the finest part of carded wool
- ETAIX (French), tin; pewtrri or an alloy of tin and lead.
- ETAL, a butcher's or fishmonger's stall fn France.
- ETALON, the French name for the standard for weights and measures; also a stallion.
- ETALONXEUK, a French officer appointed to officially mark or stump weights and measures
- ETAMI, an Indian sieve for bolting the meal of cassaya, made from the fibres of the Ita palm, Alaúritia flexuosa.
- ETAMIKE (French), a thin stuff made with wool; a filtering cloth or bolter; a sieve. ETAMURE, tin used ft* coating iron sauce-
- _ pans iii France.
- THE BUYER are landed; a staple mart.
- ETADX (French), a butcher's «hnmbles..' ETAVILLON, kiu, sheep, or other skins pre-pared for glove-making
- ETCUIXG, a process of engraving on copper, by corroding in. the lines of the drawing Ac, with nitric add, or on gloss by fluoric acid.
- ETCHING-NEEDLE, a stylus or steel graver, with nflnc point, for tracing lines through the varnish on the metal plate.
- **KTENDEUR** (French), a fiattener of crownglass
- Exist Dom, a kind of flat shuvel or peel with a long handle, used by Frencli printers to spread their dump printed, sheets on lincs A> dry; a drying loft. ETHER, a general name for any volatile spirit or compound, consisting of an acid and an argence radical
- and an organic radical.
- ETHERINS (Scotch), the cross ropes of a, thatched roof or stack.
- TiiopiAJJ-rKiTER, a name for the fruit of *Xylopia aromatira*, used as a punyunt condiment in Africa.
- ETIER, U ditch or canal which brines sea-water to the salt-pits in France.
- ETIQUETTE, ceremony; in France a label or ticket affixed to a package.
- ETIHE, a French currier's stretching iron.
- LTXA. a table cooking-utcusll, heated by u spirit lamp.
- ETOLTF (French), tow; lint; the coarsest part of ii.ix or hemp; oakum.
- TOUKDEAU (French), a young capon.
- ETOUKDEAU (French), a young capon. ETRAPK, a -mall sickle for cutting stubble, used in France. ETRAPSE, KVIRAPSE (French), flosf-sllk.

ETERIONOLA (ftcucli), a cruiiij) or Jmndwcrew.

- ETREIN, litter for horses In France.
- STRESSES (French), paper doubled and pasted lor cards.
- ETRIEU (French), a stirrup.
- ETKILLE (French), a curry-comb. ETTEKLIK (Scotch), a cow which has a calf •when only two years old.
- ETUVE'E (French), stewed fish or meat

- EUDIOMETER, un instrument for ascci tuliiing' the purity or salubrity ot air, or rather tor determining the quantity of oxygen in any given bulk of elastic fluid.
- EurifottBUM, a concrete gum-resin obtained fiom several species of *Euphorbia* in the E.-ist, and used medicinally.
 - EUPION. n product of the destructive distillation of vegetable substances.
- EVAPORAMETER, a hygroscope or ntmometer. an' instituinent for ascertaining the uv.iporutiunof fluids.
- EVAPORATION, the conversion of substances into vapour by hent.
- EVI-NKU, a iiiiinc in the Lothinns for an Inistiunient used by weavers lor spua-lini; out the yarn; in other i-iiris cailcil 1 MIVUL
- YA EN KEEL, a vessel winch is loaded so as
- YA EN KEEL, a vessel which is loaded so as to draw the same water abalt us forward. EVEN LINES, MAKE EVEN. Technical terms in newspaper printing. When copy has to bo cut into pieces to be distributed among many compositors, they have frequently to space out the words very ir-regularly, so 11s to till u line; hence the common iiiMtruction, irom one printer to another who follows or precedes liiu with copy, to "make even." IVKNTAIL (French), a fun, n screen.
- EVLXTOIB, a large ozlcr blower or Km used in France to light coals- with instead ot biMlows.
- EVEKGKKENS, plants which retain their verdure throughout the year, such us pines, laurels, hollies'', <tc
- EVERLASTING, a striped cottou material; ilso a conunou name for the American cudweed, 01 the genus *GnuphuUutik*, \\ inch has been recommended u» a muterial lor paper-making. EM:K-POINTFJ> PENCIL-MAKER, a manufac-
- 'turer of sliding screw pencil-c.i^, by which the lead is replenished as required.
- E\IUENCE, oral or written testimony given by a Witness.
- EviDom (Frtnch), a clearing or hollowing tool iibcd by tlutc-makeis to bcupp out the centre of the wood.
- EVILASSE, a name lu France for Madagascar ebony.
- KVITE'E (French), room for a ship to sw $U \mid g$ in A river or climmel with ihe turn of the Ídeet. tide.
- EVOLÚTIONS, die movements of a vessel or EWE, a (oiuulc sheep.
- EWE-CIIKESE, cheese made from the milk ot sheep. EWER, 11 water pitcher with a wide spont. Ex., a Latin preposition, ulncli denotes out of, or from.

- EXAMINATION, a careful search or Inspection;
- a judicial trial, enquiry, or piocecdm[\]. ExAMiM-in, an inspector or invedtijMtor; one appointed to test or scrutinize ae-nHIUI.it ^{or to IXAi}*", by cxporiment4. I'.XOAVATION, a diKuiuK or hollowing out
- LXCAVATOH, a machine rurexciŁvutii'.K; ni«> one who* cuts or digs ouPfcaitli. JUte NAVIGATOR.
- EXCHANGE, the balance of money of different countries, each of which lms a cerium itoaulated par of exchange; a place of nu u; a copy **bia work of Payeaving**. Snew: public resort, in commercial cities, where EXKMIT, privdeged; free from charge or

merchants meet to transact business; the bartering of one commodity lor another.

- EXGUANGE-BBOKSB, a person who attends on 'Change to negotiate foreign bills for merchants, for which lie receives a small commission.
- EXCHEQUER, the principal receptacle for money paid to the State arising from taxes.
- EXCHKQUFR BILL, A promissory note or credit bill, i**ued by the Treasury under the authority of l'arll.iment, for defraying poitions of the current Imuncial expenses of the (Jovorninoiit, and usually forming. alarg<; portion of the floating or unfunded Rational Debt. Exchequer bills arc cir-Rational Debt. Exchequer bills arc cir-culated for sums varying in amount from $\pounds100$ to $\pounds1000$. The small bills, as they are called, of $\pounds100$, are printed In red ink; the bills tor $\pounds200$ in yellow ink; those for $\pounds500$ in blue ink; and the largest amount bills, $\pounds1000$, in black. From their conbills, £1000, in black. From their con-venience, as a reudy and secure nivcst-m nt, not liable to fluctuation like the funds, .uul being redeemable at par at short fixed periods, they arc much in request by bankers aim capitalists, and thu Government is usually able to keep a lunge timount afloat at un exceedingly low rate of interest; they therefore commonly bear a premium. Of late years the rate ol interest paid by (iovcrnment on Exchequer-bills IIIIS fluctuated from 2Jd. to Id. per diem; that is irom £3 IGs. OJd. Iu £1 10* 5d. per cent, per annum. They arc usually renewed ur paid oil yearly, "ind bear interest from their date until thu period fixed for their payment; which is period fixed for their payment; which is alwuys announced by public advertisemenf.
- EXCISE, an Inland duty or tax levied on certain articles ot home manufacture and consumption, as on beer, British spirits, malt, Ac.; excise duties therefore differ irom customs duties, which arc levied on imports and export*. The excise also Krant licences for certain tr.ides and occupations winch bring in a duty to government.
- Excisition an officer appointed to look niter excise duties, mid to 1 any out thiu regulations eijiorced by tue Excise commissioners.
- EXCOKIICATION, the stripping off the bark ottttrtf.
- EXCL'ISMON TRAIN, a pleasure train of rail-way carriages, usually dispatched at fares below the ordinary rates of charge for travelling
- EXECUTION, a judicial writ issuing from tiomo court of law against the body, lauds,
- or poods and chattels 01 a person. EXECUTION CREDIIOK, one who lias a pre-tiToiitlul claim fur cc\$ts incurred, or who
- holds a judgment. EXKUUIOH u persuii appointed by the testa-tor to udiuluister to liia estate, to carry into force the appropriations of hid will
- **Eand testam**ent, alter his decease.
- nu u; a copy Francesk or patterving speci-

EXHIBIT, any voucher or document produced in a court of law, or b-forc arbitrators, www.exhibition.com EXHIBITION, a public display of works of art,

- industry, manufactures, A c; such collec-tions have of late years been held periodically In most civilized countries
- EX-OFFICIO (Latin), by virtue of the office. EXOTIC, a plant or product of a foreign
- country.
- EX-PARTÉ, a partial or one-sided statement. EXPECTANT, a junior excisi'-qfflccr; ono not
- fully confirmed, or upon trial. EXPECTORANTS, medicines which promote discharges troin the lungs, and hence relieve a cough.
- EXPEDIENT, a contrivance.
- EXPENDITURE, a charge or disbursement: outlay; that which is consumed or used on board ship is said to be expended.
- EXPERIMENT, a trial or effort; an attempt to analyse or determine by a chemist.
- EXPLOITATION (French), the improving of lands, the felling of woods, the working of mines, or other undertakings.
- EXPORTER, a shipper of wares, commodities, or merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or colony.
- EXPORTS, good!*, wares, or manufactures, transmitted abroad.
- **BXPOSITEUR (French)**, one who tries to pass counterfeit money.
- EXPRESS, to force out by prcssnre; a courier or special messenger.
- EXPRESSED OIL, oil obtained by the mechanical operation of pressing or squeezing, as contradistinguished from that which Is obtained by boiling; cold-drawn castor-oil is obtained by expression; so arc olive, almond, and coco-nut oils,
- T?ABRIC, tho texture or Bttnctnre of a •*E* manufactured article; tho material or woven good? themselves; a building, or
- erection; a frame or workshop. FABRICANT (French), a manufacturer, a working tradesman.
- FABRICATEUR (French), n coiner or forger.
- FABRICATOR, a handicraftsman; one who
- constructs or makes.
- FABRILIA. workmen's tools.
- FAJADE (French), the front view or eleva-tion of an edifice.
- FACK, theedge, surface, or front or any thing; the dial of a watch.
- FACE-GUARD, a wire gauze mask used by workmen, as in stonc-breaking, in chemi-
- cal or manufacturing processes <tc. FACETS, tho various sides into which a precious stone, Ac. is cut.
- FACING, a covering; a snpcrfirial layer or coating of better material laid over anything to improve its appearance, or to
- mask it. FAC-SIMILE, a true likeness, or representation of any thing; an exact copy of a handwriting.

- EXTENTOUR (Scotch), an assessor, one who apportions a general tax; the word stcntmaster Is now generally used.
- EXTERIOR, the outside.
- EXTERNAT (French), a daj'-school. EXTINGUISHER, an Inverted hollow cone for putting out a candle. EXTINTATIoy, destroying or removing, as in weeding, &c EXTORTIO.V. an exaction or overcharge; an illogic domand onforced
- illegal demand enforced.
- EXTRACT, a 6iibstance abstracted; nn epitome; a passage taken from a book. tfcir: an evaporated decoction; an inspissated or expressed vegetable juíce.
- EXTRA-PAROCHIAL, without the legal limits or assigned boundary of a parish. EXTRAVAGANCE, recklessness and impro-
- vidence; a waste of materials. ETALET, a Turkish government or princi-
- pality, under the administration *m* a vizier or pacha of the first class.
- EYE-BLINDS, bandages for a horse's ryes when being singed, bled, <ka
- EYE-BOLT, a small ring-bolt used on ship-board, to which ropes are fastened
- EYEBRIGHT, a meadow plant, the Euphra&ia officinahs, used medicinally.
- EYE-FLAP, a blinder on a horse's head stall.
- EYE-GLASS, a single spectacle class worn by near-sighted persons; the outer trliss of a telescope, which is placed against the
- EYELET, *a* small hole for reeving a lace or cord in parts of dress, *e. EYELETEER, a small pointed instrument for
- piercing eyelet holes
- EVELET-HOLK, n inctil ring in : i sail for u cringle; a hole for ribbon to go through.
- FACTITIOUS, artificial.

F.

- ACTOR (Scotch), a land steward; one who has the charge of nn estate, lets the land, collects the rents, Ac.; a mercantile agent who transacts business for others on commission, and is empowered to buy and "7" Kpodsin his own name, in this respect differing from a broker.
- FACTORAGE, the commission paid to a factor by his employer for business done.
- FACTORY, R common abbreviation for manuf actory.&c; a workshop, a mill, to.; usually applied to buildiugson an extensive scale, where complicated machinery, worked by motive power, is used. In these the great textile products of the country are made; a commercial station abroad.
- ACTORY-iiAxD, a manufactory workman; u person employed about a mill
- ACTORY-MAUND, a commercial weleM of India, of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10} drachms avoir-F dupois, and less ponderous than tho ordi-
- nary bazaar maund. FACTOTUM, a .useful person; one who can turn his hand readily to any thing.

- FACTURE (Frencli), FACTURA (Spnnish and Portuguese), FATTORA (Italian), an in-voice or bill of parcels; a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser.
- FACULTY, a privilege or dispensation; a body of musters or professors of law, physic, «fcc
- FADÉ, to wear away; to wither or lose colour or distinctness, as in fcilks, daguerreotypes, «fcc.
- FADGE, a name amongst leather sellers for a bundle of patent or other valialilu leather, corded, «fce.; in Scotland u bundle of sticks; a large flat wlieatcn loal cr bnmock.

FADUJ, an Arab name for bezoar. [cloth.

- KAO, one who works hard; a knot in FAG-END, the refuse part or worst end of i web of cloth or any fabric; the untwisted end of a rope.
- FAGOT, a quantity of steel in bars equal to JQ lbs.; a bundle of sticks of wood about

3 feet long and 2 feet round. [SOON FAGOTTO, a musical instrument. R < c KAS-

- FAIIAM-TEA, a name given in the Muuritius to the dried leaves of the Angrcpcum fragrans, a fragrant orchid which owes its odour to the presence of coumarln. The infusion is drunk to promote diges-tion, and is usclul lor certain diseases of the lunps.
- FAREMHEIT, ithrmometr.Jcscnlo, in which the freezing point of water is fixed at .!2 degrees, and the boding point at 212. See THERMOMETER.
- FAIENCE, FATBNCE, delft-ware: china or pottery embellished with painted designs. FAIK (Scotch), to grasp, to told or tuck up; a stratum of stone.
- FAIL-DYKE, FALD DYKE (Scotch), a wall bnilt of sods or turf, surrounding the space appropriated lor u lold.
- FAILURE, a commercial term for the suspension of payment: insolvency, bankruptcy, Ac, of an Individual or linn.
- FAINTS, FEINTS, the impure spirit in the process ot distillation passing over at first and at last from the still; the former being called strong and the latter weak faints. FAIK, an assemblage of buyers mid sellers at a fixed place on certain fixed days. Fails are being gradually abalished in this
- are being graduully abolished in this country, but arc still held on the Con-tinent and in India. See MARKET, [fair.
- FAIRING, a gilt or present purchased at a FAIRING, a peat-flavoured spirit formerly distilled m Itoss-shire.
- FAIRWAY, the mi'l passage In a short chan-nel, the nnvluable part ol a river.
- FAISKLLE, FESSELLK (French), a cheeseframe.
- FAISSKR, FESSIKR (French), a basket-maker.
- FAITIERE (French), a tile lor a ridge or cutter.
- FAKK, a bailor's name for ono of the colls or circles made in winding a rope.
- FALCATED, bending like a hook.
- FALCHION, a short crooked sword.
- FALCON, a huiitlnjr-liawk, ono trained to sport; a piece of ordnance ot 6£ inches' Dor^ Carrying a 2i lbs. slioL

- FALCONER, one who breeds and trains hawks, and has the charge of falcons tor pursuing game.
- FALCONET, a small cannon whose '>orc is 4} inches and the shot 1} lb. weight.

FALDING, a coarse cloth.

- FALD-STOOL, a portable seat made to fold up
- FALL-5100L, a portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp stooL FALL, a border of laco to the neck-part or body of u lady's evening dress; a short veil for a lady's bonnet or hat; a supei tcial measure in Scotland equal to a perch; fetty of 37 Inches: a true for animals: a 6ety9 of 37 Inches; a trnp for animals; a descent of water; the loose end ol a tackle, that part to which the power Is .applied in hoist înjr.
- FALL-BOAUD, the wooden drop shutter of a window, which uiuves up ana Jowu on hinges.
- FALLOW, unfilled land; ground lying at rest, not under a gram crop. A naked fallow is when it has been ploughed ami harrowed and left; wind* u groin fallow is when some intermediate crop of roots
- or forage has been taken from it. ALCOW-DEER, the *Cervus dama*, »;i nnimnl kept as an ornament in parks of which there are two kinds the dimpled and tho very deep brown variety. The venison la very rich and delicate, and the horns and skin are used commercially.
- FALOT (French), a larj:o laiitern fixed to a pole; a burning beacon.
- FALOTIER, a French lamplighter.
- FALSE-COKE, a name among brass-founders lor a loohe piece of the mould not intended for holes; by the Iron-founder it is c.Ulsd a drawback.
- FALSE-KEEL, pieces of timber secured under the main keel of vessels
- AMINE, dearth, or destitution; a scarcity of food or provisions for sustenance.
- FAMIS, a kind of Spanish gold cloth or brocade.
- AN, an apparatus for winnowing crain; a hand ornament or instrument chiefly inert by ladies to cool themselves. Ludies' fans are made of various materials, colon rod paper, feathers, bone or ivory enryed, «cc. China and Franco are tho chief seats of the manufacture. The manufucturo in Paris is a very extensive branch of industry, supplying all civilized nations with these useful and ornamental article^{*}. The Chinese arc noted for their chasto and elegantly carved ivory fans. It is tho pature of the decoration of the loof or nature of the decoration of the leaf or burlacu of the fan which increases its costliness. It is often made of paper, vellum, parchment, satin, gauze, or crape.
- FANAL (French), a ship's lantern, or watch linht; a liBht-nousc.
- FANAM, an old Indian copper coin worth from 2d. to 3d., of which there arc also double ones. The gold enntcroy tanam of North Arcot and other pans ranged from 6d. to 9d. in value.
- FAN AND SKY-LIGHT MAKKR, a manufacturer of seinl-circular windows and glazedroofs
- FANCT-BOJC MAKER, a manufacturer of cardboard and other boxes, for lincu-drancry goods, or confectioners; use, &&

- FAXCT-CIIKCK MUSLINS, cambrics marked n ith cords and stripes, by heavy threads Introduced Into the warp and woft.
- FANCY-GOODS, fabrics made of various pat-terns, as ribbons, silks, satins. those which are of a plain or
- simple colour. FANCY-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of
- FANOY-RKrostroRT, a shop wlicre various articles tor Indies' use aro vended, often termed a Berlin warehouse.
- FANKGA, a Spanish measure used for different purposes. As a dry measure in Spain, it varies from 1} to 21 bushcR In South America, the fanefai of CMile, lor grain, ranges from 153 lbs. weight to upwards of 200 lbs.: in Central America the faupca of maize weighs 4×Q lbs.; In Monte Video, It is t^{*} much as 3} bushels; but the average computation may be taken at 5 tancgas to the English quarter of 8 bushels. As a land measure the lanega is 40,000 varas of about 2? feet each.
- FANEGADA, a Spanish land measure; ns much ground as may be sown with a fanega of grain; about 153 square yards, •» 170 varaš.

- FANEUB (French), a liny-maker. FANG, the bend ot a rope; a long naiL FANGO, a native name m some parts of tho Pacific for oil.

- FANGOT, a quantity of wares, as raw silk, dci\, from I to 2f c\v(«t. FANK, the name, in some parts of Scotland, lor a shucp-cot or pun: to coll a rope. FANLIGHT, a trained windnw shapml like •n outspread lan, usually placed over doors.
- FAN-MAKTCR, a manufacturer of ladies' fans.
- FAK-HAKKKS' COWANT, one of the minor livery coin pained of London, which has no hall
- FANNER, A revolving Instrument with vanes which creates wind for winnowing the chatr from grain; a cooling »i>imr.itu.i. FAXTAIL, ajolnt; a R;H burner; a pigeon. FARANDAIIS, a mixed faliric of &llk and wool.

- FARANZULA, a weight ot Loheia on tlic Ked Sea of 2011*.
- FARCE, to stuff with mingled ingredients; a lauy liable or grotesque dramatic piece.
- FABCBL. AV* FRAZIL. FARCOST, a Scotcli tradin5 vessel
- FARD (Scotch), to paint or embellish. FARDAGE (French), the tonnage of a ship. FARDEL, a bundle or little park; a term used in reckoning in Onnany, equal to 45 barchets or pieces of cloth of 22 or 24 ells cadi; the tourtli part ot a jard ot
- land. FARDINO-DBAL, an oM term for the fourth part of an acre of land.
- FARE, a word of wide application; food or provisions for the table; the price of pus sage for travelling; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water.
- FABOOT, a term employed in pi'rts of France to designate a bale of manufactured goods weighing wo to ifiO ibs.
- FARINA, the flour or meal of any species of corn or starchy root.
- rABINAJOBOUS, containing mft fiV

- FARINA-MANUFACTURER, a grinder and prepnrer of meal, or fine powder from grain, pulse or roots.
- FARINIER (French), acorn-chandler, adealer in meal and flour.
- FARM, to take or hire at a certain rate per cent.; a monopoly, licence, or permission to vend certain articles subject to duty; a portion of land with suitable buildings,
- «tc. devoted to agricultural operations. FARMER, a tenant; a lessee; a person em-ployed in the cultivation ot land, breeding and rearing live-stock, and the manage-ment of the commercial products they yield.
- FARMER-GENERAL, n contractor for taxes.
- FAKM-HOUSK. the dwelling-house on a farm. FAKM-LABUUREII, a person employed about a liirm.
- FARM-MEAL (Scotcli), meal paid as part of the rent
- FARM-YARD-MA^URI;, the excrements of cattle, and other fertilizing substance!! collected iroin stables, cattle shed*, dec for .*pri;i⊲liii!{ on land; and largely u-ed. FAROODKEYEII, a turban tor Arab females.

- FAROODREYEII, a turban for Arab females. FAIUIA, a kind ot salmon in Spain. FARRAM, a tobacco cutter in Alexandria. FARRIER, originally a blacksmith, one who lorged and fitted horse*' shous-Jjut now applied to a horse doctor; although they often take the more ambitious title of veterinary surgeon.
- FAKIUKR*' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London which lias uo hnll
- FARRO (Spanish), peeled barley; red wheat FARHAKH, an itinerary measure of Mocha ot 3 miles; tho fourth nnrt of a baryd.
- FARTHING, a laud mcu>uru represeitinz 30 acres; a small EUJJIMI copper coin, tho fourth part of a penny, and weighing 4 (lwi: trom 1848 to 18*50 the coinage of t<irtlnnj,'3 averaueil about one million pieces per annum; but hi 1&4, owingtothe wnnt of small cupper ooin. 65(X)(K0 f.irthinjfs were coined. From]&5 to 18W, 12,094,902 wcrccoinuit.
- **J**^AVRTHIN<JALK. See FARDINO-DEAL. FASCET, a tool for bottles.

- FASCIA, a hamlimc or fillet. FASCO, a liquid measure of Priflprnnr, equal to three quints. stylo «Ir môde.
- **K** AsnioN. bh.tpu or form: a custom, the **F** AsuoNKK. one who todhions or bhapca things; a tailor.
- FASS, a measure of capacity used In Germany, of a very variable character, rauir-In[^] as a dry niensurc from 1| uallons in J>us-«oldorf, to 11} in Altona. For cliar-coal It i<ft) callous at i'reves, in Prussia. As a liquid ineaMiiro it is equally vaimble and difficult to define, and difficra with the nature of the contents. In Vienna and difficult to define, and diffica with the nature of the contents. In Vienna, the fass of wine is about 127} gallons, in Lelpslc it is 83}. and BO on. One Ham-burgh last of 60 t.iss is equivalent to 11 Imperial quarters: 1 fass \ll 2 himpten. FAST, the rope by which a vessel is secured to a wharf; In nautical lauguigcattached to; as when a hoat is secured by a rope; **a** vessel aground is said to be "bard **and**
- fhä.

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FASTENING, a stop or holdfast; a bolt or bar; u screw or spring-catch lor willdow-snshcH; also a security for doors.

FAST-TRAIN, an express railway train.

- FAST-IRAIN, an express ranway train. FATHOM, an English nautical measure of six met, employed in sounding mines, «fcc, and measuring cordage. It k also used in India, being divided into four arms or cubits of eighteen niches each. A fathom ot fire wood is t>li feet wide by six feet high.
- FAT-LUTE, a mixture of pipeclay audl.nsced-oil for tilling Joints.
- FATS, solid city suiistances found In the animal and vegetable kin^duins, which enter largely into commerce, and are described under their several heads.
- FAUCET, a pipe; a spout with 1 peg or spigot for drawing liquor lium a cask.
- FAUCHARD, a small sickle with a long handle, used in Franco.
- FAUGHET (French), a wooden hny-rako. FAULDS (Scotch), the part of a farm manured by folding sheep or cattle on it. a farm
- FAULX, FAUX (French), a scytlie or reapinghook.
- FAUTEUIL, a large elbow-chair. FAUX, a Swiss land measure of 7.855 Eng-lish square yards, or G7 2-3rds French acres: C 1-Cli faux = 10 imperial acres.
- FAUXBOURO, FAUBOURGS irreuch), the suburbs of a town.
- FAVO (Spanish), a cake of yellow wax. FAVOUR, a bunch or knot of ribbons \\ orn at weddings or other festive occasions.
- FAWAL, an Arab vender of boiled beans for breakfast, which are eaten with butier and lemon juice.
- FAWN a young deer under one year old.
- FATING, in maritime phraseology, the union of two pieces so clo»e that 110 Intervening space occurs.
- FEAL, apiovlnclalname for sward or turf;
- FEAL, approvincial and the for sward of turit, hence teal-dyke, feal-iiiauure, dec. FEAKNOUGBT, a thick shaggy woollen stuff, used tor draymen's coats, sailors pea-jacket*, and for lining the portholes and the outside door of a powder-magazine in a ship. It i*abo known HS, dreadnought.
- FEAST, a sumptuous repast; a i.ulillc buii-quet or entertainment, [feathers.
- FKATHER-DRKSSER, a cleaner or preparer of FEATHER-DRIER, FEATHER-BKATKH, one who beats feathers, 10 cleanse and ni.ike thun
- light or loose.
- FEATHER-DUSTER, a light brush made of leathers.
- FKATHER-EDGED, p'anks, or any wi ought substance in which 0110 side is iimuU thinner than the other.
- FEATHER-FLOWI-RS, artificial flowers made of leathers, which are used by ladies for head ornaments, ami tor fancy plumes and groups lor rooms.
- FEATHERING, in rowing, a term applied to the uniform turning of the edge 01 an oar
- horizontally, when raised from the wuter. LEATHER-MERCHANT, m importer or whole-sale dealer in feathers, who bells to leather-dressers and plumasslers
- FEATH MI-PURIFIER, one who boils or steams feathers, to tit tluin for bedding or upholstery purposes.

FEATHERS, the light portion of the wings and plumage of birds. Tue kinds most used tor dress and military purposes, are those of the ostrich, murabou stork, American or three-toed ostrich, emu, heron, birds of paradise, ibis, and domes-tic lowls. The leathers of the emu, of the white egret heron, and of the ospiey, or fish-hawk, are used hi military cos-t ume and for ladies' ornaments. The tail t ume, and for ladies' ornaments. The tail feathers of the domestic cock, either dyed for in their natural colours, arc much used for military plumes. The manufacture of feathers into orhamems employs great numbers of females. Grebe and loon skins, and swan's down, arc also used for muffs, and trimmings of ladies' dresses. Feathers from common birds, and the soft fine down from aquatic birds of cold climates, Irom their elasticity, softness, and non-conducting powers, are emi-nently useful to man. *See* ltuci)s OF PARADISE, MARABOU-FEATUERS, OoTiucii-

- FEATUERS, &C. FLALK, a Scotch plaid. FECKKT (Scutch), a woollen shirt or under waistcoat.
- FECULA, the starchy subttnnec of different plants; the pulverulent matter extracted from vegetables by grinding them in water, and allowing the fluid to settle; the fecula then subsides.
- FEDDAN, a land measure of Egypt and Turkey, equal to about an acre; it is divided into 24 gerats; among the Arabs it is about one and a third acre.
- FEDELINL, a kind of cried Italian paste in a pipe f01111, of a smaller size thun vermi-celli.
- FEE, a gratuity or reward given to a professional mau, as a physician or burnnter, for advice or service; a perquisite claimed by official personages under legal authority, or by prescription; a Scotch term tor Biuall domestic cattle, such as sheep, goats, &c.; also wages and property.
- FEEDER, the stream supplying a river or canal; a branch railway, running into the main-trunk hue; a large head or supply ot tluld iron to a runner or mould iu
- heavy castings. EEDING-BOTTLE, a glass bottle for supply-ing milk or liquid nutriment to 2111 infant in the absence or indisposition of its mother.
- FEKD-PUHP, the force-pump which supplies the boiler 01 an englino with water.
- FEE-FARM-RENT COLLECTOR, a person in of land, for the rent due to tho owner of the property. See FEW-FKRME.
- FEE-SIMPLE, in law, the largest estate which a man can have, and which may be dib-posed of by deed or by will; a property acquired by inheritance.
- FEET, a commercial name given to the twenty-five small plates of tortoise-shell, from the edges of the carapace; tho supe-rior plates being called "the head."
- FEE-TAIL, in legal phraseology, o limited inheritance; an estate handed down by muni.

FKEZ»-XAIL (Scotch), a screw.

- FKIIRT, another name for the viortel, :i Herman grain measure, representing the «iu*rt.
- Fenrn, See FAINTS. FK'LATIER, FH'UATIEB, a gloss blower's assistant in France.
- FELIX, ft weight lor gold nnd silver, formerly used in Franco, the 80th part of the ounce, thul the 4th of the estcrim; nearly C Enjjl sh grains.
- FULL, a skin, the hide of an animal; In Scotland, high pasture land.
- FKLLAIIS, the peasants or labouring classes in Egypt.
- FELL-MO \QER, a dealer in hides; a dresser of skins; a part of the business of the fellmouger is to separate the wool from the slu-ep'h skin, the wool being sold to the woolstaplers, and the pelts, or stripped skins, heut to the leather-dressers and parchment-maker*
- FELLOES, the circular parts or outer rims of u wheel, genet ally made of ash, framed ind supported on the extremities of the ppukes, and joined one to another, so as to form a circle.
- FKLLOW, to match ; one of a pair.
- FELLOW-CRAFT, a ircemubon of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice.
- FELLOWSHIP, a companionship or guild; v.n association.
- FELLOWSHIP-PORTERS, a body of cnrollc.l porters; one or the companies of London not on the livery, whose hall Is in M. Mary-rt-lull.
- FELLY, t.ie exterior part or rim of a wheel, supposed by the spokes. See FELLOES. FELONY, in law. every crime which entails, besides puufc>hment, the forfeiture of lands or gooils; murder, manslaughter, ar«on, robbery, buryl.iry, and offciiccs against the coi'j, are felonies.
- FKLPILLA (Spanish), corded silk for embroidering.
- FLLSPAR, a silioioiH mineral, of which there me several varieties, displaying elegant nnd v.med iriileseent colours. Cornish stone or porcelain clay is oue of the pro-ducts of decomposed felspar. FELT, muted liuir, wool, and other sub-Ftnnce«, first carded and delivered in the
- form or :i line bat or lap, and then converted into a stout mass or cloth by a peculiar rubbing that causes the inter-lock in,- of the fibres or felting. Felt Is used tor hat bodies, for heavy cloths to re-6Ut water, and for other purposes. FELTING, the operation of matting or unit-
- ing dlncrcnt substances Into ono compact māss.
- FLLT-MAXKR. a manufacturer of felt. of which there are two kinds: that used lor hatmnkmg and for cloth, and a more stout and coarse material, ased for flooring, roofing, &*c*.
- FELT-ILAXER'S CoirPANT, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but con-lucts its business at GuildhalL
- FELUCCA, a small coasting vessel in the
- Mediterranean, carrying two masts with lateen sails; oitcn propelled with oars, as well as sails.
 - N. A moor or marsh.

FEN-BOAT, a boat used in the creeks of marches, and lands overflowed with water.

FER

- water. FENCE, the guard of a carpenter's plane; a rail, or bordering protection for a Held, such as a wall, ditch, bank, <fec; live fences arc hedges of quickset; a slang term for a receiver of stolen goods; to thoust norms or guard off a blow thrust, parry, or guard off a blow.
- FENCING, wooden or metallic casing, as a protection for machinery In factories, re-quired to bo placed by law, to prevent injury to the workmen about the machinery
- FLND, to ward off.
- FENDER, J thick piece of rope or solid wooden guard or protection hungoverthc side In vessels, to prevent injury to the bulwarks, &c, by chafing or collision; a solid or open ornamented met,il casting placed before a fireplace, for enclosing the cinders and fishes of the grate.
- ENESTLR, FENKTRE, a window, nn opening in a building, by which air and light arc admitted.
- ENIM, a petty money of account In Switzer-land, 540 making a rixdollar.
- FEXKS, the ultimate refuse of the blubber of the whale, which forms an excellent manure when available, and niltfht be used in the manufacture of Prussian blue, and also lor the production of ammonia.
- FENNKL, an umbelliferous plant, the Ane-thum faeniculum duke, cultivated on the Continent as A pot-herl), and for the seeds and essential oil obtained fiom them. The seed Is used in the manufacture of gin and in medicine as a comminative gin, and in medicine as a carminative. Another species, the common fennel, *Jfceniculum officinale*. is cultivated in gar-dens as a garnish lor flsh, «ca, and us a pot-herb for flavouring sauces.
- FENUGREEK, a plant, native of the South of France, the *Trvjonella Faenum Gracum*, the seeds of which arc emollient; poul-tices made of the flour are employed in veterinary practice, and tin Arabs use it in fomentations.
- FEOFFEE, one vested with the fee of land.
- FKR-DLANTIER (French), a tinker; one who works or sells tin.
- FERDK, a piece of coarse cotton cloth; a nominal_medium of value among tho Berbers In Nubia.
- FERDING, a small money of account in the Russian ports of the lialtic, the 80th part of tho rixdollar.
- FERET, a glass-blower's rod. See FERRET.
- FI', RLINO, the sixteenth part of the ounce in Italy.
- FERLOT. See FIRLOT.
- FERMENT, a name tor yeast or barm, the scum which collects ou beer.
- FERMENTATION, an effervescence or ebulli-tion in fluids, which Is either vinous or acetous; a decomposition iu animal and vegetable substances.
- FERMOIB (French), a clasp; a joiner's npping-chiscl.
- FERN, FEARM (Scotch), propanM cut
- FhilkAndQfA, FEKBANDIMK, a blufi luade cl silk aud wool: a weaver.

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FKROSH, an Indian servant who has the care of tents, furniture, <fec

FERRADO, a corn measure of Spain, the third part of the Castllian fauega, and containing about lour gallons.

FEBKAILLE (French), old iron.

- «EKRET. an unlinal of the weasel tribe (A/ustelafuro), kept for the purpose of hunting rabbits, and destroying rats. &c. m corn stacks and out-bulldings; in French, a tag fur a laco or point; in ylass-making, an iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles, or to try the melted
- matter: :i kind of tape. FhRRCWSERE (trench), a warehouse for iron: • blacksmith's shop.

FERRUGINOUS, containing particles of Iron.

- FERRULE, a metal ring or casie, fixed on the handle of a tool, or at the end of a stick or umbrella, to prevent the wood from splitting.
- FERRY, the place In a river, lake, or harbour, where a bout plies fur the convcynncc of goods or passengers liom shore to shore.
- FERRY-BOAT, a boat employed in crossing a ferry.
- FEURY-COW, FARROW-COW (Scotch), a cow
- that has brought forth; a cow not in calf. rEutYMAN, a waterman who plies at a ferry. FERTILE, rich orlruitful; having abundant
- resources. FERTILIZER, a manure; an application to the
- soil, organic or inorganic
- FJ:KULE. See FERRULE. FESTIVAL, n holiday; a day set apart for rejoicing, public or private. See PUBLIC HŎLIDAĬ
- FESTOON, a kind of ornamental hanging drapery, buspended in a curve with ends passed over; a garland of flowers.
- FKTLOCK-BOOT MAKKR, a manuf.icturer of protections or supports lor the pastern joints of horse?.
- FETTER, a shackle or chain for the feet; iron links for spanning horses' feet, when crazing in open grounds, to prevent them Mroving to a distance.
- rhTTLE, order, good condition; nny thing li's itly bound or tied; In Scotland a horse's jMrth made ot straw; a handle In the side ot a large basket.
- I'l.u, heritablo property held on the condi-tion of accrtulu return in grain, money,
- Fia-DUTY, a land-tax; annual rent paid In Scotland by a vassal. Fiu-FERME, tho rent or duty paid by u tenant lor land* in Scotland.
- FMULLAQH (French), foliage; a row of leaves; branched-work.
- KUILLAXTINE, pastry made of pufT-pasto.
- l'i.rii.i.E (French), a leaf or sheet of paper; a bill.
- FrxiLLE-MORTE, the colour of a faded leaf.
- FJ UILLETON, that part of a French news-paper, devoted to literary and dramatic
- criticism; a small public Journal. FEUILLETTK (French), a half-hogshead. FKCTRIERE (French), felted cloth.
- FEVERFEW, the popular name of the/V/r*thrum Partlienium, a wild plant, a decoc-tion of vkhrh is a favourite populur tion of vkhr;h is a favourite populur to 12 pounds. remedy lor slight levers. It contains FIERDQTGAJL <S« PUBDIXGA*

much tannic acid, and In Germany has been usefully employed in tanning and currying leather. A medicinal extract is also made from the *Matricaria chamomilla*, which was iormcrly classed as a fever-few.

FIACRE, a French hackney-coach.

' PIE

- FMRS, the averapo prices of grain legally fixed for the year in Scotland. FIASCO, a liquid measure of Italy; forwino
- about four pints, and for oil bomewhut less.
- FIIUCE, a general name for the col ton, flaxen, hempen, and other raw nuitpri.il, which lorms so important a class of our textile manufactures
- FICELLE (French), pnck»thrc.id or twine. FICELLIER, a roller tor pack-thread. FICIEDR (French), a brick-layer.

- FICHU (French), a sort of neckerchief worn by Indies.
- FICIIURE (French), a spear or trident to Ciitch fish.
- FICTILE, moulded into form by art; manufactured of clay by the potter.
- FID, a tapered wooden pin, used by seamen in splicing large ropes, opening eyes, or holes, https://www.seamen.com in splicing large ropes, opening eyes, or holes, https://www.seamen.com
- a hole in the heel of a mast. FIDDLE, a violin, a stringed instrument so called.
- FIDDLE-BLOCK, a block with two sheaves; one over the other; the lower one smaller th;m tho upper.
- FIDDLE-BOW, FIDDLE-STICK, the stringed bow with which u llddlcr draws sound from his instrument.

FIDDLER, one who plays on a violin.

- FIDDLE-STRINGS, the catgut cords, btretched across a violin, fastened at the cuds, and elevated in the middle by a bridge.
- FIDDLE-WOOD, a durable wood used for mills I raining, carrlauc-whccls, Ac; the i>i»-duce of *Citharexylum melanocardium*; a useful timber true of the West Indict.
- FIDEOS (Spanish), vermicelli. FIEF, an estate in lands held from a superior. FILL (Spanish), a clerk of tho market; a wharfinger.
- FIELD, a portion of arable land; a large extent of compact ice.
- FIKLD-BED, a portable or folding camp-bed lwrnn oflicer
- FIKLD-BOOK, a land purveyor's plotting book, in which the angles, distances, stations, care noted down for mapping or rcliMcncc.
- FIELD-CORNET, the magistrate of a township.
- In the Cape colony. FIKLD-GUN, a piece of cannon moanted on a two-wheel carriage, and drawn by horses, which can be earned into the Held of battle.
- FIKED-MARsnAL, the highest military rank **FIRLE-IVIANSIAL**, the highest military rank in England; ono who takes the command of an army. A field-marshal may com-mand two regiments at once. **FIIXD-OFFICER**, a military officer above tho rank of captain. **FIKLD-PIECE**, a portable cannon for *service* with an army, throwing a shot *ot* froaifil to 12 pounds.

- FIFE, a very small wooden flute or pipe, giving acute piercing sounds. FJFER, one vi ho plays on a flfc, a musician
- to a regiment.
- FIFE-RAIL, the rail round n ship's mast Fin-CAKE, a preparation of figs ami nlmomK worked up into n hard paste, and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses, winch is vended about the street*.
- FICON, a Spanish eating-house. FIGS, the dried fruit of *Fiats rarica*. chiefly imported from the Mediterranean ports. In 1R55 we received upwards of 2200 tons, nearly pil of which wore for home comnearly nil of which were for home consumption.
- FIGUKANTB (French), a female balletdnncer.
- FIGURE, a number; an artist's model; any representation made of things in wood, stone, or other solid material; the steps of a dance; to gutter, to emboss, to ornament a stuff with gold, silk, &c.
- FIGURE-HEAD, a carved bust, statue, or full-length figure, placed over the cutwater or bow of a ship.
- FIGURE-MAKER, a modeller; one who prac-tises, the most rclined part of the art of moulding, and casts busts, animals, and many ornaments consisting ot brunches, foliage, <fec; a maker ol wooden anatomi-cal models f.»r artteK
- FIGURED-MUSLIN, a thin fahrie in which A pattern, design, or representation is wrought *See* MUSLIN.
- FIGURE-WEAVING, a process differing from plain weaving; patterns or designs being produced In the damask, velvet, or other stuff, by employing threads of different colours or of different appearance, in the warp or In the weft.
- FIL (French), thread, hair, wire; a small twist of silk, hemp, or flax. FILADIERE, a small flat-bottomed fishing-boat used on the river (Jaronne.
- FILAMENT, a string; a long fibre or fine thread.
- FILASSE (French), hemp or flax ready to be spun.
- FILASSIER, a flax or hemp dresser.
- FILATURE, a silk-yarn, or cotton-twist, manufactory; a workshop where silk is reeled trom cocoons and spun.
- FILBERT, the fruit of the cultivated hazel (Corylus avellana alba), of which then- aro several vanities grown in this country.
- FILCH, to steal or purloin.
 FILE, a workman's metal rubbing or abrading tool, of which there are many kinds, as rubber, hand«uw, pitsaw, rattan, bastard, half-round, Jsc. The difference between files and rasps, is that the latter have angular indentations, and the former Jiave only straight cuts. Files are of the first Importance to every worker in metal, irom the engineer builder to the maker of the most delicate watch movement; they require great skill in hardening toprevent their warping. Small files are mauc of tile beat cast steel and cut by hand; those of larger gize are monufoctured from ordi larger size are manufactured from ordinary steel, and usually machine-made; these aic frequently deficient In their "lute." Alao tLc IUOIO lor a run* or row

- as a file of soldiers also for a wire or string which retains and secures documents or receipts for reference. [Mlver.
- FILE' (French), fine wire-thread of gold or FILK-CUTTER, a maker of files. FILERIE (French), a spiimmg-liouso where
- heinp or flax is spun; a rope-walk. FILET, a small thread or fibre; a string or
- lace.
- FILEUR (French), a spinner, a wire drawer. FILINGS, fragments or raspincs of metal, ivory, Ac.; particles rubbed off in the process of filing. FILLE-DE-ciAMBRE a French chambermaid.
- FILLET, a band for the hair; a chine of meat; the fleshy part of the thigh, boned, rolled together, and tied round.
- FILLIGRbB, FILICRANE, FILAGREE WORS, ornamental kinds of jewelry, statues, «fcc, made from delicate threads of geokd or MI-ver wire; the filaments being braided and festooned in various ways, according to the taste and design or the art'st, and with a very light and beautiful effect.
- FILLINGS, a brewer's term for prepared wort, added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it; the woof in weaving FILLISTER, a plane used for making the outer
- part ot a window sash lit for receiving the îk laxe,
- FILLT, a younjr marc.
- FILOCIIE (French), a large ropo used by millera uud other*
- FILOSEDA (Spanish), a silk and worsted fabric.
- FILOSELLE, ferret, or floss silk; grogramvarn.
- FILOTER (French), a dealer in thread. FILTER, a small strainer of unsized pnper used in chemical operations; ancarihenwure, or other vessel, with a tap for purity-Ing water, in a house or on shipboard. ILTERING, the process of straining and
- FILTERING, purifying
- FIN, a membraneous winglike appendage to fish; the trade name for a blade of whak-bone: sharks' fins enter into cistern com-merce dried, being eaten us food.
- FINANCE (French), ready money or cash; a type in printing to imitate writing.
- FINANCIER,^a treasurer; an accountant; a capitalist or monied man skilled in tm-anclal operations; a public officer who manages the funds or revenues of the Crow II.
- FINDINGS, the wax, thread, nnd tools which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply
- illimoli with for his work. FNDING-STORES, an American name for what are termed In England nrinciery-warehouses; shops where shoemakers* _tools, Ac. are vended.
- FINE-ARTS, the arts of design, music, &c; any business or pursuit requiring toate, skill, and judgment in the execution.
- INE-DBAWING, the art of sewing up doth so finely, that the rent cannot be perceived INEER (Scotch), to veneer. INERT, a small forge used in making iron wire; showy articles of dress; Jewels, turklet, for
- trinkets. sec.

FINE-STILLING, the distill.it ion of spirit from

- molasse* or other preparations of t>ugar. FINK-STUFF, the second coat of plaster for the walls oi a room, composed ot finely sltted lime and sand mixed with hair; the first coat Is of a coarter maten.il.
- FINGER, an ancient measure, the fourth part ot the palm or hand, nearly an inch; still used in pans of India.
- FINGER-BOARD, part of a fiddle.
- FINGER-GLASS, a coloured or plain glass vessel to hold water lor rinsing the fingers after dessert.
- FINGEMir, worsted spun Jn Scotland from combed wool, on a small wheel.
- FINGEK-PLATE, an ornamental piece of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door, to keep of finger marks from the paintwork.
- FINGER-POST, a guide-post or directing-post at cross road».
- FINGER-STALL, a workman's protection for the linger. FINGKB-WATCH, a species of clock-work.
- FINGROMS. tvoulleii cloth madu of combed wool.
- FINING-POT, a vessel In which metals arc retined.
- FIXINGS, a preparation of isinprlass, gelatine,
- or other substances lor clarifying beer. FINISHER, one who completes work lor snle, as hi watch-making, the boot and shoe trade, Ac
- FINNACK, a Scotch name for a white trout. FIKNER-WIIALK, the *Balamoptera boops*; this cetaceous animal, the ilii-backcd whale, lurniblesthe shortest and coarsest plates of baleen or whalclionc.
- FINNIN HADDOCK, a mode of pronouncing Findon haddock, a species of Miioke-dricd Hah, chiefly prepared in Scotland; but largely vended in London and other great towns.
- FIR, a general name for the trees of the genera Abies and J mus. See PISE.
- FIUK-ANNIIILATOR, an apparatus holding a chemical composition of certain gases, which has the effect of extincuishing lire, nml quenching flame by smoke.
- FIKG-ARMS, a collective name for the smaller kinds of offensive weapon* from wlm-li destructive missiles are discharged; t-uuh
- as rifles, muskets, and pistols. FIRK-BALL, a picnadc filled with combus-tibles to be thrown among enemies.
- FIRE-BALLOON, a balloon sent up at tnVht with tire-works, which Ignite at u regulated height.
- Fi ICE-BARS, moveablc wedge-shaped imn bars in the fire-box of a locomotive engine; the bars of a grate. FIKE-BASKET, ni iron receptacle for holding
- a small portable grate with coals, die, lor a bed-room.
- FIRE-BOX, a copper receiver for a locomo-tive engine. In which the flre is placed; having an outside casing of iron, thus forming an intermediate receptacle for
- FIRS-BRICKS, bricks 9 Inches long, by 4} broad, and 1} thick; used for lining chim-neys, ovens and furnaces, being capable tf rssjtfting luteusc heal; they arc known

In commerce by the n.imos of Bristol, Stonrbridge, Kewcabtle, Welsh, and Windsor bricks.

- IRE-BRIGADE, a body of firemen; persona in large towns trained to do duty at con-flagrations, and held in constant readiness to proceed with fire engines and buckets, to assist in extinguishing tires.
- FIRE-BRUSH, a hair sweeping-brush for the hearth ot a room.
- FIRE-CLAT, a regression of a room. FIRE-CLAT, a refractory clay, nearly a pure silicate of alumina, abounding under the coal-measures, which Is used lor the manufacture of fire-bricks and jus rotor's.
- FIRE-COCK, a plug for obtaining water from the main pipes in a street to extinguish fires.
- fires. FIRE CHACRERS, a preparation of gun-powder, <Sc, discharged for amusement. A large trade to carried on in fire-crackers from China to the United State*. They are shipped from Can tun, in boxes of 40 packs each, and sell at about 12s. the box; the Imports horn China to New York averaging £50,000 per annum in value. FIRE-DDAMP, impute carburet ted hydrogen; foul air found in coal mines. FIRE-DOG, an andiron or rest for wood on a
- RE-DOG, an andiron or rest for wood on a {lie hearth.
- FIKE-ENGDTE, an hydraulic machine or forcepump, for raising water to a great height to extinguish conflagrations.
- FIRE-ESCAPES, contrivances ot various kinds to facilitate exit from a burning building; us iron chains, link ladders, Ac. The most generally adopted public fire-escape is a wheel-carriage, supporting a lofty canvas sheet or trunk, attached to a ladder or frame, which con be raised to the upper story windows of a building, and parties can slide saiely down it to the ground.
- FIRE-GUARD, a wire frame to be hung before a fire-grate to prevent sparks and burning coals, <a>fmc Hying out and endangering furniture.
- FIHE-INSUKANCK, an Indemnity against loss from fire, obtained by payment of u small percentuge annually to an insurance company.
- FIRE-IRONS, the uten«ils for a fire grate; tongs, poker, and shovel. FIRE-KILN, an own or place for heating any
- thine.

FIRE-LOCK, a musket

- FIREMAN, a stoker: the feeder of a furnace, marine or locomotive engine; a member of a fire-brigade.
- FIRE-OFFICE, an office where Insurance against loss from lire can be effected.
- FliE-rXACK, the place within n chimney-piece where fuel is burnt, usually an open grate.

- FIRE-PLUG. See FIRE-COCK. FIRE POLICY, the official certificate or document received from an insurance oflice,
- guaranteeing the payment of a certain sum in the case of loss of property by tire. FIBE-FROOF, a vault, safe, or building, so constructed as to be secure from the ra-vaging uflects of fire, should it break out.

FIRE-FKOOF-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of Iron sates fur securing hooks and paper*. FIRE SCREEN, a wire guard or protection against lire. See FIRE-GUARD.

- FIRE-SOT, the metal articles, poker, shovel,
- and tongs for a grate; usually made of steel or wrought iron.
- FIRE-SHIP, a vessel filled with combustibles sent into nn enemy's fleet to injure it. FIRE-SHOVEL, the coal shovel fur a flre-place.

- FIBE-TUBK, a pipe ilUP. FIRE-WARDEN, a head fireman; the officer in America who directs the operations of a fire brigade.
- FIRE-WOOD, small bundles of wood, in different shapes, prepared by machinery, for lighting fires: the sale of fire-wood lias now become a very important and exten-sive trade in London and other populous towns.
- FIRE-WORK MAKER, a pyrotechnist; a manufacturer of explosive articles for amusement, signals, <tc.
- FIRE-WORKS, pyrotechnic preparations; such as squibs, rockets, serpents, crackers, and other more elaborate, explosive, and combustible compositions of powder, creativecommons.org for brilliant displây.

FIRING- IRON*, a farrier's cautery.

- FIRKIX, an English measure of capacity, the **TRKIX**, an English measure of capacity, the fourth of a barrel, now disused; but the name is still applied to a cask containing nominally 9 gallons of beer or 8 of ah, but truly only 7\$ imperial pal loin. A firkin of soap in 64 lbs.; ot butter usually con-sidered 56 lbs: but Irish butter firkins weigh nearly } of u cwfc. gross, the cask weighing about 14 lbs. **TRLOT**. a Scotch dry measure, the fourth
- FIRLOT, a Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of th» boll; the Linlithgow wheat tirlot is 2211 cubic Inches, very nearly equal to the imperial bushel, but the barley tirlot contains 31 standard pints only, *=t* 1074*4*29 cubic inches.
- FJ UM, a co-partnership; a house of business; the abbreviated title under which >\ trade is conducted, or a body of partners Is known.
- FIRMAN, an edict or legal authority from the Turkish government.
- FIR-PINK FRUIT, a name in the Ionian islands for the seeds of the, pine cones, used a* food. [BRICKS.]
- FIRST, a kind of brick or marl-stock. See FHWI-QAS3 PASSENGER, n traveller in the best fitted carriages on a railway line: contradistinguished from the second and third class passengers, who pay lower tires, and have inferior accommodation.
- 1'iusr-HAND, obtained direct from the maker, shipper, or wholesiilo dealer.
- FIRST LORD, the chief commissioner or lord or the admiralty board
- "HUT-MATE, the chief olUcer of a merchant
- vessel; the next in rank to the captain. FIRIT-RATK, excellent; of superior quality; ouo of the largest ships of war, u vessel carrying 100 or more guns.
- FISAXELLK, a water lowl, *Columbus myor*, or great diver. FISCAL* a public officer in Scotland, who prosecutes in petty criminal cases; an attorney or solicitor general in Spain; an

exchequer officer in Oylou; one who has charge of the line or tiuasury of a prince, State, &c

- ISH, a gener.il name for marine swimming animals, in the capture and sale of while it a I-irgc trade is carried on; a sea term for strengthening a weakened spar by fasten-ing another piece on; to raise the flukes ' of an anchor on the gunwale, or vessel's side; to catch Ush by net, or by hook and line.
- ISH-BASKET, a large flat or doep wicker basket for holding or transporting flsh. FISH-CARLE, a Scotch fisherman.
- FISII-GARVER, a silver knife lor helping flsh at a dinner table.
- FISII-CURKU, a salter and smoker offish.
- FISHER, a tiaire for the *Afustela Canadensis*; the skin is principally used for trimmings and linings, the fur being long, fine, and lustroiH. but net so valuable as the sable.
- The tuil is extensively used by the Jews. FISHERMAN', one who follows the business oi catch hr,' fish for sale.
- FISH-FAG, a flsh woman.
- FISH-FLAKES, erections In the North Ame-rican colonies, for drying flsh on.
- FisnoARTUE, a dam or weir in a river, for catching and retaining flsh.
- FISH-GIG, a kind of harpoon or spear, with several -barbed prongs attached to a line, use-1 fur striking fish at sea; often called
- a dolphin-striker. Fisii-GLiir. See ISINGLASS. FISH-HOOK MAKER, a manufacturer^ metal
- FISH-HOOK MAKER, a manufacturer " metal hooks for catching flah. FISH-HOOKS, barbed instruments, of various size, and form, tor catching flsh. lit mak-ing them, straight wires of the proper .length arc flattened at one end, and the barb Is formed by a simple blow with a chiseL The point having been sharpened, the proper curve or twist is given to tho hook; the soft iron is then case-hardened, fogive it the stillbess and elasticity of fogive it the stillness and elasticity of steel, by immersion in hot animal char-The hooks are subsequently brightcoal. ened by friction, nnd tempered.
- FISHING-BOAT, a small decked or undecked boat, in which the pursuit of flsh is carrlod OH-[Scotch rivers.
- FISHING-CRUIVE, an enclosure for flsh in the FISHING-LINE, small cord of different sizes,
- with, In some Instances, gut or chain at-tached, to whith a hook is appended, for river or sea fishing.
- FISUIKO-SUT, twine or cord formed into meshes of different sizes, for enclosing fl.sh. lucre arc various kind* of nets made, the bag-net for tho angler, the Hhrimping-list the drag net the travel and the spine liet, the drag-net, the trawl and the seine forsea-flshing; the eastiim-nct, &c * LsnxG-ROD AND -TACKLE MAKER, a manu-
- facturing tradesman woo keeps on sale _the appliances for angling. Hsu-KETTLE, nn oblong metal boiler for
- cooking flsh in.
- FISH-KNIFE, a broad flat silver, or plated, kinfo for serving flsh with at table.
- TISH-MARKET, the place where flsh is sold; in largo towns It is usually a covered build-ing with arranged stalls, and has the convenience of water for washing the flsh.

- FISTMAN. th* sound of a fish. In the eastern sc;is, a Inrgo tr.ide is earned on in flshmuws, winch are sent to China and used as glue, Ac.
- Fun MEASI'RKS, the customary measures used in selhn?iind estimating fish, which vary with the kind of Usti, thus:-–Salmon is sent to market in boxes of 120'. bs to ISOlbs, containing about 11 fish: codfish in barrels, cuutiinlni,' nbou: 5'J ll.sh. and is sold by the quintal or cut.; a barrel of herrings Is 2GJ gallons, and contains about 700 iresh fish, or500smoked; a basket of bloa-ters contiilns about 150; a cr.m of herrings 37} Dillons; a mace or mease of nerrings is GD fbli; a carte of herrings, 500 fish; a long hundred, *I''r2;* a cade of sprats, 1000; :i barrel of pilchards is 413 gallons, and ;; wo pilchards weigh about <00lbs; a barrel of haddock contains about JOu lish; a stone of fish is 141 bs; a last of 'cod fish is 12 bar-rels; a last of herrings 100 long hundred, or 13,200; a barrel of anchovies, Bulbs. Native oysters are sold in ke; S ot liilbs., containing about 5 score; or m barrels of 1000. Dried sprats arc sold in bundles of ::u; cockles and whelks wholesale by the bushel; shrimps by the gallon; winkles and mussels by tin basket. peri-
- FISHMONGER, FISH-SALESMAN, a general dealer in fish.
- i'ltmioaraERS1 COMPANY, ono of the principal incorporated companies of London, the, fourth in order of the 12 great livery companies, whose lull is in Adelaide-place, i . mion bridge. This company obtained .ts first charter in the 17th year of Hie : cign of Edward 1, A.D. 128:).
- I i MI-OIL, a general name for the oil obtained Horn various marine animals and fishesfrom the black and white porpoise In the gulf of St. Lawrence; from the livi-r* of sharks in warm regions; from pilchards, ray, cod, and other largo and small H-h; trom the seal, sea-elephant, dugong, &e.
- FISH-POT, a wicker basket or * nclu&ure sunk with a cork float attached, for catching
- CIMIM. lobster*, Ac. FISH- SALESMAN, one who receives consign-ments offish for sale to retail dealers.
- FISH-SAUCES, anchovy, soy, mul other condi-
- ments, used as flavourings lor cooked tiau. riii-RCVLES, tho oating of some fish: tho hard scales are now frequently used for milking brooches, bracelet*, nmi onui-lnuntni flowers, Ac. Tho scales of tho lilcak arc dissolved tocoai the inner surface of class beads or artificial pe u I
- FISH SLICE, n hilver perforated tab!- Instrument for serving fish.
- FISII-«KIN, the covering of the flesh of marino animuR The romcli skin or the dog-fish or shark, is used by the cabinet-maker, type-founder, and others, as an abrasive material for smoothing woodwork and metals. A kind of shagreen is mado of fish-skin. The skin of the porpoise, beluga, seal, Ac, are tanned; eel skins are used for making strong ropes, for connecting the swiplc and hand-staff of a thrashing-flail, and for othpr purposes. Solo skins and some office, are used for clarifying coffee an- $i^{l_i} > \bullet$

- FISH-SOUND, the. swimming-bladder or a flhii, many of wlilcli are prepared for isinglass; others, as cod-sounds, are salted for food; some arc sold to tho Chinese under the name of flshmaws.
- ISH STUAINEK, a metal cullender with handles, for taking fish from a boiler; an earthenware slab with holes, placed at the bottom of u dish, to drain the water from cooked fish.
- FISH-TAIL] SHINER, a gas jet of that shape. FISH-VAN, a liijht spring-cart for transport-ing fish; a railway truck set apart for fish.
- FISH-WEAK, a dam in a river, or on the sea, shore, for stopping fUh.
- ISOLIKRE (French), a Venetian sculler.
- FIT, to join, to dove-tall, to clamp; Scotch, a custom.
- FITCH, a common name for the polecat, an animal of the weasel tribe, the skin of which is much used for fur; ti Scotch term for moving any thing a llttlo way from its pi nee.
- FirciiF/*, another name for vetches or tares. FIT-OAXG (Scutch), AS much ground as ono can move on
- FITTER, a coal-broker; a weigher nt tho mint; a tailor, one who tries on and adjusts articles of dre^s; a gas-fitter, is one who lay.s on pipes to houses, A c; an out-fitter, Is a shopkeeper who keeps ready-made garments on sale, or procures them properly made to order.
- FITTIGE, a piece of ditmmour or coarse cotton cloth, which is a medium of cur-
- rency in 3ubia. [equipment. Ac FITTINGS, shop-fixtures, tackle for n ship; FIXATURE, a gummy composition for the hair. See BANDOLIXE.
- FIXTURE-DKALER, a furniture-dealer; a
- vender ot shop-counters, desks, drawers, &c.
- FIZ-GIG, a harpoon; a small firework of moistened gunpowder. See FISH-GIG. FLACK, FLAIK (Scotch), a square plaid.
- FLACKET, a barrel-shaped bottle
- FLACKIE, a truss made of straw for protecting a horse's back from the creel or bas-
- ket for c irrylnir li-h, potatoes, Ac. FLACOV, FLAGON', a flask or decanter, *a.* carafe; n_vessel with u narrow mouth; n smcllintH>ottic.
- LAG AND COMPASS MAK?.R. a manufacturer and retailer of the so articles tor ships' use
- FLAGKOLBT, nn Eneilsh flute; a small wooden musical Instnun-nt, played on by means of a mouth-piece, and furnished * ith holes or keys tor fingering.
- FLAG-OFFICER, the commander of a squadron; an admiral, of whom there are three ranks, bearing respectively the distin-guishing flags of red, white, or blue.
- FLAGON, a Jug; a measure of two quarts. FLAGS, l.irpo flat thin stones for paving, irom 1J to 3 Inches thick, and of various lengths and breadths, obtained in the quarries or the north of Scotland, Yorkshire and Lancashire, and also imported from Hamburgh, for the foot-walks of streets, tho floors of houses and factories, and for paving yards nnd wharves, Ac. Tho aggregate excavations of flags throughout

- FLAG-SIIIP, the commanding vessel of a fleet or on a naval station; that which bears the admiral's flag at the mnst-heud.
- FLAG-SIDE, a Scotch term for the boneless side of a split h.iddock.
- FLAG-STAFF, the pole or spar on which a banner or flag Is elevated. FLAIL, A wooden instrument for thrashing
- corn by hand.
- FLAKE-WHITK. a Mib-nifmte of bismuth; oxidised carbonate of lead in the form ot scales, or plates; when levigated, it is called body white.
- FLAMBEAU, a link, or torch.
- FLAN (French), a custard, a kind of tart made with cream.
- FLANCHET (French), part of a sirloin of beef. FLANDERS-BRICK, a eoft brick used lor clean-
- ing knives. See UATII-BUICK. FLANG, a two-pomtml pick used by miners.
- FLANGE, part of a wheel, of a railway-bar, of a ga«-pipc, A c; something screwed on to another piece.
- FLANGE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron girders, joints for gas-pipes, and other perforated metal pieces to be attached to other pieces or pans.
- FLANNEL, a soft open woollen stuff, of which there are many kinds, milled, gauze, coloured Hiid checked, ci icketuiRand house flannel, blankets, «fec.; upwards of 54 iiui-lion yards are made in this country annu-
- ally. FLANNEL-SHIRT, a woven worsted or woollen iniif r garment.
- FLASK, a metal or other pocket drnm-bottie; n meaMirc for holding gunpowder; n shallow iron frame or casting.box, without top or bottom, used in foundries tor moulding: the lower flask is called a drag; a globular glass vessel for holding liquids containing about half a gallon: in Holland 1C flasks make an anker. The flask of quicksilver fiom California is about 751ns. handle.
- FLASKET, a long shallow basket with two FLAT, a description of river boat for conveying merchandise, which usually carries from 80 to 120 tons; those worked by the captains or owners are termed No 1 flat". Also a basket or hamper In which the English fannirs usually send their butter to market, containing fiom 3 to G dozen pound-*; a rough pu-co of bone for a button mould: to preserve gliding by size; a story or floor of a building, sometimes constructed so as to accommodate
- a family having the necessary suite of rooms. In fccotliind and some other large towns, houses are specially built lor letting in these kinds of flats or floors with one common staircase.
- FLAT-BOTTOMED, a vessel with an even lower surface and but small depth.
- FLAT-IRON, FLATTENISG-ÎIU»X, a laundress's or workman's smoothing-iron.
- FLATTING, the operation of smoothing; a mode of house-painting In which the colour ou Uiu surface is kit without gloss.

- FLATTING-MILL, a mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure. FLAUCIIT (Scotch), a flake of wool, a hand-ful; when applied to land, a croft.
- FLAUCHTER, a term in Scotland having various significations indifferent localities; in some parts it is u man who pares turf; In Fife it is a skinner, one who bcrapcs skins; in the South ot Scotland a person employed in carding wool.
- FLAUCHTKB-SPADE, U long two-handed tool for cutting turf.
- FLAUCHTS, instruments for carding wool used in Scotland. FLAUTIST, a player on the flute.
- FLAVIXE, a vegetable extract from the United States, in the form of a light brown or greenish yellow powder, which contains much colouring matter and tannin, and takes tile place of quercitron bark. gives a line olive yellow colour to cloth.
- FLAW, a crack; a fracture or defect ID metals, gems, timber, «fce.
- FLAWN, custard or Pintry. See FLAV.
- FLAX, a plant; t/*QLinwmisitatissimum*, and the textile fibre obtained irom it From the seed an oil, known AS linseed oil, is expressed, which is largely used in the arts. Our foreign supplies of flax come chiefly from rCussia; we imported in 1856, 84,35£ tons of dressed and undressed flax and [ing flax. tow
- FLAX-COMB, a hatchel or heckle for prenar-FLAX-DRKKSER, a cleaner fit the fibre of flax.
- FLAX-GKOWEK, a cultivator of the flax plant. Flax is chiefly mown in Ireland; in 1856 there were 11XI8G acres under culturfj with flax there, calculated to pro-duce27,0U0tondofflbrcvalucdatJCl,350,0(Xn
- exclusive of the seed. FLAX-MILL, a factory where flax is spun into linen goods.
- FLAX-SEED, the boll of flax, generally termed linseed. In 18'56 our imports were 1,180,179 quarters. See FLAX
- FLAT, to strip or cut off the skin.
- FLEAK, a twist or lock; a hurdle or grating.
- FLEAM, a large strorm instrument, u*ed by veu-rinary surgeons, tor letting blood lroui horses and other animals.
- FLEASOCKS (Scotch), the shavings of wood.
- FLKCKKT (Scdtch), a small pocket flask; a little portable dram b.irrcl.
- FLKECE, as much wool si* is shorn from one sheep; the weight varies according to the breed and the climate.
- FLEET, a navy: a collection of shlpsor sailing boats; an Inlet or creek; swjtt, shallow.
- FLEET-DTKE, an embankment for prevent-ing inundation.
- FLEETING-DISH, a skimmlne bowl.
- FLEMISH-BHICKS, paving brk ks of a yellowish colour, harder than the onlmury bricks. FLEMibii-BoiMK. in marine parlame, an
- additional footrope at the cuds of topsailvards.
- FLENCH, FLINCH, to strip off in layers.
- FLENCH-GCT, the blubber of a whale laid out
- in long slices in the hold before barrelling. FLKXCING, the operation of cutting the blubber from the whale.
- FLESH, batcher's meat; the carcase of iny unhnol killed for fvod.

PLE3UAKY, Fi.Rsii [>*;, in Scotland the hii.si-IK'SS oi'a bntcuer,

FLESHBR, the common designation of a batcher in Scotland. 1'XESH-BIIUSU, it brush for rubbing the sur-

face oi (he body, of which theru are several kinds, made either or horsehair, or fine wire, 4c

Fisi-t-ouir. a cook's fork Tor trying moat, and taking it from the boiler.

Fusion (French), a small liainmer.

FLBT, FLEAT, n mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's batk from injury tiy tin: load ; 1 saucer. &ec FLACKIK.

FLHTADOR (Snnnisli). tin; freighter of n ship, ' FLSTCUUK, an old namofor an arrow maker,

FLKTCBIMLS' TUMPANY, (HU! Of the IMIMOf livery & a ot London, whu^o hall is in St Mary Axe. I'LET-si ILK, Bkionned m'.lk,

- rik, *n* Freiicd boat or wherry.
- OF LTU<:1. FLEURAGE (l'rencli), oMtnu-al nr bi\m menl
- LKW3. iii Scotland ;i B! letting off the water from an Irrigated meadow.
- FLIES, artlflulal Insects which am very Lteroufly maduofbrlcht feathers, sdti. Ac, for the use ui uugk-rs for tuli iu rivers and hikes.

- FLIOIIT, a set of stairs. ti.i > >. the lowpr part of a [hill; that whicli atrlkoa Llio i;mi!i.
- FLISKINO-COMU, a dressing-table cumb far the hair

Asa, common Inhle (,i,i s. which was originally luiule of dull. !'LiST-LocK,aiiiuoitctloik, vvith n fllntrtxcd

- in the liummer, fur striking on LIHJ steel pan.
- Final sio, inics of silica ocntrrhiff In the chalky strate, whic 11 arc largely used for pottery. M hits tor puns are now , nr«it extent by the percuss cap, but certamon muskt-ta lor shipment 1 with (lint lucks, .•shar-pened flints an* seldom uncd now forpro-*»!• ye matches, or luclfers, having taken the place ot the; tluit ami
- FLINT* S list cotitninlriK about v sillcjt, which Is under ill«- name T tcstiiig Bold, by 11 co

FLISK, a large luolli comb.

- FLITTEUS JIA.UK. the rk of young oaklied from thai of old lied from thai of old ILS* valuable to third sort ciil 'I coppice bark, v bark stripped otl imk grown as coppice troro items <T tv
- FUMING (Scotch), removing from on* place ol residence to another; u moonlight nn-Ung io synonviiHius to moving without pnyinjf one's del'' r, or rent
- FLOAT, the waicr-ming; ol a steam-boiler attached to the rulve in a feed pi buoy of a tilling Hue ; a plasterer** m<i Acoiilciirt; a rail olby 1 two: deop.

See FLOATS. KI.OAT-BOABM.

- FutATOfQ'BBIsaK, a iLii-uotlomed ferry Btcam-boat in barbrarsor rivers, running on chainsLild seruss the bottom, and constructed for the conveyance oipassengers, goods, HIKI vehiek'S.
- FLOATING-LIGHT, ft life-buoy carried at a ship's stern, with :| llj,'hi or isUthom, IVInch can be dropped Into the sea, in order to save any ">ie i ird at night;
- a pyrotechnic; n stationary light-sblp. FLOATDtc-PiER, ft landing-stage w hkh rise* and f.dlrt with tli<; Ude.
- wheels of Bteamera, and to milurahot water wheels, by which they act. FLOATSAM, goods ismud float ing on the from a wreck. See FLOTSAM.
- FLOCE, nn indefinite number of sheep, kept together under one shepherd: in >astrnlia. a Mhephtrd will nuuuigo scvu-ral thousaiiU sheet
- Ol tim; ..., **n, grinder of** vol; mil co.diirs II lor Hie **,LiitK-r wherewltb** innke flm-k paper.

FLOCK-MASTER, an owner of sheen.

- ii-PArau, wall bangkuts in which Or pulvprieed aod dyed wool is laid on the Hitruee of papei ami attached
- FLOCK-SAIK, a rungu of pasture-ground for sheep.
- FLOCK-, a name given to the refuse or ws ste ut cotton and wool, which la u* il toriitutf-Ing mattress^?, seamen's beddin?, anj [ihickcncd. common tnrniturc.
- FLORKIT (Scotch), bavin? the imp raised or o-GATi;, a sluice in rivers, canals, or docks ihat may be opened or closed at will, to admit or exclude water.
- FLOOD-TIDE, the advancing tide increasing towards hkh wal
- l'i'ioE, a popular nunic In Scotlan: varioos kinds til tint fisti, but mi roily applied to tin; Ouinmon Bounder; the broad i late on the arm ol ;MI ancitor.
- CAN, uarth or clay ⊲t a sllmj eiice: In mining, fM3 sbKUtnj ≯ the or lodu by a •
- FLOOR, the timber, bricks, Ac. of the plat look, the univer, bricks, AC. of the plat lorth wlikli ibimf the set of the plat iteration with the set of the set of the set of the set of the jtbraks or flofprin^{*}: is laid; the mnma in a [ilies t'-i mil ihul part of it building on the smuts level, and accord ma to the height trora the sround, i.i.d thKir, limit t^{*} tc ; the bottom ol a ve.-sei ou each biiiu of Hie kelson.
- FLOUR-CLOTH, tho name for prhr d ni led canvas used thi crvering entrance hull*i and floora, Ac, 'ilie material is ittere* partly ol hemp im.1 partly oi Dux. (.tjven conts ot thlcK oil paint botb »itU-s t<-paltents nro ini!-¹, ery or MI tti blocks by baud. Tlie value of this manufacture Is about £1,5011,000 annually. FLOOR-CL.' TH CANVAS. a cosifse fabric maim-
- t««i»r.Mi chiftl) at Dundee, and made ol more. The biring, painting, and **Uulshcd** mamitucture

[irinciiutly centre in LontJ

BAR

L 7 >8 J

FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTURIM, a maker of oil-cloth or painted canvas FLOORING, the boards which nrc laid across

- the joists of a room for walking on.
- FLOOSE, the tenth part or a dailnii, a petty money of ltn«n™h and other Darts of
- JILORAN, a mining term ror mip-grainca tin, ore scarcely perceptible in the stone, or stamped very small. FLOREE. powder bluo or Indi?o FLORENCE, a gold coin worth 63.; a kind of
- wine.
- FLORENCE-LEAF. See LEAF-METAL and liKOXZK-POWDER.
- FLORENCE-OIL, olive oil sold in flasks.
- FLORENTINE, meat baked in a dish with a cover of paste; a kind of wrought satin made in Florence; a lake colour extracted from the shreds of scarlet cloth.
- FLORES, n commercial cl.issillcution of Indigo, the best quality of dye from E03. 7 to!). FLORETONNE. a Spanish wool.

- FLORETTA, refuse or floss silk. FLORIN, a British silver coin worth 2*, first minted in J819, and since that period sixteen million nieces have been juut in:o circulation. The florin is .1 coin circu-lating in many Continental countries, ranging in value from l* Cd. to 2s. 4d.
- FLORIST, n dealer in flowers; one who grows or Fells them.
- FLOSS, fluid gloss floating in a puddling l'umnce.
- FLOSS-SILK, the external soft envelope or the silk worm's cocoon; the ravelled downy silk broken oil in the filature, it is carded and spun into coarse yam or thread, suited for various purposes. FLOTE-BOAT, in Scotland a yawl or pinnace.

- FLOTILLA, a fleet of small vessels. FLOTSAM, the portion of a ship or cargo wrecked which remains floating upon the water. See JETSAM and LAGAN-GOODS.
- to the skirt or lower part of a lady's dreis. FLOUNDER, a well known flat fish, *thaPleuronectesjksüSi* which is obtained on the liri tish coasts and large rivers,
- FLOUR, in ordinally parlance, the meal of wheat finely ground and silled, and in which a large trade is carried on by land and by sea. The term flour is, however, and by sea. The term flour is, however, also applied to the meal of rice, potatoes, Ac, Flour is usually put up In packs or loads of 240 lbs., or sacks of 280 lbs. In 1856 we imported four million cwts. of flour chiefly irom the United States and Canada.
- FLOUR-BARREL, a light cask, in which wheat meal is imported from America. _The barrel of flour weighs **D**C lbs. FLOUI:-DUEDGE, a tin for sprinkling flour.
- See DRKDGE
- FLouHrDiEssER, a cylinder for dressing flour, Instead of passing it through bolting cloths.
- FLOUR-FACTOR, an agent for millers; one who sell* flour to bakers. FLOURICE (Scotch), a steel for striking fire
- from flint.
- FLOUR-SACK, a coarse bag for flour, holding UbuallyjJSOlbs.

- FLOWER, nn old Scotch name for an edged tool used in cleaving laths.
- FLOWER-BASKET, a fancy stand or basket for holding flowers in a room.
- FLOWER-GARDEN, an ornamental plot of groungt. ... for the for f>nlrnri».-irul rn\nine

devoted to the culture of pot-herbs, fruit,

- Ac. FLOWER-TOTS, earthenware or china pots for holding flowering plants. FLOWERS, the blossoms 01 plants. A largo trade is carried on by florists in ornamen-tal plants and cut flowers. Imitation flowers, for personal decoration, «kc. have already been alluded to under the head of Artificial flowers. In chymlstry, the fine* mealy matter formed in the process of sublimation is called flowers, us flowers of subhur, zinc, benjamin, &c. sulphur, zinc, benjamin, &c.
- FLOWER-SHOW, a fioricultural display, or competitive show for prizes, Ac FLUATE, a salt from fluoric acid.
- FLUE, J chimney tube or shaft; soft down or loose lur.
- FLUID, a liquid or gas, any thin; that flows; not solidified.
- LUKES, the broad, projecting, triangular hooked plates at the extremity of the arms of an anchor, one or other of which, according as it is tilted, outers the anchorage ground aa u holdfast; anamu for the plaice iish.

- FLUME, a water-channel; a stream or run for gold washing. FLUMMERY, a food of flour meal. FLUNKIB (Scotch), a livery servant. FLUOR-SFAR, fluate of lime, used as a flux for the metallic ores, whence its name. The coloured emergement of the strength of the second secon The coloured specimens aro turned into vases and other ornaments, in Dei byshire.
- FLUORIC Acn>, a corrosive liquid prepared from fluor rpar, used tor etching upon glass, roughing the shades of table-lamps ЪC
- FLUSE, a copper coin of Morocco. See FLOOSE.
- FLUSH (Scotch), full; na affluent flush of money; a flow or run of wnter, ns in flushing a sewer; a workman's term for an evul surface; any thing 011 the samo level.
- FLUSH-HECK, an even-deck, one running tho whole length of the vessel from stem to stern, without a forociMtle or poop.
- FLUTE, a pipe or wind instrument, with lateral holes, made ot various materials, hardwood, ivory, glass, metal, and even vulcanized India rubber; a long thin French roll eaten at breakfast; a storeship.
- FLUTED, grooved, furrowed, or channelled. FLUTE-MAXhK. one who makes flutes.
- JLUIER, one who grooves or channels metals; a flautist; u person who golfers or plaits.
- FLUTING-MACHINE, a goffcrinjr-lron. If LUTINGS, hollow channels cut 111 the shafts a Let H(S), hole we channels cut in the sharts of columns; ;t;>imr or frill ornaments to a lady's cap or uress, Ac.
 FLUTIKR-wnKnL, a peculiar kiud of whoul to a water-null.

- FLUX, any substance u«cd to cnu*o tho fusion and redaction of a metallic ore. or for pottery. Limestone, fluor spar, F.rot-oxide of lend, carbonate of potash, borax and charcoal, are various fluxes used.
- FLY, that partofaslup's Hag winch extends from the union to the extreme end; u public carnage so named; the regulating moving power of i machine, as the
- weight in a jack. FIT-BOAT, a long narrow boat used on canals also a larger class of Dutch vessel, flat-bottomed, of several hundred t<;ni.
- FLY-FISHING, trolling in streams with a rod and line, and artificial flics.
- FLT-FLAPPI;R,SI fan or oilier instrumeh.for keeping off flies.
- FLYING-BKIDGK, U temporary bridge.
- FLYING-FISH, the oceanic variety, *Jizocetus* vohtans, a native of the Indi.in and American seas, is esteemed in some purts a culinary delicacy
- FLY-LEAF, a spare blank leaf in abound book.
- FLY-PENNING, a mode (if manuring lind practised in England and in the colonies, by folding cattle or sheep in lotatiou over different parts of it
- FLY-POWDKR, an Insect-destroying powder. FLY-SHUTTLE, the bhuttlu impelled by the weaver.
- FLY-WHEEL, a lioavy regulating whiorl, re-volving on an axle, for ciju.ili/irg the motion, and Increasing the ellcci of machines.
- FOAL, the young of the horse kind; a colt or filly; a Scotch bannock or soft cake.
- Fon, a small pocket.
- Focus, a centre; a hearth or flre-plncc; the point where tho r:i\s meet or converge, after passing through a convex glais.
- FODDEK, a general name for the dry food given to cattle, or stored for the winter; a weight by which lead is sold, varying from 1% to 25 cwt, according to the cus-tom of the district.
- FOOK, a name in Cornwall for a forge for smélting tin.
- FOGLIETTA, an Italian liquid measure vary-ing from hair an Unullbh pint to u pint.
- FIGS-SIGNAL, a detonating powder placed on a railway, which, when the cnemc passes over tho mils, explodes with a loud report, and gives warning to the driver and guard of danger, &c.
- of danger, &c. FOILING, a division of tracery. FOILS, books of gold or silver leaf; thin leaves of metal plH-cd under artificial gems, to heighten their brilliancy: an amalgam ol quicksilver and tin at tho back of a lookin^--«!a>s; guarded swords and weapons for funemg. FOIL-STONE, an imitation jewel. FOURF (French), a stated muikctin a town
- FOIRE (French), a stated muikctin a town or city; af.u-m.
- FOLD, a temporary enclosure for sheen or cattle.
- FOLDING, the operation of doubling one part ofasiibstanccovcrunother;puttingshccts of printed matter in order for binding; in agriculture, penning sheep or cattle on land to feed and manure. FOLDING-DOORS, A pair of doors to a room which throw head
- which throw back.

FOLDING-MACHINE, amacbine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded.

- FOLDING-VET, a net for trapping small birds. OLDING-SCREEN, an upright porta hie screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up,,
- and can be put away when not in use.
- FOLDING-STOOL, a portable or camp stool. FOLD-YAUD, an enclosure fur keeping cattle. FOLE, a leather bottle used in Sp.iin.
- FOLILET (French), a shoulder of venison. FOLIO, a volume; a printing term for tho rollo, a volume; a printing term for the index letter or number of n blect; the right and left 'hand pages of a ledger or account-book; a law stationer's term for 72 words of manuscript, but in exchequer proceedings it runs to 80 words, and in chancery proceedings, to 90 words. FOLIOING, the operation of paging or mark-ing a book
- ing a book.
- FOLLETA (Spanish), a win^{**} inen«ure used in Italy, the fourth of the bucculc. JSA. FOGLÍETTA.
- FOLLOWER, a law-stationer's name for a sheet of parchment, which is added to the' first, or indenture, Ac. sheet. FONCET (French), *a*, long flat-bottomed
- barge.
- FONDA, the Spanish name for an inn or tavern.
- FONDIQUK, a hall for merchants, an cxchnngo; a customs* warehouse in Spain and Portugal.
- FONG, a coin current in Siam, the eighth of a tlcal, and worth about 441.
- FONOO, a name in soinc parts of the Pacificfor the turtle.
- FONT, a stone basin or vessel In a church, for holding waler for the purposes of b.iptisin.
- FONTAIX. an apron fabric of cotton and silk made In Turkey.
- FONTANGE, a knot of ribbons on the top of a hcad-dn>«s.
- Foo, the Chinese name for a department.
- Foocui, or FOOJI, a name in the Pacific for the plantain.
- FOOD, victuals for man or beast; what is taken for nourishment.
- FOO-FOO, a negro name for dough made, from plantains; the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.
- FOOL, a compound of gooseberries. FOOLSCAP, a long folio writing-paper for ollkial use. about 13} byM«> Indira; a foolscap millboard is IS} by 14} Inches.
- FOOT, a lineal measure in (Jre.it Britain of 12 inches, or the third part of a yard. As a measure of length the foot varies in a measure of length the foot varies in different countries; an ancient measure of two gallons: a weight for tin, now merely nominal, of 60 lb<.; a measure-ment for grindstones of 8 inches. The size of a stone is found by adding the dia-meter and thickness together, and divid-ing by 8, which gives the number of *• foots;" the bottom of any thing, as of u, shoe or stocking: the lower end of a mast shoe or stocking; the lower end of a mast or sail; the rest or support on which a machine or any thing heavy stands. FOOT-BALL, a large ball to be kicked about.
- FOOTMAN, a man-servant; an iron or brasr stand with feet, or with a hook, fox keeping any thing warm before a fire.

FOOT-BATH, a pan in which to wash the feet. FOOT-BOARD, R support for the tcet lu u boat, uitf, Ac, or at a workman's bench.

- FOOT-IRON, FOOT-PLATE, a step lor a carriage.
- FOOT-MUFF, a receptacle to keep the feet warm in travelling.
- FOOT-PAN. See FOOT-BATH. FOOT-PASSENGKR, a pedestrian.
- FOOT-PATH, U beaten track, confbrrinsr by long usage a right of way through laudb; the pavement, or side walk of a struct.
- FooT-nOPE, a rope stretched loo»uly along a shin's yard, tor the seamen to stand on in furling the sails.
- FOOT-RDLK. a twelve-inch measuring stick. FOOTS, refuse or sediment, us ut thu bottom
- ot a bugar or oil cask, &c scraper at an FooT-scttAPKB, nn iron
- entrance door to remove the dirt Iroin the leet beiore entering.
- FOOT-STALL, the stirrup of a woman's saddle.
- FOOT-STEP, nn inclined piano under a printing-press.
- FOOT-STICK, a printer's t-wol.
- 1'OOT-STOOL, a small lus-non or stool to rest
- the foot upon. FOOT-VALVE, a valve, so named, between the condensev and air-pu.up.
- FOOT-WALING, the mside planks or lining of a vessel over the thoor timbers and below the lower deck.
- FOOT-WARMER, a united stool for the feet;
- a dialing dibh. FOOTING, the finer ilptachcil fragments of tne lenks, or refuse wu.ilo blubber, nut wholly deprived ol oil.
- FORAGE, provender or food suited for horses and domestic cuttle, as hay, straw, beans, grass, clover, «cc. In French, forage grass, clover, «fcc. is a duty on wine; the operation of bor-ing guns, inuskit", &c; the opening in the trench, of a quarry lor the extraction
- ot slate. FORAGE-CAP, a loose, rough-made military cap.
- FORAGE-CONTRACTOR, one who supplies horse provender 10 c.tvalrv_ n-gluients, mounted polue, or large bodies of horses
- FORAGINO-I'ARIY. persons Mnt out from an cnc«iiipini!iiialii search ot cuttle, lood, or
- **F**JSSS^ATKtr^{*} the Citrus ParadiH, something UKe mo snaddovik, hrougui to this country in small uuautlties from the
- West Indus. FoRffAGECFrencli), applied to coin that Is ahove weight.
- FORCE MAJELRE, a French commercial term lor unavoidable accidents in the transport of goods, iroin superior force, the ant ot (>od, <fc. , ,
- FORCE-POMP, a syrince pump with n solid piston, and two valves or a side-pipe, through which the water Is forced; the plunger pump lor supplying the boiler ot " a locomotive engine.
- KKCEPS, twci-zers, or metal holders ofva-nous kinds; surgicjl mstiumciits used in midwifery, cramotomy, and for other purposes.

- FORCING, a method of producing fruit, flowers', and vegetables, beiorc their ordinary season of maturity, by artificitil heat; the process of fining wines, so as to render them fit lor immediate draught. FORCING-HOUSE, a hot-house.
- FORCING-PIT, an enclosed hot-bed or frame, with a glass root; containing a fermenting mass of dung lor accelerating the growth or plants, «fcu
- FORD, the most shallow part of a stream or frith, winch may be passed through on foul by \vudmg, or crossed on horseback.
- FORE, a maritime term for any thing near, or pertaining to, the bow or stem, the forward part of a ship; as foremast, foreloot, &c 'ORE AND AFT, a seaman's term for " in the
- direction of thesship's length ;" from head to stern.
- FORE-CABIN, the cabin In the front part of a ship, which lias iniciior accommodation lor passengers.
- FOKKCASTLK, a short dock in the bow of u ship, aboVi' the upper ;lei-k. in advance of the lorcm.ist; the forw.ud part ottho ship under the deck, where the sailors hvo in merchant vessels.
- FOREFOOT, a piece ot wood at the foremost extremity of the keel ot a, ship.
- FORKGANOHR, a short piece of rope grafted on a haivoon, to which thu hue is bunt. FOKEIGN-GOING SHira, vcgselb trading to
- jortM beyond the Limits of the United Kingdom, und the nearer Continental purts, which ar «comprised between Ure»t and the river Elbe.
- ORELOCK, a Hat piece of iron driven through the cud of a bolt to prevent its drawing.
- FOREMAN, nn overseer; a chief workman; the president or spokesman of a jury; au inferior seaman.
- FORKMAST, the first or forward mast in a ship; that nearest the bow.
- FORENSIC WIG, a legal wig worn by Judges und counsellors, mndu of hurse hair, sitting in stiff rows or curls.
- FOKKRIGIIT, coaree wheateu bread.
- FOKERUXNER, a piece ot rag terminating tnc btray lino ol the log Hue of u slim.
- FORE-SAIL, tho large lower square sail on the foremast of a ship; the first triangular sun before tho mast of a sloop or cutler.
- FOREST, a great wood; ground covered with a natural growth of trees; a chase tor hunting.
- FORESTER, one connected with forests; *n* member of a secret order or benefit society so n.imed.
- louESTALLINo, the net of anticipating; buying up or preventing the arrival of grain and provisions to market; formerly
- an offence at common law. r ORKSTAT, tucropo supporting the foremast
- of a ship. IDRET (b rench), a gimlet, or drilL l'OREToi', the platform erected at the head
- forthTopMAST, tho mast erected over the foremast, and above which is fixed the toretop* gallant-must.

FORETOPMAN, a scnman whose duties relate to the foretop of a ship.

- FORFARO, a name in some parts of Egypt lor the rottolo, cound to about 13 ounces.
- FORFEITURE, a penalty incurred or paid. FORGE, a siuiliery; the furnace where wrought metals are hciitcd, to render
- them solt and more malleable. FORGE-BELLOWS MAKER, a manufacturer of
- thu largo blowing apparatus lor forges. FORQE FURNACE, a blacksmith's open lur-
- uuee, uri.cd by a powerful bellows.
- FOUGE-MAN, a superior class of coochsimih, having a hammer-man under him. The forger judges of the quality of the metal, regulates the curvatures, and exercises his skill lu combining elegance with strength in the various iron fittings required lor the coach.
- FOUGE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of portable forges lor smiths' use.
- FORGER, HI the cutlery trade, one who forms or fashions a tool or implement irom the bar or rod of bteel; one who counterfeits colii9, or issues false documents. FORGERY, a fraudulent or counterfeit imUn-
- tion or deception, practised in the making or uttering a false instrument, or by altering a note, cheque, or order, wuli a fraudulent intént.
- FORING, an Iceland weight of 11 lbs. avoirdupois.
- FORK, a farm-workman's prong; a table utensil lor taking up lood; a turner's tool; a piece of steel htting into the socket or chuck of a lathe,
- FORK-QRINDER, a smoother or shurpener and finisher of forks.
- FORK-GUARD MAKKIC a manufacturer of metal pieces for carving-forks.
- FORK MANUFACTURER, a branch of the cutlery trade.
- FORK-TAIL, a salmon four years old.
- FORLO, a small copper coin formerly current in bgypt; a subdivision of the niedino, the half of au asper, and worth scarcely a halfpenny.
- FORLON, a Spanish chaise or carriage with tour seats.
- FORM, shape; a mould in which any thins is wrought; 11 maas of type, in paces or columns, ready tor prc*>s; the arrangement of newspaper columns or the mic-s ot 11 book in an iron chase, for machiiiiuir or printing; a long wooden bench.
- FORMERS, pieces of wood used for shaphi cartridges or w. ds.
- FORMIC-ACID, the acid of ants, chiefly ob-tained from the red ant; it Is also made by dlstillim? tartaric acid, sulphuric acid, and peroxide os manganese.
- FORMULA, a prescription; a set of instructions.
- FORPET, the fourth part of a Scotch peck; C4 llppies or torpets make one boll.
- FORKIL, a kind of parchment.
- FORTAGE (French), a manorial tax on paving-stones.
- FORTIN, a dry measure of Constantinople, 4 killows; rather less than 4 bushels.
- FORWARD, the fore-part of a ship. FORWARDER, FORWARDING AGKNT, a merchant who attends to the transmission of

goods and produce from one point to another.

- FORWARDING nouss, FORWARDING MER-CHANTS, a name assumed by many mercantile firms In America, who attend to the receipt and transmission of merchandise and produce by railways and canals, fioin the Interior to the coast, or to market-towns, and vice versd.
- FOSSE D'AISANCES (French), a cesspool.
- FOSSKT, a small cheat

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- FOSSILS, putilfied shells, animals, plants, Sec FOSTLL (Scotch), a cask.
- FOTIIKR, FODDER, in navigation, to draw a sail filled with oakum under a ship's bottom in order to stop a leak; a cart-load; a large quantity; a weight lor lead, ordi-narily 2184 lbs. or 8 pigs, but variable. See FODDER.
- FOTINELUO, a weight of lend of ten stone.
- FOTMAL, u commeicial term tor 70lbs. of lead.
- 'ou (Scotch)* a pitchfork; a flrlot or busheL
- OUACK (French), a dough cake; a bun linked under hot cinders.
- FOUANG, a coin of siam, the half of a nince, called by the natives phuani, worth 800 cowries; a weight, thu 8th part of the tical, and equal to 29} grains. See BAT.
- FOUAT (Scotch), a buttered currant cako or buu.
- FOUDRK, a large cask or vessel; a liquid and dry measure UMd in Germany; as a grain measure, it is about 7J quarters; for liquids it varies from 142 up to QH gallons.
- OUL, uniair; twisted; unclean; as the foul bottom of a ship, a foul wind, a foul anchor, Ac; also, in navigation, to run against another vessel.
- FOUL-ANCHOK, a term applied when the cable has a turn round the anchor.
- FOULARD, a kind of bilk material lor ladies dresses, plain, dyed, and printed; a silk kerchief or cravat
- FOULEMART, a name given to the pblccat. FOUL-1'ROOF, tin uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified.
- OUND, artillery ot molten metal; hence founder, the designation of the tradesman who carts metals
- OUNDATION, the basis on which a super structure-rests, as o! a bridge or building. FouNDATIOK-MUbLar, mi open-worked gum-
- med mbric, Ubcd for stlfleuing diesses and
- \mathbf{F}_{0} bonnets. \mathbf{F}_{0} by **Tion-STONE** the first or corner* stone of a building in large erections, usually laid in public, and with some
- ceremony. FOUNDER, one who establishes; a caster of metals; the act of a ship sinking; Scotch, to ft L
- FOUNDERS¹ COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is whose hall is situate in Swithin's Lane.
- FOUNDERS' DUST, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust ground flue, and silted for casting purposes in foundries.
- FOUNDERS' SAND, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts. for making foundry moulds.

FOUNDRY, the place where masses of metals arc melted and run into moulds. FOUNT, FONT, a complete assortment of a FOUNT, FONT, a complete assortment of a particular set of puntincr-typa FOUNTAIN, an artificial receptacle for water; a machine by which water is spouted out, generally consisting of pipes or Jets of water flowing from statues, vases, Ac, In public squared, gardens, or private conservatories, <a href="mailto: FOUNTAIN-PEN, a writing pen with a reservoir for ink larger than usual. FOUR (French), an oven, kiln, or stove. I I IiiiBÌ⊑•!••!•= FOUBGON, a tumbrel or ammunition wagon; a kind of French bawi^e c:irt; a fire poker; an oven-tork or coal-rake. FOUR-IN-HAND, a coach, driven with four horses. FOURNEAU, a stove or kiln In France. FOUBNIL, a French bakehouse or own. FOURFENCE, a British silver coin (29 1-1 lth grains), also known as a groat, of which upwards of AGOIOO worm were* coined and put into circulation in the ten years ending with Ifclfi; but only a few since. FOUR-POSTER, a large square bedstead, with upright pillars at each corner, supporting a canopy or curtains. FOURTH-BATE, a vessel of war carrying from 60 to 70 gnns. Fow (Scotch), a mow or heap of corn in the sheaf. FOWL, a very general name for the denizens of the poultry yard: but for the most part restricted to the cock and hen, *Qallus domestieus*, of which the breeds are now very numerous. [fow]. FOWLER, one who pursues or traps wild FOWLING-PIECE, a linht long-barrelled gun. Fox, a seaman's name for a kind of strain! of two or more rope-yarns, twisted to-gethor; to put new solos on boots; a carnivorous animal (*Canis vulpet*), hunted In this country by sportment. The clip of carnivorous animal (*Canis vulpet*), hunted In this country by sportsmen. The skin of some of the Northern foxes forma an article of commerce, as many as 70,000 or 80,000 being imported annually by the Hudson's Bav Company. -The most valuable are those of the black to*, ami silver fox, which arc purchased for the Kusslan and Chinese mai kcts. The red fox Is that chiefly brought to market FOX-HOUND, a dog kept for c'msing the fox. •FOX-HUNTER, a sportsman who follows a lox with hounds. FOX-TRAP, a gin for catching foxes. FRACTURE, a severance; damage or injury done. FRAGILE, brittle, easily broken, as glass, pottery. Ac

- FRAIL, a packase or basket ni&de or rushes, in which dried fruit H occasionally imported, varying iroin 32 to 50 lbs. in weight.
- FRAISK, a pancake with bacon; the French name for a strawberry. FRAISIL (French), cinders remaining in
- forges i charcoal dust. FRAME, a word or varied signification; the border or cnclosuic for a picture; the woodwork in which panes ot glius are

placed for windows; the outward work ot doors or window shutters, enclosing panels; the strong work which supports the boiler and machinery *on* the *axles of a* locomotive engine; a support for printers' cases of type: a mould: the ribs or cases of type; a mould; the ribs or stretchers for an umbrella or parasol; the timbers or skeleton of a house or ship.

- FRAME-MAKER, a name applied to several mechanical trades, A c, as a picture-frame maker, printer's-framo maker, Ac.
- FRAME-WORK KNITTER, an operative In the hosiery trade, who weaves the worsted or
- **BEED 1** |] _†|| J_B=15= 58.| <u>t-1</u> •1 f-g _1_ | <u>=</u>
- the minor livery companies of London which has no hall.
- FRANC, the principal French silver coin, of 100 centimes, worth 9jd. or 10il, the unity of the French coinage. It weighs five grammes, and contains one-tenth part of alloy; 200 francs in silver is the exact weight of the French kilogramme.
- FRANCARTE, a former strutu measure of Franco, about 5\$ gallons. FRANCATU, a russetin-applc.
- FRANCESCOXE, another name for the Leopoldo, a principal silver coin of Tuscany worth about 4s. 6d.
- FRANCHIPANE, FRANGIPAKE. akind of pastry, a cake of cream, almonds, spice, &c; a perfume.
- FRANCHISE, the right of voting at elections for knlights of the shire, «tc.; in law, a privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction.
- FRANCISATION, entering a vessel on the French register.
- FRANC-REAL, a kind of baking pear. FRANGIPANE, a perfume of jasmine. See **FITANCHIPANE**
- FKANGOLLO, a Spanish pottage made of boiled wheat and milk.
- FRAKGOTE, a bale of goods in Spain.
- FRANKFORT-BLACK, a pigment said to be prepared by burning vine branches, grape Btoncs, and the refuse lees of the wine manufacture, <ca, used for copper-plate printing.
- TRANKINCENSE, a name for the pum ollba-nuin of commerce, an odoriferous resin obtained from several species of *Bosicellia*, the huropcan frankincense is a resinous
- exudation from the spruce fir, and Is used In the composition or plasters. RANKING, the privilege of frechir lettcw from postal charge, formerly enjoyed by members of the Legislature and certain deportments of the State but new abo departments of the State, but now abo-lished; a carpenter's term for window-sashes, in which the cross pieces of the frame intersect each other.
- FRANKLINITE, an ore of iron, zinc, and raanffanese.
- FRASCO, the name for a flask or case-bottle
- in Hrazil, containing about 32 pints.
 FRAZIL, FRAZLI, the Arabian name for n bah? of variable weight, ranging from 18} lbs. to 30 lbs. In Boctlcf.ikcc the frazil is 2xJ lbs.; in Juddo, rather more than 22 lbs.; in Mocha, 30 lbs.
- BAUD, a dishonourable transaction: adulteration, deception; a cheat, &

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- FRAUGHT (Scotch), the freight of a vessel; the fare.
- FRAY, to fret or rub; to unwrave.

- FREDERICK D'OR, A gold coin of Prussia, worth about 16*. 6d. FREEBORD. ground outside a fence. FREEDOM, liberty of notion; the right to en-joy the immunities and privileges of a corporation.
- FREEHOLD, lands or tenements held by free tenure in fee-simple, for mil or for life; an estate held lor ever free irom restrictions.
- FREEMAN, one who is his own master, not a bondsman; a person enjoying the freedom, liberty, or privileges of a city
- FI:::E-MAKTIN, a heifer incapable of brooding; the barren twin calf whose mate Is a bull calf.
- FREEMASON'S APRON, an ornamented apron of different material, and bearing various devices, according to the degree the wearer has attained in the craft, or the office he holds, or has served, in a lodge or chapter. There Is also a large business done In jewels and collars for freemasons, both In craft and arch masonry and some both In craft and arch masonry, and some or the higher orders.
- FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE, one not belonging to a brewer: the landlord has therefore free liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses.
- FREE-SCHOOL, a charity school; one open to all.
- FREE-STONE, a kind of oolite or sand-stone, much used m building; having no grain It can be easily cut imo blocks, and worked with the chisel.
- FREE-TRADE, In a political sense, the liberty of trading with any country for corn, Ac.; the removal of restrictions compelling the dealing only with certain kingdoms; unrestricted action lu banking operations
- FREE VINTNER, a member of the vintners' company; one who can sell wine without a licênce.
- FREEZING MIXTURE, a compound of muriate of ammonia, nitrate of potash, and phosphate of soda, or other suits, used by confectioners and others, to produce cola, by the liquefaction of their solid Ingredients.
- FREEZLSG-POWDER-AND-MACniNE MAKER, a tradesman who devotes attention to the manufacture and sale of refrigerators and freezing mixtures.
- FREIGHT, a load; the sum ngreed on for the hire of a ship, or the carriage of goods by water.
- FRELUCIIE (French), a small silk tuft.
- FRENCH-BEAN, a dwarf variety of the Phaseolus vulgaris.
- FKKNCII-BEUEIES, berries used In dyeing. See AVIGNOX-BERI:IES.
- FRESCH-CIIALK, indurated talc; a magriesian mineral used to remove grcubc, Mums,
- FRKNCH-ELL, a mensnre of 4} feot FRENCH-HORN, a musical wind instrument of
- copper, having several curves. FRENCH-LEAF. < E? LEAF-HErAL AND BRONZE-POWDER.

- FRENCH-MASTER. a teacher or professor of the French language. FRENCH-PLUM a t-ible prune, the Catherine
- variety oi me Prunus dgméstica,
- FRENch-POLIsirER, a varni-her and cleaner of tables, clinlrs, and other articles o! cabinet furniture.
- FRENCH-POLISH MAKER, a manufacturer of spirit varnish for articles of furniture.
- FRÊNCH-ROLL, a light breakfast milk bread.
- FKEQUIN, a cask used In France for holding sugar or trenclc
- FRESCO, a kind of painting npon newly plastered walls, when the colour bcconi-ing incorporated with the soft stucco, is hence exceedingly durable.
- FRET, to fray; to unweave; In French, the hire of a ship; the cargo; the sum paid for the transport of goods.
- FRET WORK, carved or open wood-work, in ornamental devices and patterns.
- FRIARS'-BALSAM, a popular specific for wounds, so named. FRIAits'-cniciCENs, FRIED-cnicKENS, a name
- in Scotland for chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beat up and mixed -with it.
- FRICANDEAU, a slice of veal larded and stewed.
- FRICASSEE, a savoury dish of cooked meat; usually chickens rabbits, «ca, cut into small piece* and fried.
- FRICKLÉ, a bushel-basket
- FRIENDLT-SOCIETT, a kind of club or associ-ation among operatives, for affording relief to each other when out of work, or in time of sickness; and also for extend-ing assistance to widows and orphans.
- FRIGARD (French), a pickled herring.
- FKIOATR. a fiiet-sailingshlpof war, carrying from 36 to CO guns.
- FRIGATOON, a small Venetian vessel with a bquare stem, carrying only a main mast, mizen and bowsprit.
- KIJOLES, a Spanish name for several varieties of pulse
- FRILL, a ruff or edging round the neck, s'eeves, Ac. of a lady's die-s.
- FRINGE, an ornamental bordering or edg-FRINGE, an ornamental bordering or edging; trimming for articles of dress and drapery; as, to bed-furniture, wlmlow-curtnins, table-covers; made of various material, silk, worsted, gold, kc.
 FRINGE AND LACE MANUFACTURER, a maker of edging ornaments, of various kinds, according to the purpose for which they are to be used.
- are to be used.
- FKINGER, one who sews on or sells fringe.
- FRIOLET, a kind of pear.
- FRIPKMÉ (French), old garments or fhnil-turc; asccond-hand clothes shop; brokers' trade: brokers'row.
- Fins ADO (Kpnnlsh), silk plush or shag.
- KBISKUR, a hair-dresser. FiusKET, the iron frame of a printing-press,
- which keeps the sheet ou the tympan. FRIT, in glass-making, the calcined mate-rials: an imperfectly fused mass of silica. Ac. having to be re-melted.
- FRITTER, a kind of small pancake. FRIZONS, a name for silk waste in France.
- FRIZZLE (Scotch), the hammer of a cun or
- lustol: the fire-steel lor a tinder-box.

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- FROCK, a child's gown; a monk's dress; a Uucrnsey frock is a sailor's or boatman's worsted netted shirt. In Scotland the name for a pair of oxen in the team of a Clough, which are distinguished as the Jind-frock, lore-irock, mid-frock, dec, A gentleman's suxtout or square-tailed iong walking-coat.
- FROG, in Scotland a young horse; an amphibious reptile; the flesh of the himl thighs of the green frog *{Hana esculenta)* Is eaten on tin- Continent and in America; a portion of the loot 01 a horse; a louse transformed and the sector of the sector of the sector. a portion of the loot of a horse, a loose trimming or braid tor a gentleman's coat; an ornament fur a sword hilt.
 FBOMAGE (French), cheese, k
 FKOMENT (French), whoat; the best kind of bread-corn. [the dickey tor a shirt.
 FRONT, a set of false huiror curls fur a lady;
 FRONT, DOOD the orteneed door at the best kind

- FRONT-DOOR, the entrance door at the bust part of the house.
- FBONTIGNAC, a rich, luscious, muscadine white wine, made In Heruult, in the south of France.
- FRONTISPIECE, the illustration fn a book which faces the title-page; in architecture, the principal face of the building.
- FRONTLET, a bandage for the forehead.
- FROSTING, loaf-sugar prepared to coat plum cakes with.
- FROW, FROWER, an Instrument for splitting staves; a tool with which to cleave laths. FROWT-STUFF, a builder's name lor short, or
- brittle and soft, timber. FRUIT, the edible seed 01 many trees; a lame
- commerce is carried on in green and dried fruit, as well as In nuts, and j.ickled and preserved fruit.
- FRUITERER, a dcil*** In foreign nnd domestic fruit; a business inott generally combined
- with that of green gmter. FRUITERERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies ot London, winch hus no hall.
- FRUIT-ESSENCE MANUFACTURER, a maker of different sweet flavouiing substances, many of which are obtained from fusel oil.
- FRUIT-KNIFE MAKER, a manufacturer of ornamental knives lor dessert use.
- FRUIT-STALL, a stand on the pavement where fruit Is sold In the streets.
- FRUMENTACEOUB, pertaining to wheat or other uram.
- FKUMENTAZ/.0, a name In the Mediter-ranean ports for damaged grain unfit for human food.
- FRUMENTY. See VIOBIKSTT. FRUNDELE, a dry measure of two pecks.
- FausLERA, a metal made in Spain of latten filings.
- FRUSTRATOIRB, negus; a drink made in France of spici'd ami sweetened wine. FRY, small fish; any thing cooked in a pan;
- a sieve.
- FRYING-PAN, a flat open iron cooking vessel with a handle, lor frying meat, & over a fire.
- FUCHSIA, a handsome flower, a great favou-- rite for conservatories and gardens. Fucua, a name fur many kinds of sea-ween,
- some of which are eaten raw as food by man and beast; while others afford soda, lodine, and glue.

- FUDDEA, a name in the Bombay presidency for the double pice; a money of account, worth about 3 farthings.
- FUEL, any substance used for making a fire to obtain heat, as turf; wood, coal, coke, charcoal, lignite, &c
- FUEL, PATENT, MANUFACTURER, a maker of artificial combustibles for heating purposes.
- FULLER, a scourer and cleanser of woollen
- FULLER, a scourer and cleanser of woolien cloths; a mechanical tool. FULLEKS-EARTH, a variety of oolite clay, containing abuut 25 per cent of alumina, m hich removes stains of gre.ise from cloth. About 6000 tons a year are used in this courter. country
- FULLERS^ETHISTLE, a name for the teasels or heads of the *Dtpsacus fullonum*[^] used III the wool trade for carding.
- FULLING-MILL, a water-mill where woollen cloths are cleansed from the grease, by beating with hammers and &couling ingredients.
- JLL-PAY, the entire wages; not under stoppages or deductions.
- FULMINATING-POWDER, the salts of fulminic acid, which have detonating properties. The fulminate of mercury is largely used for priming percussion caps.
- FUMIGATION, the employment of vapours or gases, science VIMIER (French), dung or manure.
- FUMIFIC-IMPELLKR, a machine lor applying etlectively the hot products of combus tion.
- FUN, another name for the candarccn, a Chinese weight. See CANDAUEEN. FUNCTION, an employment; a duty.

- FUNCTIONARY, one who holds an office. FUND, a stock or capital; that by which any UND, a stock or capital; that by which any expense is supported. Established stocks or public funds are the loans advanced to Government, on which interest is regu-larly paid. These are too numerous and complex to be entered into here. In 1851, the capital debt of the United kingdom was $\pounds782,86^{3}83$, of which $\pounds7iio, UG,58'2$ were funded, v sinking fund, is a regular appropriation, by u Company or btate, for appropriation, by u Company or btate, for r-ducln^ a public or other debt.
- FUNDA. a name lor the ltussian pound. See FUST.
- FUND-HOLD™, an owner of Government stock or pub Ic securities; one who has property in the funda
- FUNDL. FUNDUNGI the African name for the Brain oi Paipalum exile, grown on the western coast. »uJ In some places known as hungry nci
- FUNDOOK, in Indian name for Spanish nuts. UNDUNCLKE, $h \approx$ ii'imc ot a species of guld sequin, formerly current in Suez at 146 mediiics, and wo-th about one guinea.
- UNERAL, an Interment; a common name for the carrJoees or procession attending the burial.
- FUNKRAL-CAKRIAGK MASIER, the Owner Of hearses and mourning coaches with black hor-es. who lets them out tor hire.
- FUNERAL-FEATHER .MERCHANT, a maker of mourning plumes lor hearses, hordes, and bearers, who lets them out to undertiikAr

FUNERAL-FLUME, an elaborately prepared and expensive set of sprays of ostrich feathers, mounted on wires (or fixing on bones' heads, hearses, or coffin-lid boards, borne by mutes.

FUNERAL-UNDERTAKER. See UNDERTAKER

- FUNGIBLES, a Scotch law term for moveable goods, which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money; in con-tradistinction to those which must be judged oi individually or by number. FI'NNEL, a hollow conical vessel, usually of the concernment of the provided states of the p
- FINILL, a nonow conical vessel, usually of tin or earthenware, with a pipe at the apex, for pouring liquids into small-mouthed vessels; the iron chimney ot a steamer, or of a stove. FUNT, the Russian pound weight of 14 oz. 7.1 drachms.
- 7J drachms.
- FUR, the fine soft short hair on the skin of some animals, which is worn for wurmth or ornament; a scaly deposit, or calcareous incrustation in steam boilers, to prevent the accumulation of which a boiler coin-pound is used; and A snlinoinetcr or gaiu-e has been adopted tor lnarinu boilers. See SAL INOMETER SALINOMETEŘ.
- FUR AND SKIN DRESSER AND DTER, a tradesman who softens and prepares roiiffh skins for the use of the furrier.
- FURBELOW, a plaited border; the llouiice for u dress.
- FUR-CAP, a seal or other skin CM p.
- FUR-COAT, a wrapper for cold weather made ot bear-skin, beaver, seal, oruther fur.
- FUK-CUTTINO MACHINE, a mechanical con-trivance for shaving peltries at the back of the skin, so as to loosen the long hairs, leaving only the fine under-lur.
- FUHDINGAR, FIKRDINGAR, a liquid measure of Finland, about 7j pints, the fourth part ot the tunna.
- FUILING, in naval parlance, the wrapping or rolling a sail up snugly to the yurd or boom, and binding or securing it.
- FURLONG, an English meusure of length, 40 poles, the eighth part of a mile. FUHLOCGII, a leave of absence given to
- soldiers.
- FUXJOMTT, a pottage of wheat boiled in milk, flavoured with sugar, spice, Ac FURNACE, a large fuel-holder; the enclosed fire-place In which ore is put fur the purpose of smelting or reduction. There ure many kinds of furnaces, as reverhera-tory account of the port of the second se tory, assay, evaporating, and forge furnaces.
- FUKNACE-FEEDER, a stoker or fireman; one who supplies luel to the furnace.
- FURNISHED, a term applied to any thing com-pleted or huving the necessary appurtc-niipces; a house which Is properly filled M ith necessary goods, upholstery, cabinet-ware, culinary utensils, and garniture; tit for occupation.
- FuRNisniNG-siiops, an ironmonger's, or furniture broker's shop. FruNiTDRE, a word of wide signification, hut chiefly applied to the movable articles of upholstery, decoration, and use in a dwelling-house, as curtains to windows und beds; tubles, uluurs. sofas, and oilier

- cabinrt-work; likewise to the wooden or metallic materials in use among printers for securing the panes of type and allowfor securing the panes of type and allow-ing a proper margin tor the book; also to the masts and rigging of a ship; and, among builders, to the metal work of locks, doors, windows, Ac The value of the household furniture manufactured in the United Kingdom has been roughly estimated at £15 000,000 per annum. FURNITURE-BROKKR, a dealer in second-hand goods, shop fixtures, Ac.
- FURNITURE-CLEANER, a dj er and renovator of curtains, Ac.
- URNITURE-J^ANNER AND POLISHER, a workman tMo oils, varnishes, and pre-pares tor sale new cabinet articles, and cleans and repolishes old w orn pieces of room furniture.
- FuRNITURE-POLisn, a kind of spirit varnish, or oil, used for ai tides ol room furniture. JL la often sold under the nime of Fronuh-
- polish. Bees* wax is sometimes used. FURNITURE-PRINTER, a maker of fabrics foe covering artlcli s used In rooms.
- FURNITURE-WARKHOU*E, a repository where household furniture Is sold.
- FURNITURE-WOODS, hard ornamental woods, used for cabinet work. FURRIER, a dealer in -kins; a manufacturer
- and vender ot various articles ot fur.
- FURRING, fixing thin scantlings on the edges of timher to make the surface even; the double plunking the sides of a ship; encrusting a lioU r with a scaly depost.
 FURROW, the trench made by a ploimh.
 FURROW-DRAIN, a deep open channel made by a plough to curry off water.
 FURROW-SLICE, the narrow slip of earth turned up by a plough.
 FURROW-another nsine for the auguge a

- FUKSOCH, another nsinie for the augnge, a Persian land measure of 4} miles.
- FURSUKG, THARSAK. other names for the parasang, a Persian land measure ot about 4 English miles, but variable.
- 4 English lines, but variable. FUR-TRADE, the comimrco in the skins of wild animals, which is largely carried on in several countries. The most valuable furs are chiefly obtained in Kussla and Arctic America, nml we import from 8 to 4 million blift al different binds approach 4 million bkiiH ol different kinds annually, either to be used here, or to be dressed and prepared lor export. The annual value of the fur tntdu of the world Is estimated, on good data, to be from 6 to 0 million poundu storting million_poundu sterling.
- *Curze, the common gorse or whin (I'lex Euroyauus).* When chopped it 14 used as lood lor cuttle; uud in many part* of the kingdom it forms the main dependence for the supply of fligots for the lioor man's hearth, and the bilker's oven.
- First See Yvzz. FubEE, a squib; the conical part of a watch or clock, round which the chain or cord Is wound; a lighter or slow match, Used by smokers for linking tobacco.
- FUSEE-ENGINE, a clock-maker's machinefor cutting and shaping fusees.
- FUSEL-OIL, the refuse from distillation; a deleterious component of alcohol used in the manufacture ot various fruit essences.

G.

- FUSIBLE-METAL, a compound consisting of about 50 per cent, bismuth, 20 per cent, tin, and 30 per cent. lead.
- FUSL, a light musket; hence probably the term fusilier, a foot soldier armed with a fusil; the fire steel of a tinder box.
- FUSILIER, an Infantry soldier, armed with a light gun.
- FUSION, a meltinir; the converting of a solid into a liquid by heat.
- FUST, the shaft of a column.
- FUBTA (Spanish), a smull vessel with lateen sails; a kind of woollen cloth.
- FUSTETE (Spanish), thu red_aumacU shrub, Rhua còiinus. M
- *Knua counus. M* FUSTIAN, a coarse stout ^prilled cotton fabric, including manv varieties as corduroy, jean, velveteen, thickset, «tc. used by working men. Plain fustian id called pillow; strong twilled fusti.in, cropped before dyeing, Is known as mole-skin; when cropped utter dyeing, beavur-teen tecn.
- FUSTIAN-JACKET, a working man's garment.
- FUSTIC, a well-known hard stronir yellaw dye-wood. The old fustic of commerce is obtained from the Madura tinctoria, a tree of South America. The wood is admirably ad.ipted for the felloes of carriage and c.irt wheels. The young fustic of commerce is procured from *Rhus*

- GAI
- *cotinus*. Our supplies of the former como
- *connus.* Our supplies of the former como from Cuba, Tainplco, Puerto Cabello, aud the Spanish Main. FUSTO (Italian,) a sort of light galley. Firr, the French name for a cask, a vessel lor liquids; a stock tor a gun, or tool; a bookbinder's plough.
- FUTAILLE (French), a cask of any kind for wine, water, or provisions. FUTAINIER (French), a fustian-weaver.
- FUTFAILL, FUTFELL, a name in Scotland for the dressed skins of a slink lamb, or one prematurely dropped.
- FUTIER, In France, à trunk-maker.
- FUTKEE, an Indian name for alum. FUTIOCKS, the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship, springing from the keel, upon which the outer frame-work, the horizontal strakes or planking, Ac., is laid.
- UZE, a short metallic tube, charged with. an explosive composition, and having a slow match attached, for firing a shell or blast charge.
- FUZEE-MAKER, a manufacturer of parts of watch-work. *See* FUSEE. FWEN, another name for the candareen In China. See FUN.
- FYKKE, a petty copper coin, and money of account in Denmark. FTRTKL, a modo of spelling the vlcrtel; a
- liquid measure.
- AB, a hook for a pot in Scotland.
- GABAN, a coarso clo.ik.
- GABARAGE, coarse packlmr-clotli; a term formerly used tor the wrappers in winch Inhometer Information Informatio Informatio Information Information Information Informatio
- GABARDINE, a coarse smock-frock, or blouse.
- GABARR, a French lighter; a fldhlng-boat; a kind of net.
- GABARIKR (French), a boatman; a lighterman; to mould timber. – GABBANO (Italian), a felt cloak. GABBABT, GABERT, a name in Scotland for
- a canal barge or lighter.
- GABBIAIO (Italian), a cage-maker.
- GABELLE, à tax formerly levied upon salt and other provision*
- (Italian),- a custom-houso GABELLIERB officer.
- GABILLA, a finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about W to 40 OAVCS. The bales are usually made up ot 80 hands, cuchoffouruabillas
- ⁿ MION, a basket Oiled with earth, used in
- fortification. (XABLE, the upright triangular end of a house.
- GACHRUB (French), a mason's boy who mixes mortar; one who undersells.
- GAD, a small Iron punch, with a wooden handle, used by miners to break up ore; In Scotland a fishing-rod; a bur of metal.
- GADELLE, a kind of currant grown in France. GAI>ESDKN-1/VV, an evaporating sugar pan,
- named after thu Inventor.

- GADINO, the Malay name for the elephant's tusk or ivory.
- GADOUARD (French), a nightman; one who removes gadoue or ordure.
- GAFF, a spar to which the head of a fore and aft sail is bent; in Scotland, a sort ut net
- GAFF-TOPSAIL, a light sail set over a gaff.
- GAGAT, an Austriau name for black, amber.
- GAGE, a pawn or pledge; a token; tho depth of water displaced by a ship; also applied to her position in relation to the wind with another vessel as weather-gage, lee-gace.
- GAGE, GAUGE, a measure or standard; the name given to a variety of measuring Instrument*, as for measuring the state or rarefaction in the air-pump, variations hi the barometer, <ta The gauging nvl is a measure by which the capacity or contents of a cask or vessel may bo ascertained. SeeOuxGK.
- GAGGER, a lifter used by the founder, consisting of a light T-shaped piece or Iron.
- GAGNE-DEXIER, a labourer; a wharfportur.
- GAIN-GEAR, In Scotland the moving machinery of a mill, us distinguished from the fixtures.
- GAISIER (French), a maker of sheaths or cases.
- GVHSKL, VHSKL, GAISSLR, a grain measure of Bavaria, trom 2} to 41 pints.

- GAIT, a charge made for sheep and cattle thken at a pasturo to graze for the Htason; sometimes termed abstinent; a sheaf of grain tied up.
- GAITERS, leather or cloth wrappings; spat-terdashes, for the upper part of the loot and ancle.
- G AJAH, the Malay name for the elephant. GAJUU, a long measure used by cloth merchants In parts of the East Indies; rather more than an ell, but variable. AVe Guz.
- GALA, a Scotch cotton fabric; a grand fiitertaininent.
- GALACTITE, a newly-named white mineral, found in Perthshire.
- GALACTOMETEB, an areometer or glass instrument, for testing the density of milk, consisting of a stem, enclosing NCtiles; of a cylinder sen-lug to flout it, and of a bulb charged with shot, surv.ng as a ballast, so that tli« instrument flouts upright in the milk. It is centesiually graduated graduated.
- GALA-GALA, the Unlay name for pitch. GALAGE, GALOCUE, GALOSH, a shepherd's do?; a shoe worn over another.
- GALAM-BUTTEB, a reddish -white solid oil obtained In India and Alrica Iroin the liassia butyracea.
- GALANA (Italian), the sea-tortoise.
- GALAXGAL, a commercial name for the root-stocks of the *Alpina Oalanga* mid *A. racemosa*, which have the same properties as ginger.
- GALBANUM, a yellowish brown fetid rosin obtained in Persia from *Opoidia yalbuni-Jera*, and used medicinally.
- GALEA, a Tartar name for the barhot (Gadus *jnbatus)*, a flsh of *an* exquisite flavour.
- GALKAG, a French white wine. GALE'ACE, GALEASSE, a Venetian galley.
- GALEAS, a heavy low-built French galley worked with both sails and oars.
- GALENA, a native sulphuret of lead, called also lead glance.
- GALETTB, a thick flat cake made in Franco of chestnut meal and milk.
- Sff.T¹ GALLIOT a light fi^{allo}y. ^a Dutch
- GALIPOT, white pine resin; the residue of cue turpentine, which has lost its volatile oil by spontaneous evaporation; when wirlned it is called Burgundy pitch. GALL, a small piece of silver with characters
- GALL, a small piece of sliver with characters «n one side, used as a coin in Cambodia, .1 nd worth about 4d. storlinjr; the bitter tiuid secreted by the liver; ox-gall Is used lor scouring cloth; and. when refined, by artists to fix chalk an poicell drawings bo tore tinting them. See G-ILLS.
 GALLEON, a largo four-decked vessel for-merly used by the Spaniards in trading to South America.
- South Američa.
- G YILKKY, in mining, an underground ex-civailon, vertical or horizontal; a loir c.ivanon, vertical or norizontal; a loir' narrow room m the wing of a building! tile upper places or seats In a church or theatre; a raised balcony or walk in a mom; a railel projection -at the atom or <l i.xrterofaship.
- GAi.LEITA (Italian), a kind of grape; a sea-THE IT.

- GALLEY, a printer's long frame with a ledge on which the compositor empties the con-tents of his stick as often as it Is filled, so that the composed lines, or arranged letters may be made up into columns or paifcs; there arc newspaper, book, and job galleys; the place set apart for the lire hearth and the use of the cook in a ship; a long sharp boat; a low flat-built decked vessel used in the Mediterranean.
- GALLIC-ACID, a peculiar ucid obtained from nut-nails, dlvl divl, and other vegetable substances, rich in tannin. It is used in photography mid as a test to detect Iron: and is well known as an ingredient of black d j | and ink.
- GALLINHA, literally a hen; a nominal money of account ou the West coast of Africa represented by cowries. *See* CABECA. GALLIPOLI-OIL, a general name tor the best olive oil imported from Oallipoli, in Naples; but much button coll is now medo bi other
- but much butter oil is now made hi other quarters.
- GALLIPOT, a small white earthenware pot orj.tr, used by chemists, «tc
- GALLIVAT, a large rotVing boat in the East Indies.
- GALLON, an English measure of capacity or. 4 quarts. The imperial gallon is 277-27.18 cubic inches, and should contain 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water.
- GALLOON, a narrow kind ot lace of cotton, silk, <fca, used for binding shoes, hats, and
- GALLO-TANNIC-ACID, a nnmc for the pure tannin of nut-galls employed for chemical purposes.
- GALLOWAY, a horse under 14 hands high.
- GALLOWS-BITTS. a strong frame in the centre of a ship's deck to support spare spars when in port.
- GALLS, NUT-GALLS, spherical concretions and excrescences formed upon the leaves and leaf stalks of several species of oak and tamarisk in the South of Europe. They are made by the puncture of the female gall fly. There are blue or black, green and white gulls; the last are of little value. Those from Aleppo arc the best. In India, myrobalons and the fruit of illf terent species of *Terminaha*, are called galls. The imports of mills have been increasing lately, and about 1300 bags of 1 or 2 BWL are imported in some years.
- GALL-STONE, a cala-ircou* concretion found in the gall-bladder of animals; it is sometunes used by palmer* as a yellow colour, nig matter, on account of Us brightness mill durability.
- GALLYGASKIXS, leather protectors for the leas of sportsmen during shooting excursions, Ac.
- GALOSIIKS. See GoLOsnns. GALT, in Scotland, a young spayed sow.
- GALVANIC BATTERY, an apparatus employed
- GALVANIC BATTERY, an apparatus employed In accumulating galvanism. GALVANIZED IKON, iron zincked by a peculiar process, whereby it is rendered less liable to be acted upon by moisture. It Is made In corrugated sheets, and *ranges* from 8V> square feet per ton, to 2170 feet or more. It is either curved, step-corrugated, or corrugated with small flutes or clianuels.

GALVANOGLYFHY. See GLYPIIOGRAPHY. GALVANOMETER, an instrument constiucted

- to measure minute quantities of electricity in galvanic onernitions.
- GAMA UKAPS. a tall and esteemed fodder grass, the *Tripsacum dactyloules* of Linnasus, native of the south-eastern counts of North America. It yields from 70 to 90 tons of green hay to the acre.
- GAMASS, a name for the bulbs of tho sqnamash or blscult-root (Qamassia esculents) 01 the North American Indians.

OAMRADOES, a name given to mud boots.

- GAMBIEB, an extract prepared at Singapore from the Uneana Gambir. and meil as a dye and tanning substance It is misnamed In trade circles Terra Japomca. The imports in the last few years have averaged 6000 tons per annum.
- GAMBOGE, a yellow* ream used as apk-ment and In medicine as a purgative; obtained in the East from species of Hebrademlron and stalagmites; our supplies como thicfly from Sum.
- oAMBiiooN, a kind of twilled linen cloth for linings
- GAME, a collective name for wild birds and animals whicti are coursed or shot by sportsmen. &c
- GAME-KEEPER, a servant on a gentleman's estate who has the charge of the preserva-tion of the cninc from poachers.
- GAMEL, a rice measure ou the cast coast of
- Africa, of 38 lbs. weight. GAMMON, to deceive; iu Scotland, the feet of an animal; a piece of bacon.
- GAMMONING, a strong lashing, by which the bowsprit of a ship is secured to the cutwater. [Philippine island*. GANDANO, a bale of 25 pieces of cloth in the

GANDER, a male goose. [any work.

- GANG, a body ot men employed together on
- GANG-BOARD, a plank from a bout's side, resting on the 3hore to step on.
- GANG-CASKS, small casks lor bringing off water in boats.
- GANGER, the foreman or manager of a gang of platelayers and labourers on n railway.
- GANGUE, the matrix or portion of ai-ock in which an ore is deposited; also protogenc granite.
- GANGWAY, tho passwny or entrance into a ship by the steps on the snle; a narrow mssage among the carjro in the hold, to acilitate inspection, ex.imilic leaks, Ac.
- GAMTRTJS HEADS, a kind of berry or seed used for ornamental purposes.
- GANJAH, GANZA, an Indian name for the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp SeeGvsJxn. plant.
- GANNISTER STONE, a ppocloa of s nty iitone used around Sheffield for keeping the macadamized roads in repair.

CANT (Freuch), a plove

- (JAXTANO, GANTAM. (iANIOV, » Malayan measure of capacity, containing 256 cubic inclu-s. For grain it is divided into 4 chupahs. In Malacca the sjantan!? of rice weighs 6} lbs. avoirdupois; In Macassar It is 2 lbs 5 or . and in Lore and Parsar It is 8 lbs. 5 oz.; and in Java and Borneo it Is even more. See COY AN.
- GV/A, a small base coin m some pnrts of India beyond the Ganges, worth about

-]Jd.; also a name in India for the dried leaves and flowers of hemp, an article of export from Bombay. In 1851,10,254 lbs., valued at £374, were shipped thence to tho United Kingdom. See GUNJAH.
- GAXZE-KOPF, a coin current in Vienna for 20 kreutzers, and worth about 8d.
- GAOLER, a guardian of prisoners. (JAR XM, the Malay name for salt
- UARAKCE, GARANCINE, powdered madder root; an extract made from it.
- GARAVE. a grain measure of Syria, equal to about 5 imperial quarters.
- GARBAGE, waste animal substances; the entrails of animals.
- GARBANZOS, the Spanish name for tho chick pea, the grain or vetch of the *Cicer* attetwum; largely used as an ingredient in the famous olla podrida.
- GARBELLED, a commercial term for sorted or picked.
- GARBELT.KR, originally a sorter of spices; but parboiling is now applied to any kind of sorting.
- GARBLING, a commercial term for picking or sorting, hence the worst or refuse ot uny staple is called "garblings."
- GAKRURE, a cabbage soup with bacon, mado in France.
- GARCE, an Indian measure of capacity for gram, oil, seeds, <fcc, containing 12-8 maunds, or 400 marcala, and equal to 02SCJ lbs. The garctt of Masullpatan id 156} bushels.
- GARDEN, a cultivated piece of land, usually near a dwelling-house, for raising trui;, flowers, or vegetables.
- GARDEN-ÉNGINK, a watering machine, with a small hose attached.
- GARDEN LAUELS, wooden, metallic, or por-celain Libels for the names ol plants to be fixed in the earth.
- GAI:DEN-SEAT, a rustic chair, or cast-iron seat
- GAKDEN-TOOLS, spades, hoes, forks rakes, and other appliances for cultivating and keeping a garden in order.
- GARDENER, one who has the chargo. nnd
- attends to the management, of a garden. GARDENERS' COMPANY, one of the companies
- of London which has no hall, and is not on the livery

GARGLE, A wash for the throat

GAR-FISH, a Wet Iiu'.i.in name for tho *Jielone*, esteemed as food notwithstanding tho green colour of the bones. Tho European species, *B. vvlyaris, in* the wellknown mackerel guide ol the fisherman. GAAGAXTIGLIV (Italian), n nerklace.

- UARI. un ludiun term for 4000 rupees or
- GARLAND, a large rope or strap Inslied to a spar when hoisting it on bourd u vessel; a wreath ot flowers.
- ARLIC, a plant, the ATlium satinim, liavieff an acrimonious tjste; the small cloves or minute bulbs arc used for flavouring food, and also for medicinal purposes.

GARNER, to store up.

GARNET, a corn measure of Russia, the 64th part of a chetwert; a purchase or descripfion of tackle on the maJnstay of u ship.

- GARNIEC, a measure of capacity in use In J'oland fixed legally at about 7 pints, but which varies in some parts of Russia.
- GARNISH, to embellish or beautify; al«o a Scotch law term, signify ing to give notice or warn.
- GARNISHES, In lav, a person in whose hands money or property belonging to a third person is attached; who is warned by u famishment or notice not to pay the money, but to appear and answer to the cut of the plainfille modifier suit of the plaintiff creditor.
- GARNITURE, ornamental appends ires or trim-mings; the furnituie or fittings to finish or embellish any thine
- GARRAFON, the Spanish name for a large stone Jar In which sp'rlts or cordials are sometimes shipped.
- GARRET, an uppermost room in a house, sometimes termed an attic.
- GARUETING, small splinters of stone inserted into flint walls, or the joints of coarse masonry
- GARRET-MASTER, a maker of household furniture on his own account, who sHIs his goods to the furniture-dealers for the best price he can obtain.
- GAHKISON, a body of troops, stationed in a tort or town, lor protection or defence.
- GAKEIWAN, the driver of a bullock-curt or hackery in India.
- GARTER, a knee-band: a support for the stockings.
- GAUTIIE, a weir or enclosure for catching tisli in a river.
- GAS, an aeriform, Inflammable, clastic fluid, furnishing artificial light: the manu-facture of coal-gas is carried on upon la large scale in populous p.'accs lor illu-minating purposes.
- GAPALIER, a gas-burner Tor a private room.
- GAS-BUKNLR. the beak or mouth-pie?e for a gas-nipe, of which there arc many kinds: as the common jet with a untie small hole, the argand with a circleol holes, the llsli-tall, the lv.it's-winjf, &c UAH-BUKNER MANUFACTI-HI:R, a metal four days are ad human
- founder; one who casts _eta and burners for pas consumers.
- GAPKLIER, GAZIFERE, an apparatus for mak-ing aerated waters.
- GAS FITTER, a workman who lays on pipes and fits burners lor gas.
- GAS-GLASS MAKER, a manufacturer of up-right glass tubes and globes, «ce. for gasburners.
- GAS-HOLDER, a targe reservoir for containing gas; a jrasometer. GASKETS, plaited cords, or smnll ropes, used
- to secure a sail to the yard, or boom, when it Is furled.
- GASKINS, packings of hemp; wide open hose.
- GAS-LANTERN MAKER, a munutacturer of glazed frames for enclosing gas-burners at street doors, or the fronts of taverns, «cc.
- GAS-LIGHT, a jet of flame from ignited coal
- GASI-MAKS, the large Iron supply pipes, liy wiueh the gas is distributed from the

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manufactory to different localities in ft town.

- GAS-METER, an apparatus for measuring and registering the volume of gas, which
- meters.
- GASOMETER, a large receptacle suspended lu water and counter-balanced by weights, for holding the gas made in the retorts when purified, for after-distribution from 'the gas-works through the mains and service pipes for Illumination.
- ASOMETER-MAKER, a constructor of large circular receivers made of iron plates for
- holding gas. GAS-OIL MANUFACTURER, a purifier of the essential oil obtained in the process ol pas-making.
- ASOSCOPE, the name Riven to an apparatus lor indicating the presence of bicarburet-
- ted hydrogen gas In buildlnps, mine}. «tc. ASPEREAUX, a name in >.orth Amtnea for the nlcwile, a small species of shad ex-ported In pickle to the Southern States of America and the West Indies, where they are eaten by the negroes. It is very dry when salted, but tolerably good If eaten freeh Soc AL EWIFE
- eaten fresh. See ALEWIFE. GAS-I'H'E MAKER, a manufacturer of metal tubing to be fixed in buildings lor the conveyance of gas from room to room; or of iron service pipes and mains, for hold-ing gas in roads and streets.
- GAS-REGULATOR, a governor or apparatus lor equalizing and reguluiinj the flow of gas.
- ASS, GASSA, R money of account In Persia. the twentieth part of a mumoodi, and worth rather more than |d.
- ASSING, the process of singeing net, lace, Ac in order to remove the hairy fila-Ac in order to remove the narry ma-nienti, from the cotton. It is performed by passing the material between two rollers, and pxpoMir. it to the action of a
- larga number of minute jets of gas. GASSOUL, a mineral soap exported from Mo-rocco, to the value of about £1000 anuu-
- ally. GAS-STOVE, a stove heated by gas, for cook-ing, or tor other purposes.
- GAS-TAR, the oithunnous substance which distils over In the nianul.icture of coal gas; which, from its oflensive smell, la only used for common purposes.
- GAS-WATER, ^atcr through which Illuminating cas has pasted from the retorts to the gasometer; boinctilues used as ma*
- nure. AS-WORKS, the plant and general buildings belonging to a gas-company. ATE, a doorway or entrance, of which
- there are various kinds. The term U now thiefly applied to any light swinging wooden or metal construction, as a park-gate, wicket-gate, garden-gate, turnpike-pate, A c; in founding, the (.'titter or holo through v. hk'h the molten metal 1^* poured; also a founder's name for a ridge in a casting, which has to be Bawu off.

- GATE, PENCE, AND HURDLE MAKER, amann-licturer of iron rails and enclosures, «fec. t>r fields and park kinds. GATR-HINOE, a long strong hinge for sus-pending a gate by.
- GATEMAN, the attendant at a swing-gate on a railway crossing; the lessee or collector nt a toll-gnte; the porter at a park lodge.
- GATEWAY, an emranco to some enclosed place
- GATHERER, in printing and book-binding, the person who collects the sheets to make a perfect book; a sempstress who pl.ilts or folds.
- GATIVE, a common in France; waste unin-closed land.
- GATTTE, the name of an East Indian soluble gum, obtained from the common babool, or *Acacia Arabica;* it is very similar'to the African gum arabic.
- GM'R, an Indian name for the fruit of *Dissyrot embryopteris,* which, when expressed, exudes an excessively astrin-gent juice, yielding (D per cent, of pure tiinnic acid. It is used in medicine as an astringent and styptic, and Is employed in Bengal for paying the bottom of boats.
- GAUDE, GOALDA, Spanish names for weld, the yellow dye obtained from Reseda luteola.
- GAUFRES, French cakes or crumpets, made in iron moulds.
- GAUFREUR (French), one who flarurcs stuffs. GAUGE, to measure the charge of a furnace; In lounding, the calibre of a gun; the size or dimensions of metal wire; a workman's tool: thus there aro mortice, cut-tmi?. and marking gauges; in a printing-office, a measuring rule; on railways the width of the road from rail to rail, which, on the broad-gauge lines is 7 feet; on the particular defines a definition of the particular definition.
- narrow-gauge lines, 4 (cct 8) inches. GAUGE-INȘTRUMENT MAKER, a constructor ot gauging tools for excisemen, huriicssm.ikers, and others
- GANGER, an excise-officer; a measurer of t lie contents of casks, A c; an instrument u-sed by leather cutter*
- GAUGING, determining the amount of liquid contained in casks, vats, .fee, by internal measurement staff.
- G VI;GIVG-R«D, an exciseman's mensiiring GAUNTLET, a long glove, worn by ladies or soldiers.
- GAUSABET. a village committee or potty court In Ceylon. to which is referred, for dm-islon, nil disputes respecting paddy (rice) cultivation, water-rights, cattletrespass, «fcc
- GAUZE, a thin transparent textile fabric, woven of thread and silk, and sometimes of thread only; it is made either plain or figured.
- GAUZE-DRESSER, a stlffener of crauzc.
- GAUZE-DYER, one who colours gauze fabrics.
- GAUZE-LOOM, a loom in which gauze is woven.
- GAUZE-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of gauze. GAUZE-RIBBON, a thin kind of ribbon worn
- bv ladies, madcofg.inzc.
- GAVADA, a land measure in Mysore, being the day's journey of 4 hardary or cuss, and coital to irom 11 to 14} miles.

GAVEL, a small parcel of grain; toll or custom.

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- GATAL. a name In some parts of India for the *Agave vtvipara*, a cordage plant. GAZE-A-BLUTOIR, a very thin kind of silk gauze, used by millers in France for boltin: cloths, which has been made as fine as 220 threads to the inch.
- GAZETTE, an official newspaper published in Pitch of the three capitals in the United Kingdom, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; in which legal and State notices are required to be published by law for gene-ral information. The title of gazette is, however, adopted by many provincial journals.
- GAZLICH, a cotton fabric made in Turkey.
- GAZZIES, mixed caravans in Africa, on a smaller scale than kafil.ihs, and comprising camels, mules, asses, and men and women.
- GEA, a name in some of the Pacific islands for the bread-fruit.
- OK\R, accoutrements; apparatus; harness.
- JEAR-CUTTER, a manufacturer of the toothed wheels for conducting motion in machinery, kuown as spur-gear and bevelledgear.
- GEAKIXG, a series of toothed wheels, either spurred or bevelled, for communicating motion to machinery.
- GisnoK, a hamper of edible birds* nests in the East, weighing 25 catties. GEBRAUDE, a name in Germany for tho quantity of beer brewed at one time; in Berlin it is a liquid measure of about 10UJ gallons. OED, a Scotch name for tho pike fish.
- GKELIM, GILLKM, a name in some parts of Scotland for tho joiner's rabbit-plane.
- GEIRA, a land measure ot Portugal, about 7000 square yards.
- GELATIN, an animal jelly, obtained in con-siderable quantity from different parts of a great variety of animals; from the skins, lroin the cartilage, tendons, membranes, bones, and horns, isinglass and glue are examples.
- ELATIN-CAPSULE MAKER, a manufacturer of small hollow soluble capsules enclosing a few drop3 of nauseous medicines.
- GELATIN-MÂKER, one who boils and pre-pares glue and gelatin from animal tissues.

GELDING, a castrated horse.

- GELSO (Italian), the mulberry-tree. GEMS, a name given to certain minerals which have become valuable as precious stones, from their colour, hardness and lustre, or rarity.
- OEN, a kind of manna obtained In Persia, Arábia, and other eastern countries, from the camel's thorn, *Iledysarum alhagi* of Linn. It is collected from the branches by the Arabs and caravans which cross the desert, and is used as food.
- GENAPPE, a worsted yarn or cord used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, «fcc; Its 8mootnness cnabling it to be well combined with silk.
- GKNDARME (French), a street-official; a military policeman; a civic and depart* mental guard, mounted inri armod.

GENDA-SINO, an Indian name for the horn of the rhinoceros. common. GENERAL, the chief commander of an army;

GENERAL POST-OFFICK, the head office *In* London, situated in St. Martin's-lc-tfrand,

for the collection and transmission of all mallable matter, and for the general management of the metropolitan, provincial, and foreign post-ofHco arrangements; under the superintendence of a Post-master-general, Secretary, and various subordinate officers. The post office gives employment to a larger number of per-sons than the customs' and inland revenue departments combined. In 1855, 22,000 persons were employed; and the letters carried, exclusive of newspapers and books, &c numbered 456,000,000.

GENET, a small horse.

- GENEVA, a pure rectified grain spirit, with juniper berries added; the best is made in Holland, and Iwncc it often bean the appellative name of Hollands.
- GKN'EVBETTE, a wine made on the Conti-
- nent, of juniper berries. GENTIAN KOOT, tho root of several species of *Qentiana*, obtained in the European Alps, used medicinally for their pure bitterness. The root contains a good deal of sugar and mucilage, which enables the Swiss to prepare from it a liquor, held In high esteem among that people.
- **GEOMETRIC PEN**, an Ingenious instrument
- for drawing curves. Gr.itAH, an Indian cloth-measure, the ekihth part of a cubit, and equal to 2} inches; an ancient Hebrew coin worth about Id.
- G URANIUM, an extensive penus of handsome flowers, in which a large trade is
- carried on by nurserymen. The root of (*r. maculatum* is considered a valuable as-tnnsient, and *O. Robertianum* Is used in nephritic disorders
- GEUANT, the responsible manager of a lolnttdock association, or newspaper establishmant .tha e tha aatimic nautur

n'.iout 16 gallons.

GKULOANTIČO, a tine, rare, and rich fleshcoloured marble, used for statuary purposes In Rome.

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- GÊRMAN-CLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of small cheap hanging clocks largely made in Germany.
- GKRMAN-MILLET, the Setaria Germanica, a grass cultivated in Southern Europo and India, the seed being employed as food where better grain cannot be had.
- GERMAN-PASTE, a food sold for certain kinds of cage birds, as blackbirds, thrushes, larks, Ac. made of pea-meal, hemp-seed, maw-seed, lard, and honey or treacle.
- GERMAN-SARSAPARILLA, a name for the sweetish rhizomes of the *Cnrex arenana*, which are used on the Continent as a substitute for American sarsuparilla. GERMAN-SAUSAGE. <I polnny; a bladder or
- denied gut stutfed with meat partly cooked.
- GERMAN-SILVER, an alloy of aboit CO per centofcopiier, 25 i>f/.<nc and the remainder uickcl; sometime* taad ib ;uMud.

- GERMAN-SILVER CASTER, GERMAN-SILVER FOUNDER, a maker of articles of alloyed metal, passing under the commercial name of German silver.
- ERMAN-STEEL, a metal made of pig or white plate iron in forges where charcoal is used for fuel. The ore from which it is obtained Is bog-iron or the sparry carbonate.
- ERMAN TINDER, A soft amadou, a fungal. Polyporw fomentarius, growing on old trees, which stanches light wounds, forms small surgical pads, and is used as tinder. See AMADOU.
- GERRA, JARRA, a liquid measure of Minorca; nther more than 2} gallons.
- GKSCHEID, A grain impure or Germany, tho tilth part of the malter; and ranging trom '> to 3} pints.
- HARK, a name in parts of the enst for tho best descriptions of e:iglc-wood, which, after being buried for :i time, when dug up, is dark, glossy, and sinks in water.
- GHARR, an Indian name for carucllau in the rough state.
 - GIIAUKY, U IIARIE, a native Indian carriage drawn by oxen.
 - GIIAUSEARRAH, an Indian grass-cutter.
 - HAUT, a pass through a mountain; in India a chain of hills.
 - GIIAUT-SERANG, a crimp in the eastern ports.
 - GHEE, liquid butter made from the milk of buffaloes and clarified; it is an article of very considerable commerce in various parts of India, and is generally conveved in dubbers or largo bottles made of hide, holding from 10 to 40 gallons each. Ghee will keep sweet a considerable time.

Ciik.iMA.ii. SeeGrnxn.

UIIKUKLN, a small cucumber used for pickling

GircitLTNO (Italian), a hawser.

UIIETCHOO, an Indian name for the Apono-

the acrid tubers ot Arum onxense, us«d for poultices, applications to snuko-hitus, and Inwardly as *n* powerful stimulant.

- GIUAZZERUOLA (Italian), a couit-bont.
- UHOONT, a small surefooted Indian pony, used in the mountain ranges as a pack or saddle-horse.
- GfiURRKE, GKURRT, a division of time in Indiii; 24 minutes.

GUKA (Italian), a flagon.

- GIBKLOTTE, a tricasee of rabbits or chickens.
- (Jinr.sNE, a French soldier's cartridge-box.
- GmiKR (French), game; articles pursued or taken in the chase; venison. Gun.KTS, the liver, gizzard, feet, dec. of geese or ducks, which are often sold separately for stews or pies,
- GIDDAH, GipuAH, an eastern grain mea-sure of i lbs. 1 oz. 14 dr.iclims: in some places it Is only 2 oz., two giddalis mak-ing ono arsolah, or the eighth part of the pucca seer.
- GiE3, ntroiiv mnts made of bark or horseli:ilr-looking nbres, worn by native boasmui in the l»aci:lc to keep off the wot

- GIG, a shearing-frame used for cropping the uap or wool from cloth; a long light boat; a light two-wheeled carriage for general use.
- GIG-MILL, the cylinder in a cloth manu-factory on which tensles or wire teeth are fixed, to card the cloth, which is stretched on beams. GIGOT (French), a leg of mutton.
- GILBACKER, a fish of British Guiana, the Silurus Parkerii; from the sound loiuglass Is made and exported to some extent.
- GILBERT, a measure lor fire-wood in Frankfort; It consists of two or three stecken, each 8} feet square.
- GILDER, one who applies gold to substances. There are many kinds of jrilders, as book and card-edge gilders, electro-gUilcrs, china-gilders, French-gildrrs, water-gil-ders, screw-gilders, and gilders of gluss, leather, &c
- GILDEK'S-HATEKIATJ DEALER, a vender of gold-leaf, size, brushes und other articles for the use of the gilder.
- GILDING, the process of laying thin gold over any surface.
- GILDING-SIZE, a pure description of size for the use of gilders.
- GILL, a liquid measure, the fourth part of a pint, and weighing 6 ounces avoirdupois of water. In London the gill is usually called a quartern, but in the North of England it is a noggin, and the halt pint is termed a gill; a pair of wheels and a frame or which timbar is corriad on which timber is carried.
- GILLOSANTO, a pastel or colouring substance made of urgol and rhaunius or yellow berries.
- GILLT, in Scotland, an errand boy or messenger.
- GILT-JEWELLER, a manufacturer of glided onranuMits to represent gold.
- GILT-METAL WORKER, one who overlays
- GILT-METAL WORKER, one who overlays metals with gold; an electro-plater. GIMBAL GDIMAL, the brass ring by which a ship's compass is suspended in its-box. UIMBLET, a carpenter's boring instrument; to screw round, to turn any thing on its end, as an anchor round by its stock. GIMBLETTE, a kind of hard French cake In theiormofaring
- theiormofaring. GIMLET-MAKER, GIMBLET-MAKER. a manu-
- facturer ot woikmen's small boring Instruments with screw points
- GIMMER, a name given to a female Bhcep; a gimmer lmnb is one unweancd; n shearling ginimer, a ewe that has been sheared.
- GIMP, GYMP, silk thread or twist, u*ually Interlaced with a metallic wire, used for dress trimming!), In coach-lace making, and for fringes.
- GIN, a Chinese name for the cntty; the machine by which men, coals, or ore arc raised from the pit of a mine; n cotton-cleaning machine; a trap for catching vermin; a British spirit or large consumption, dis-tilled from erain, and flavoured with juniper berries.
- GIKGAL, an Indian match-lock.
- OINGAS (French), cloth for mattresses.
- GINCKLIK. a name in India for the Sesamum orteiUale, the small seeds of which are

largely used for making oll It Is often called teel send.

- SINGER, a pungent condiment obtained from the rhizomes of *Zingtber afficuutle*, grown In the East and West Indies. It Is occasionally imported green, but usu-ally comes dried, and sometimes preserved In šyrup.
- INGER-BEER, a popular bottled drink made by fermenting ginger, cream ot tartar, and sŭgar, with yeast.
- GINGER BLEACHER, one who dries and scrapes off the epidermis of gmgor, and steeps inferior ginger in cream of lime, or a lye of wood ashes, to render it white for sale, and to prevent Insects from attack-Ing It
- GINGERBREAD, a baked cake made of flour, treacle and butter with ginger and other spice; which will keep for some time. SINGERBREAD-NUTS, small cakes made ov the same materials as the above.
- GINGHAM, a thin chequered cotton for women's dresses; there are also umbrella
- and fancy ginghams. GINGLEMAN, the driver of an old-fashioned one horse covered car having two wheels, called a gingle. and confined to the city and cinty of Cork. It Is sometimes im-properly spelled Jingle in accordance with its pronunciation.
- GINKO, a namofor the maldcnhalr-tree (Sa-Usburia adtantifolia)^ a native of Japan, the fruit of winch is said to be eatable, and the tree is extensively cultivated in
- China tor the purpose of procuring it. GINNING, the operation ol cleaning cotton wool from the seeds, by an apparatus called u gin.
- GINSENG, the root of the *Panax quinqwfo-hum* of America, which letch^{*}, s an enormous price in China, from Its imaginary stimulating properties.
- (INTING, the Malay name for tiles.
- GIOMELLA, GIUMELLA (Itullai!), a measure oftwohandtuls.
- GIFSET-CART, a kind of heavy vehicle. In which glpsey families live, and move from place to place. RANDOLE, a branched burner or chande-
- lier lor pas; a htund lor candles or flowers.
- SIRDERS, beams ot wood or iron for supporting the superincumbent weight in any erection: as in houses, bridges, triangle.com
- GIRDLE, B, belt; a circular plate of malleable or cast iron, used lu Scotland for toasting cakes over a fire.
- JIKDLER. a brazier.
- GIRULKit's COMPANY, one of the livery com-panies of London, whose hull ism Basinghall-strceL
- GIRDLING, a mode of killing trees by rutting circles round them with u 1-at diet, und so leaving them to perish by time.
- GIKN, GYRNE, in Scotland, a noose, snare, or trap ot any kind.
- GIRRI. an instrument used in Cevlon for
- cutting up the areca nut. GIRTH, the circumference or round mea-surement of timber, «fec; the belly strap for a Biiddle.
- GIRTH AND GIIITH-WEB MANUFACTURER, a niakur of webbing straps lur horses.

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- GIUKCATA (Italian), cream cheese. GLACE' SILK, a kind of shuded silk for ladles'
- dresses.
- GLAIRE, the white of e??s used In bookbinding. See ALBUMEN. GLAIRE-DEALER, a vender of broken eggs,
- albumen, &c.
- GLANCE, a rich ore of iron.
- GLANCE-COAL^ uninflammable cool; close-burning coal.
- GLABEOUS, viscid and transparent, like the white of an egg.
- GLASS, a drinking vessel of various shapes; a transparent substance formed by thu fusion of siliceous and alkaline matter. The principal commercial kinds are, crown-glass, formed of silicate of potash and lime; window - glass, of silicate of boda and lime; bottle-glass, of silicate of soda, lime, alumina, and iron: flint-glass of silicate ot potash and lead; perforated glass, coloured glabs, Ac. See PLATE-GLASS.
- GLASS-BENDER, a workman who moulds class into certain forma by heat.
- GLASS-BLOWER, a workman who shapes glass by blowing through an iron tube into the ductile and plastic material. GLASS-COACH, an old-fashioned four-wheeled public carriage, now almost obsolete since the introduction of one
- the introduction of cabs.
- GLASS-CUTTER, a glazier or doaler in glass, who cuts sheets of glass to the requisite sizes for window-panes, &c
- GLASS-EMBOSSER, an ornamentor of glass.
- GLASS-ENGRAVER, a workman who cuts figures on gluss.
- GLASSES, spectacles for assisting the sight.
- GLASS-GALL, the neutral salt skimmed from the surlace of melted crown-glass, also called sandiver. See SANDEVKIL
- GLASS-GRINDER, a rubber, or reducer of glass.
- GLASS-MANUFACTURER, an operative in a glass-work; the owner of an establish-ment where glass is made.
- GLASS-MENDER, a workman who joins and rivets fractured articles of glass.
- GLASS-PAINTER, a workman who stains glass.
- GLASS-PAPER, pulverized glass fastened on paper with glue, for abrasive purposes.
- GLASS-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of emery and rounh-glass pupers, for polish-ing wood and metals. of
- GLASS-RIVETER, a mender and repairer of glass.
- GLASS-ROUGHER, a workman who dulls the surface, or removes the polish from glass.
- GLASS-SELLERS¹ COMPANY, one of the minor livery compmiles of London, which has no hall
- GLASS-SHADE MAKER, a manufacturer of hollow glass shapes, https://www.englist.com mental cases, and protections (or articles.
- GLASS-SILVERER, one who coats glass with quicksilver, tor mirrors. &c GLASS-STAINER. See GLASS-PAI
- GLASS-STAINÉR. See GLASS-PAINTER. GLASS-STAINING, the process 01 colouring or painting glass.
- GLASS-STOPPERER, a maker of stoppers for chemical and other glass bottles.
- GLASS-WORT, species of *Salwornia*, natives of

the sea-shore, from which is obtained the alkali, so extensively used in the manu-facture of simp and glass.

- GLASS, WRITER AND GILDER on; a glasspainter.
- GLAUBER-SALT9, sulphate of soda, a compact massive white mineral, which effloresces rapidly, originally named after the dis-coverer, Glauber, a German chemist
- GLAUCONITE, a green sand of lihenish Westphalia.
- GLAUCOUS, having a soa-proen colour.
- ILAVE, a broad-sword; a falchion.
- GLAZE, a powder or liquid applied to the surface of potierj-ware, which vitrifies, by heat.
- GLÄZER, a wooden wheel for polishing knives, coated on the edge either with knives, coated on the edge either with leather, having a rough surface of emery powder glued on, or with a ring of metal, consisting of an alloy of lead and tin: a calendcrcr, or calico smoother: a workman who applies the vitreous in-crustation to the surface of earthenware.
- GLAZIER, a workman who sets panes of glass in sashes or window-frames.
- GLAZIERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall
- GLAZIERS'-DIAMOND MAKER, a manufac-turer of the cutting-tool used by glaziers, consisting of a small diamond, mounted in a handle.
- GLAZING, the operation of putting window panes in frames; applying a varnish or vitreous coating of uny kind to articles.
- GLEANER, one who gathers up the loose cars of wheat in a corn-field after It has been reaped.
- GLEBE, the land belonging to a rectory or parsonage; a piece of earth with ore. GLINGARRY, a Scotch bonnet; a man'sKap.
- GLENLTVET, a fine kind of Scotch highland wiquebaugh, or whisky; named from the district in which it is made.
- GLOBE, a ball; a glass shade for lamps; a receptacle for small fish in a room; a sphere, on which is represented a map or delineation of the constellations and celestial bodies, or of the parts of the earth, showing tho divisions of land and water, &c; u very largo model of the earth, In Leicester-square, London, made by Mr. Wyld, the geographer.
- GLOBE-MAKER, a constructor of terrestrial and celestial globes, ot various forms and sizes.
- GLOSS, a lustre, or varnish; a polished or shining surface.
- GLOSSARY, a book ofprovlnclalisma, or hard words and scientific names.
- LOUCESTER CHEESE, a kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester has become famous, and of which there are two varieties, known as single and double Gloucester. The thin cheese Js mostly made from April to November: the made from April to November; the thick in May and June, Much of the so-called "double Gloucester" is, however, made in Wiltshire.
- GLOVE, a covering tor the hand, usually of prepared skin; but sometimes of worsted, thread, silk, or oilier material.

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GLOVE-BAND, a protection for the glove round the urist.

- GLOVE-BOX, a long paper-box for holding glows.
- GLOVE-CLASP, a kind of hook-and-eye, or stud, for fastening gloves at the wrist; a contrivance tor buttoning gloves.
- GLOVE-CLEANER, a person who removes grease and other soils from kid gloves, by benzole or some other chemical application.
- GLOVE-MANUFACTURES, GLOVER, a maker
- of gloves. GLOVERS¹ COMPANY, one of tho minor livery companies or London, which has no hall.
- **GLOVE-STRETCHERS**, instruments for opening thu miners of gloves, tliut they may be drawn on the hand the easier.
- LOY (Scotch), oaten straw. GLUCOSE, a potuto starch used instead of gum arabic lor dreeing, in weaving and glin at able for the ends, in weaving and printing woollens, cottons, or silks. It is also advantageously employed by paper-stainers, and for stiffening gauzes, glazing of paper, <a See DEXTRINE. * GLUDEN, a name In Baden for the florin. GLUDE inspirested animal fatton a hord and
- GLUE, inspissated animal gluten, a hard and brittle substance, madelrom the parings of hides and horns, the pelts obtained from furriers, the hoofs and ears of house the horses, oxen, calves, sheep, Ac, raspings and trimmings or ivory, tho the pieces and shavings left refūse by button-mould makers, and iroin other kinds of hard bone. It is extensively used as a cement for its adhesive quality. Marine glue is a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, witii some shellac added.
- GLUE AND SIZE MAKER, one who boils and prepares these substances for the use of ops/atives.
- **GLUE-PIECES**, cuttings of hides of various kinds, sometimes termed scrowls, used to
- GLUE-POT, a metal pot containing an earthenware vessel immersed in boiling water, to heat the glue in it, when required to be used.
- GLUTEN, the nutritious part of wheatcn flour and other grain; the constituent of blood which gives it firmness.
- GLUTINOUS, viscid or tenacious; having the quality of glue.
- GLUTTON, an animal hunted for Its fur, which Is described under the head described under the head wolverine.
- ' GLYCERIN, a kind of syrup, the sweet princi-ple of oils; a product In the manufacture of stearin candles: it has many valuable commercial and medicinal uses.
 - GLYPHOGRAPHER, au engraver; a worker in galvanoKlvpliy.
- GLYPHOGRALUY, GALVANOGLYPhy, a pro-cess to cheapen or simplify wood engrav-ing. A drawing is etched on a zinc plate, coated with varnish; several coats of ink are spread over tho plate by a small com-position-roller, being deposited only on those parts where the varnish has not been broken through by the graver. When the hollows arc deep enough, the plate Is placed in connection with the galvanic battery,

- and the result is another plate, in which Hie hollows of the engraving are produced in relief!
- GNAFA, a name for the fathom in the Pacific Islands; the measure of the extended arms
- GNATOO, the name in some of the Pacific islands, for clothing made from the bait or tlie Chinese paper mulberry.
- GNOMON, the hand or style of a sun-dial.
- Go, a slang term fur a dram or glass of spirits.
- GOAD, GODE, an ell 27} inches long, by which Welch flannel, frieze, <tec, were formerly measured; a pointed stick for driving cattle.
- GOAT, a genus of animals, the *Capra*, fur-nishing many articles to commerce, in the flesh of the young kid, goats' milk, hair, Ac. The skin of thu kid forms the softest and most beautiful leather for gloves. The long wool of the Cashmere and Angora goats is much esteemed for manufacturing purposes. Goat is also the name for a rough surveying instrument used in road-making in Ceylon. It consists of a ten-feet rod attached to one permanent lejr, with a leg graduated to inches, moving in a socket at the other extremity in Scotland, a cavern or small inlet of the sea; a trench.
- OAT-CIIAISE, a child's carriage, drawn by a Koat In harness.
- GOAT-HERD, an attendant on goats. GOAT-MILK CHEESE, a cheese sometimes
- GOATS'-UAIR, the fine fleece or hair of several species of foreign goat, imported chiefly through Turkey. See Axioiix and MOHÅIR.
- GOAT-SKINS, tho skins of goats, in which a large tiade is carried on; the imports Into tins country numbering above 3uo,000 a vear
- GÖBBING, rubbish remaining after coal has been extracted from the coal mine.
- GOIIBO, another name for the ochro, a culinary plant, the *Abelmoschus esculantus* of Wight and Ainott.
- GOBELINS, the superior class of French tapestry, which derives Its name from tlie brothors Gobelin, tile first manufacturers. GOBERGE (French), the largest species of tho
- cod-fish.

GOBILLAUDS, planks for staves.

- GOBLET, a tankard or drinking cup; a name for tile bechar, a dry measure of Swit-zerland, G4 of which make a sack of corn.
- O-OART, a small machine or frame without a bottom, running on casters or rollers, fur teaching infants to walk.
- GOCK. a name in parts of Scotland for a deep wooden dish.
- GOCKKOO, an Indian name for a drug, the *Itudha longifolia.* GODAVEZ, an Indian name for the *Calamus*
- aromaticus, or sweet cane.
- GODFREY'S-CORDIAL, a quack medicine; a kind of soothing syrup given to infants, composed of sassafras, caraway, corian-der, and anise seeds, infused In water, with treacle and tincture of opium added.

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- GODIVEAU (French), a vcal-plc; forcemeat GODOWN, a warehouse, store, or cellar for
- goods in the East Indies. See CUDANO. GODRON, plaits on sleeve ruffles, or on ladies'

caps.

- GOELACK, a weight In Java, principally used for pepper, about 2 lbs.; in some parts 200 goekicks make a balinr.
- (IOELKTTE (French), a schooner.
- GOFPERED-ROUCHE MANUFACTURER, a maker of plaited quillings or trimmings for
- widows' caps. GOFFERING, the operation or plaiting, puck-
- ering, or fluting linen, lace, <cc GOOAR, whey boiled with a little oatmeal, and used as food In Scotland. In File it is termed whillins.
- GOGGLES, cyeblinds for horses.
- GOGLET, a faort ot pottery jar, or earthenware vase, for keeping water cool.
- GOGUL, a kind of bitumen used in India for painting ship bottoms.
- GÔIIYAN, an Indian name for upland rice.
- GOLABA, a rose-water sprinkler used in India, made of silver, «fce.
- GOLADÉB, GOLDER, an Indian store-keeper. GOLAH, the Hindustani name for a warehouse.
- GOLEEAH, the bowman of a boat plying on the Ganges.
- GOLD, a precious metal, and next to platinnm the heaviest known. It is however very malleable. Within the last ten years large quantities of gold have been discovered m Australia and California. The imports of gold into the United Kingdom, In the live years ending with 1833, according to the Customs¹ returns, were as follows, but quantities are also brought in privately which arc unrecorded :-

1851		£11,500.000.

1853		21,000,000.
1X54		19,600,0(10.

85.ioo.uoa Set CALIFORNIA GOLD.

- GOLD-AMALGAM, a yellowish white mineral; a mixture ot pold ami quicksilver. found In West Mariposa, California.
- GOLD AND SILVER BEATER, a worker in those metal*, who hammers them out into very thin sheets or leaves-
- GOLD AND SILVER BURNISHER, a workman who polishes and brightens articles made ot the precious metals.
- GOLD AND SILVER CASTER, one who moulds, or runs, the precious metals Into different shapes and articles.
- GOLD AND SILVER CHASER, a workman who embosses the precious metals.
- GOLD AND SILVER FISH DEALER, a vender of the small ornamental species of carp, Cyprxnus auratus, which are kept in tanks, globes, or ponds, lor their beauty and Rentleness.
- GOLD AND SILVER LACE-CLEANER, a reviver ot tarnished lace and bullion.
- GOLD A>D SILVER LACE-MAN, a dealer in

bullion and articles made of gold and silver wire.

- GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTER, one who ornaments, frames, or sets articles in gold and silver. [paper manufacturer.
- GOLD AND SILVER PAPER-MAKER, a fancy
- GOLD AND SILVER REFINER, one who purifies the precious mctnls trom alloy.
- GOLD AND SILVER THREAD-MAKER, a manufacturer of line wire ol those metals.
- GOLD AND SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS¹ COMPANY. one of the minor livery companies of London, which hns no hall.
- GOLD-BEATER, a hammerer of gold into leaves or sheets. See GOLD AND SILVER BEATER.
- GOLD-BEATERS' MALLET, a heavy Iron hammer, weighing from 8 to 16 lbs., used in beating out pold into leaves.
- GOLD-BEATERS' MOULD, a collection** about 850 leaves of parchment, vellum, and goldbeaters* skin, each of double thickness, fixed upon a metal mould; between tho leaves flattened pieces of gold are pl.iccd to bo hammered out to the full Bize of the leaf.
- GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN, the peritoneal or serous membrane separated from the In-
- testinal tube of the ox. prepared, stretched, yarnished, and guarded from putrefaction by gums, spirit, and spices. GOLD-BEATEUS' SKIN-MANUFACTURER; a pre
- parer of gut for the use ot gold-beaters and others. The trade is limited to a very few persons. One person in Londou uses the gut ol 10,000 oxen a week in the process ot his manufacture.
- GOLD-CHAIN MANUFACTURER, a maker of watch protectors and nvck chuins ot gold, of different patterns. GOLD-CLOTH MANUFACTURER, a weaver of
- cloth of gold wire.
- GOLD-COINAGE, the current gold coins of the realm; these at present are sovereign * and half sovereigns. Guineas were formerly current, and a lew double sovereigns have occasionally been struck: but these aro now seldom met with. The value of the gold coined at the British mint, in tho fifteen years ending with 1854, was $\pounds 0.1, (04, ^26. [gold for the use of others.]$

GOLD-CUTTER, a workman who prepares GOLD-DIGGER, a seeker for gold.

- GOLD-DUST, gold ore met with in fine grains, as washed from the earth and clay in the gold fields.
- GOI-D-FIELDS, nurlferous deposits and diggings in Australia, California and other localities where pold is found.

GOLD-FISH. See GOLD AND SILVER FISH DEALER. [dentists and others.

GOLD-FOIL, thin sheets of gold used by GOLD-FRAME MAKKR, a manufacturer ot gilt picture and looking-glass frames.

- picture and tooking-glass traines. GOLD-LACK MAKEK, a weaver ot sllvcr-gllt wire or lace, and articles of bullion. GOLD-LEAF, gold beaten Into a thin film, varying in thickness according to the use for which It Is to be applied. It is largely employed in gilding fritmes, cornices, pro-instant latters shop fronts A c and is sold jecting letters, shop fronts, Ac, and is sold in books containing about twenty-live leaves.

- GOLD OF PLEASURE, the Camel ma s^rtiiva, a plant much cultivated on tho Continent lor Its seeds, which produce a tine oil; the steins also yield a coarse fibre used for making sacks, sail-cloth, course packingpaper, and arc employed for thatching.
- GOLD-PEN MAKER, a manufacturer of pens with iridium points for writing, or of gilded
- metal or imitation-goM pens. GOLD-PLATE, dishes or table service of gold; race cups or plates given away as rewards.
- GOLD-PRINTER, a printer who docs orna-mental printing, letter-press, or lithography, in gold.
- GOLD-REFINER. See GOLD AND SILVER RE-FINER.
- GOLD-RING, a wedding or ornamental ring tor the finger.
- GOLD-SIZE MAKER, a manufacturer of a kind
- of variiish lor making gold-leaf adhere. GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER, a worker in gold; a dealer in articles of gold and silver, and ornaments and jewellery in general.
- GOLDSMITHS* COMPANY, tho fifth in rank of the twelve great livery companies of London. Their first charter was granted in the first year of the reign ot Edward III. The skinners' and merchant tailors' charters were also granted in the same year; who&e hall is In Foster Lune, near the General Post-office.
- GOLD-SWIVEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the swivels or twisting links for gold chains.
- GOLD-THREAD, thrend used for embroidery, consisting of flattened silvers; lit wire closely twisted, or wrapped over a thread ot yellow silk by machinery.
- GOLD-THREAD ROOT, a name Tor the roots of some species ot *Copti**. In tho Timed States, the root of *(f. tnfohata* is a popu-lar remedy for aphthous aflectious of the mouth. In children. In India the golden thread root ot C. Teeta ol Assam, which is intensely bitter, brings a very high price, being deeinnd a tonic remedy of the greatest value.
- GOLD-WEAVER, a maker of gold thread. GOLD-WIRE DRAWER, a preparer ol fine gold wire.
- GÖLETTE, an Italian vessel.
- GOLF, a club used in a well-known game In Scotland, lor striking balls stuffed very hard with feuthers, troin one hoie to another.
- GOLLAH, a station of brinjarries, or carriers ot i;rain in India.
- GOLÓE-SIIOES, an over-feiioe of caoutchouc or leather for keeping the tuet uiy, generally called goloshes.
- GOLPATHEN, an Indian striped silk,
- ttoLscH, a name in Wuricmberg lor a piece ot cloth measuring 72 aunes or ells.
- GOLT-SHDT, a gold or silver ingot. GOMASTAII, a native factor or ayent in the East Indies.
- GOMBETTA, a dry measure used In Genes, equal to 2} pints nearly.
- GOMK, grease for cart-wticels.
- GOMKII, in India, a hiiudful; literally as many nee btalks, with ears attached, as can be grasped by tho hand,

- GOMELIN, a kind of German dextrine (starch trom potatoes), in crystals and in pow-der, used as weavers' glue tor cottou glue tor cottou warps, and lor dressing printed calicoes.
- GOMIA, a species ot Caucasian millet.
- OOMMER, a very favourite and wholesome agricultural product, much used in the neighbourhood ot Darmstadt in the preparation of soups. It Is manufactured from black amel wheat (Tiiticum amy*leum*), which for this pm pose Is deprived ot its skin by millstones.
- GONDA, a nominal division of the anna, a petty Indian com.
- GÓNDÓLA, a Venetian galley; an American fiat-bottomed boat.
- GONEOMETER, mi instrument for inenauring the angles of crystals. [blower.
- GONFIA (Italian), a glass-maker or glass-GONG, a Chinese sounding instrument serving the purpose of a bi-ll.
- GONGONAII, a variety ot mate* or Parairuny tea used in Brazil, prepured trom the leaves of *Hex gongonah* uud 1. theezans, species of holly.
- GOXJE, a small weight used in India for precious metals, nearly two grains.
- GOODS, a general name lor moveablcfl, hut usually restilcted to merchandise; heavy traffic: property; wares.
- GOODS REPOSITORY, a class of warehouses established for storing furniture, plate, Ac., belonuhi'j; to families leaving town, or for housing merchandise.
- GOODS-SHED, a cover or shelter for luggage at railway stations, docks, or luudm^ wharves.
- GOODS-TRAIN, a train of carriages on a railway, conveying only, or chiefly, luggage ana merchandise.
- GOODS-TRUCE, an uncovered railway-carriage lor merchandise.
- GOODWILL, in trade, a saleable custom; tho ihrhtand tltl.- to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing occupier or tenant.
- GooaUL, a resinous substance resembling myrrh, uu-t with in India, believed to be the bdellium ot coinmercp, and probably the produce ol Commiphóra Madagascar emit.
- GOOLCUND, a conserve flavoured with roses, made in the East.
- GOOLO, a pottery vessel made In the Fccjco islands.
- GOOLOOCHUND, a name in ScInde for a mixture of purree, a pigment, and sandal-wood, used to produce the yellow forehead mark of the Hindoos.
- GOOMALA, a name in some of the Pacific islands for tho sweet potato, *Batatas* eduhn.
- GOONCII, a Hindoo nnmo for the beautiful seeds of the Abrus precatorius, which are us»ed as weights by the jewellers; also for necklaces, bracelets, and other trinkets. The roots abound In sugar, and are a perfect substitute for liquorice.
- GOOND, an Indian name for gum. GOOXDOOMINO, a t>eed or bead used, In some parts of the East, as a weight for gold and silver, three of these make one cantcroy or fonaui, which is about 6*875 grains.

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GOONZE, the train, or -weight for sliver of six chows, used In Bombay.

- GOOPTKK, a name in India for a sword-stick. GOOR, the Indian name for coarse or halrmade sugar; the concentrated syrup or juice of the date palm, *Phcentxdactyliferus*. It is ulso culled Jaggery; 12 pints of the sup are boiled down to one of goor, and lour of goor yield one of good powder suppr.
- GOOKGOONT, a sma¹! kind of portable hookah less massy and elaborate thui the one smoked when seated.
- GOOBOOCHUXDUN, an Indian name for bezoar.
- GOORTOO an Indinn superficial measure, a
- GOORTOO an Thann superictal measure, a little more than 3 news. GOOSK, a uenus of web-footed birds; the tame gonne is well known, and is largely roared for its flesh, quilN, and feather^{*}. Wild geese In the winter arc olten brought to market *Also*, a tailor's sinoothlnc-lron.
- GOOSEBERRY, a well-known and esteemed irmt, the produce oi *liibes grossuiaria* am: 1L Uva-crt&pa, ot wl.luh there are several varieties.
- GoOSEBEIIRY-FOOD, GOOSEBERRY-FOOL,
- mess ot boiled gooseberries with milk und sugar.
- GOOSE-GREASE, the anppi»!g or fat from a goose, winch is considered an emollient application for chapped hands.
- GOOSE-NECK, an Iron ring fitted at the end ot a yard or boom, for various purposes. GOOSE-QUILT., the -wing*leather of u goose,
- **i**Mit forpen-inaUmi. GOOSK-WING, the wing o^r thopoo«owirn the feathers on, which is often used us a dusting brush, and In cottages to sweep up hearths.
- GOOSHT (Hindustani), flesh-meat. GOOWA, the Bengalee name for the betel nut, Areca Catechu.
- (JOKACCO, prepared tobacco, a paste smoked in their hookahs by the natives of Western Tudia. The tobacco having been cm. very line, mol.\s»es, cinnamon, musk, and other aroiimtles and poiturner are adjud writ the ming accurace the form adiled, until the niuas assumes the form of an electuary.
- GOKD (French), ti fishery set tin In a river.
- GORE, a narrow strip of any fabric lu let in to another piece; an angular or oblliue piece, of canvas which increases the bivudth_or depth ot a sail.
- GoiET (French), a young pig; a shoe-nwkiTg clicker; a swab or mop. GOUGKKKITK (French), a tucker; a woman's
- ken hlt'f.

- GORGONELLE, a Dutch cloth. GORGONELLE, a Dutch cloth. GoRifl, a nominal division or the anna. <ioicsE, another name for furze or whin. GoiteK-BRUisEU. a machine fur cutting and crushing gorsc or furze as food for cattle. GOSLANITK, a name for sulphate of zinc,
- used In mcdlcmo and in dyeing.

- GOSLING, a young goose. GOOSAMER, a very thin gauze. GOSSAX, a miner's name lor oxide of iron und quartz, generally occurring iu lodes at shullow depths. GOXAH, an Indian name for tissues.

- GOTATI-IIAK, an Indian state garland of «?old and silver tissue, with imitation precious stones
- GOTON (French), the tiller-wheel of a ship. GorDA, a kind of J)utch cheese.
- GOITKT, a French wood-cutter's bill-hook or chopper.
- GOUGE, a round hollow scooping clvaeL
- GOUGE-SLU'S, oil stones or hones with rounded edtfes, tor shanicning gouge*. GOULARD'S LXTRACT, GoULAKD WATER, a
- CIMIIIIUU name for the solution ot ucciute of lead, used as an external Union. GOULDE, GULDE, uuotlicr name lor the florin
- in Austria.
- GOURDE, a common name for the dollar.
- UOUKUS, cucinbit.icoous plants, several of which have commercial uses. The bottle or trumpet gourd, and the culocintli gourd have already been mentioned. The gourd have already been mentioned. The *quath gouid (C. Melupepo), and the cuiiimon tourd or pumpkin (C. Pepo), are agiceabic culinary iruits, and used for miking pica. The vouenblu mat row id ii variety of the coimnoii gourd. The very karfQ Iddian gouid (C. maxima), it* met \\ith In uaiduus under the French name of potiron jaune* miri u«ed in soupn, or mashed. 1 lif* young hint of the gourd me used for pickles. GOUKEAU. n kind ot long violet-coloured il^; Madona-fig. GOUKELR (French), an adulterator of drugs:
- GOUKELR (French), an adulterator of drugs; one who cheats in selling. GOURMANDIMS, a suit of pear grown In.
- France.
- GOJ.ZE, a name In Bomhny for the grain veight. used in weighing gold and»i.ver; the 100th pun of the tola.
- GOVEKM'SS, a fem. (> teacher of young por-SOIH, who is cither re.Hulent, or makes periodical visits; in the latter coaeshc is
- G OVERS ESS INSTITUTION, an establishment where a rcyisler i* kept of vacant bitua-lion*, or of go/ erilesses out ot place.
- OVERNOR, pint of a steam-engine reirulat-Ing the supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinder, and hiMirliw the initoini velocity of the piston; one who dincts; a subscriber or a prescribed sum to $H \models u \models$ llc charitable institution, who receives in return certain privileges of vutcs or noiitinntioii
- Gow. a Singhalese measure for computing distance, equal to five miles; live BOWS niiikluga day's journey.

- GOWAN, decomposed granite. Go WAR, (low, the Hindoo name for *Trili-*enm wstivum.
- GOWLAND'S LOTION, the resentlal oil of bitter almonds, mixed with sugar, spirits, and corrosive sublimate.
- GOWN, II woman's loir,' outer garment; a man's ofhclul loose lube or dressing wrapper.
- GowN-riECK, enough material for a dress.
- GOWNSMAN, a lawyer; a professor; a student
- G. I'. <)., abbreviation for the General Tost-Office.
- GRAB, a Malabar ship.
- GRACE. See DAIS OF GRACE,

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- GRADE, a step or rank; to lay tho perma-nent -way of a railway.
- 43RADIATOR, GRADIATING ENGINE, Oil IllStrUment fur dividing scales. GRADIENT, the gradual acclivity or declivity
- ubon a railway, which allects the speed at which a train can travel.
- GRADINE, a toothed chisel used by *culDtors.
- GRADING. See GRADE. GRADUATE, a scholar -who has taken his degrees in a university.
- GRAFTING, covering a rope by weaving to-gether yams; the process of iitecrtm:; a shoot or scion of one tree into the burk of
- another, to make it yield fruit; knitting new feet to stockings.
- GRAH, an Indian long measure: in Guzcrat, the sixteenth part of tho gu/, and railicr more than two inches.
- GRAIN, small seed of any kind 01' grass; chiefly, howi-ver, ccre.ils. The smallest Britl-ih -weight in troy or nvoirdupol? weight; in apothecaries weight the 20th Hart of the scruple; in troy weight the 20th 21th p.irt of the penny-weight; a very small conper coin, minted here for circula-tion m Malta; the third part of a farthing. **GRAIN-DEALER**, a corn-dealer.
- GRAINER, a workman who ornaments woodwork with fancy devices; the bru>h with which he works; an infusion of pigeons' dung in water, used for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning; u knife used by tanners and skinners for taking off the hair from skins.
- GRAINING, a process in tanning, which con-sists in immersinir the skin In an alkaline solution, of which s:il ammoniac is the most active constituent; a mode ot painting.
- GRAIN-LEATHER, a namo for dressed horse-hides; goat, seal, and other skins, blacked on the grain-side tor women's shoes, https://www.sci.ac.com
- GRAIN-MARKET, a corn market: the metropolitan market Is the Cum Exchange in Mark Lane.
- GRAINOIR (French), a granulating sieve used in gunpowder-nulls.
- GRAINS, the refuse or husks of malt from a brewery, or of any grain after distillation; usually purchased to teed cows and pigs with; a kind of iron harpoon, with tour or moro barbed points to it, used lur striking small fish.
- GRAINS OP PARADISE, the aromatic pungent GRAINS OF PARADISE, the aromatic pungent seeds of the Malasuctta pepper (Amo-mum Gratia Parodist), obtained on the coast of Guinea; a spicy condiment. IIIII in veterinary practice, and in the illegul preparation of malt liquors, *c. GRAIN-TIN, crystalline tin ore; metallic tin, smelted with charcoal; the purest kind of metal that reduced troin the
- kind of metal, that reduced troin the loose* grains of tin stone. GRAIN-WEIGHER, a corn meter; a person
- employed at the docks to measure cargoes of com.
- GRAIP. a dune-fork; n tool for lifting or
- digging potatoes from the ground. GRAITH (Scotch), the furniture of a house; accoutrements of a horse; apparatus ot «uy kind; wearing appaxeL

- GRAM, a common namo in India for several kinds ot pulse, the produce of yarjeties of *Dolichos* and *Phaseolus*. Gram is distinguished by its colour; and one variety, *Dolichos vniflorus*. is known as horse gram; green grum and black grain or inoong are varieties at *PJutseolus radiatus* and *P. Mungo; P. tnlobus* and *aureus* are other varieties. Ked and white gram are *Dohcfios catjang* and *Soja hispida*. See CIIOLA and DHOLL.
- GRAMAS-IES, garters reaching to the knees; a kind of stockings worn in Scotland instead of boots.
- GRAMIGNA, a namo in Italy for the long RAMIGNA, a namo in Italy for the long under-ground shoots of couch grabs {*Tri-tfcum repens*), which is extensively collected alter the plough and harrow, 11 ml used as food tor horses. Colonel Müceroni, in his Memoirs, states that upwards of £40,000 sterling worth of this root is annually sold by the peasants to tho Inhabitants of the city of X.iples alone. It has been recommended as a material for paper manufacture.
- GRAMME, the proper unity of French weight: a cube of one hundredth of a metre on a side, and equal to 15*4339 troy grains. Tho kilogramme, which is tho weight of u cubic decimetre of pure water, is, how-ever, practically used as the unity of weight in France.
- RAMOLA (Italian), an instrument for beat-ing or bruising llax.
- GRAM-POT, a boiler in which pulse is cooked by the natives in IndiL GRANADILLA, a climbing plant of the tropics, *Passiflora guadranyulan.i:* the subnetic pulp of the fruit is esteeined, and the root is emetic and narcotic.
- GRANARY, a warehouse or place where corn is stored.
- RANARY-KEEPER, the owner, or person in charge, of a corn-store or wuri-iiouac for grum.
- GRA?; D-JURT, the first or principal jury to which is referred tho examination of indictments against criminals.
- RAND-PIANO, A long piano-forte, shaped like a harpsichord.
- GRAND-STAND, the principal erection on a race-course, whence a viow of the ruce can be obtained.
- GRANGE, a farm having suitable burns, stables, and oth'T necessary buildings for stock, &c.
- GRANGER (French), a barn-keeper; tho foreman ot a farm.
- GRANITE, a pluionic or igneous* rock, consMiug of quartz, mica, and felspar: being of great strength, hardness, and durability. It is much used for building. The colour is chiefly light gray, but there are also white, red, and mottled granites. 'I ho best is obtained near l'enryn in Cornwall, but some comes from Aberdeen, the Channel Islands, and other quarters. 1'he principal uses of this stone are for l.iying foot-ways, court-ways, railway stations, floors of manufactories and warehouses, kitchens, cellars, churches, engineering-works, the columns and foundations or buildings, sfec

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- GRANITE MERCHANT, a stone dealer; one who supplies builders and contractors lor paving.
- GRANO, a money of account in Italy, the hundredth part or the ducat; there are silver pieces of 10, 20, and 50 grani.
- GRANOTINO, a minute weight of Italy, the 24th part of the grain. GRANULATED, formed into small grains, as
- in sugar, grain tin, &c
- GRAPES, the fruit of the vine, forming a large article of commerce in different countries, either ripe, dried as raisins, or whin collected, for making wine. GuAPE-snoT, small shot confined in a canvas
- GRAPE-SUGAR, the sweet subs;a.ncu ot the chestnut, of the brewer*' wort, and ot all fermented liquors. It gives sweetness to most fruits, and may be prepared from starch.
- GRAPHIOLITE, a description of writing slate. GRAPHITE, a valuable mineral used lor black-lead pencils, melting-pots, and as a polish for iron stoves: also as a lubricator ior line machinery. It is better known as plumbago.
- GHAPHOMETER. a mathematical instrument
- GRAPHOMETER, a mathematical instrument tor measuring ancles. GRAPNEL, a small boat's anchor with several claws or hooks instead ot Uukcs. GRAPPLING-IRONS, crooked irons used to set/.c and hold fast another vessel.
- GRASS-CLOTH. See CHINA-GRASS CLOTH. GRASS-CUTTERS, attendants of an Indlnn army, essentially requisite to provide pro-vender lor the large quantity of cattle issually required in transporting muni-tions borrease A of the large sector of the lar tions, baggåge, Ac.

- OKAS-DOUBLE, the French name for tripe GJCASSELLO (Italian), a kind of very line lime.
- GRAISS-OIL, a name givon to some essential oils obtained from scented grasses in India, as that from the lemon grass; the gr.iss oil of JNcmaur, from another Andropoyon, &c It is sometimes called gingerxr.iss oil.

GHASS-PLOT, a lawn of trimmed grass.

- IJIJA&S-TREE, a name in Australia for some liliaceous plants, species of Xanthorrhaa, from which a resin is obtained, known in commerce as gum acroidea.
- P.KATE, a register-stove, or cast-Iron frame with fire-bars for a sitting-room, &c for 11 old In? fuel, and making a fire in. Grate, or grid, is also a plate, with iron bars for sowers, drains, Ac
- GHATB AND FENDER MAKER, a caster of reiMSlcr-stoves, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and other iron articles.
- GRATI:AU, a burn isher or scraper; a tool used by gilders in France.
- GMATEKS, rubbing or scratching utensils of metal lor domestic use, such as nutmeggraters, arrow-root graters, r,a»pcrs, fcc.
- GEATICULATION, the division of u drawing into squares.
- GRATING, an open lattice work of wood or iron; a cross-barred covering for the hatchways of a ship.
- GBAVKOEMBALO (Italian), a harpsichord.
- GRAVE-DIGGER, a digger of trenches fCT

burying corpses in churchyards or cemeteries.

BAYEL, small water-worn stones, U3ed for covering garden-walks, roads, footways, **«fcc**

- GRAVEL-CAR, a railway ballast-wagon. (TRAVEL-PIT, the place whence gravel to dug. GRAVER, a watchmaker's tool; a burin used In engraving.
- GRAVES, GREAVES, the refuse or marc left by tallow-chandlers.
- GRAVE-STONE, the head-stone to a grave; usually bearing an inscription recording the name, age and date of death, &c of the person burled.
- GKVVE-STONE CUTTER, a worker in stone, who chisels out letters, Ac upon tombstones, or sarcophagusos.
- GRAVIMETER, an instruinent for measuring the specific gravity of bodies. *iSve* HYDRO-METER.
- GRAVING-DOCK, a dock Into which vessels arc taken to have their bottoms examined, and breamed or graved. GRAVY, the juice of cooked meat.

- GRAVY AND GRUEL STRAINER, a small wire or hair sieve, used lor culinary purposes. GRAVY-DISH, a large table dish lor a joint, with a well for gravy. GRAVY-SPOON, a large spoon used at tablo
- for helping gravy to guests. GKAWATHA, the Brazilian name for a species *yt'Bromelia*, from winch excellent cordage is made.
- GRAZIER, one who rears or feeds stock; a cattlé-dealer.
- GREASE, animal fat of any kind; melted tallow, with soda, palm oil and water, used as a lubricator lor the axles of railway currlages.
- GREASE-BOX, the receptacle over the axle of a railway carriage holding grease; the portable box in which grease is carried to replenish the above.
- GREASE-MAKER, a manufacturer of lubricating substances for railway carriage axles, machinery, engines, «cc. GREAT-COAT, an overall, or outercoat

- GREAT-KUNDRED. the long hundred of six
- score. See HUNDRED. [ing. [ing. ChEAVE, to clean a ship's bottom by burn-GREAVES, the sediment of melted tallow made into cakes, uiid used for feeding dogs and cuttle.
- GIIEBB, an aquatic bird (*Podiceps enstata*) inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe. The. feathers are of a rich silver-white colour, variously shaded with brown. They are very durable, are worn as trim-mings lor the trains of court and drawin u-room dresses, and aro made into mull's cuffs, t'ons, «tcc. GREEN-CLorn, baize, etc., for covering tables.
- GREEN-CROPS, plants which arc grown on
- a farm to be consumed before tftey are fully ripe or come to maturity, as tares, turnips, carrots; sometimes green crops
- nrc ploughed into the soil to fertilize it GREEN-EBONY, a wood obtained from the Jacaranda ovalifolta. a native of the West Indies, and used botli as a hard turning wood and as a dye-stuff: about COD or 700 tona ore imported annually. See EBONY.

- **GKEEN-VINCII**, a common British bin!, the *Chlorospiza chloric* which Is frequently caged, but its note Is not admired.
- GREEN-GAGE, a kind of plum of a green colour; the Claudlana variety of thePruiius domestica
- **GREEN-GROCER**, a retail dealer in vegetables nnd fruit.
- GRKKXUEART, A common tree of Guiana, the Nectandra Rodicsi: Its timber, squaring trom 18 to 24 inches, can be procured without n knot from GO to 70 feet long. It Is a tine-grained hard wood, well adapted lor the plunking of vessels, house frames, wharves, bridges, and other purposes, where great strength nnd durability are required. It is the best timber for resisting tensile and compresaive strains, and Is therefore well adapted for kelsons of ships. aiitl beams of all kinds. The black preenheurt is considered more dumb e than the common Kreenheart The bark yields blbcrine, the sulphate of which Is
- used like the sulphate of quinine. GREEN-HOWE, a conservatory or glnzed house tor rearing' mid protecting plums from chungr's ol temperature, GKEEN PAINTS, oil-colours, of which the
- chief varieties are emerald, nilneml green copperas, inouutalu sap, am'. Brunswick greens.
- GREEN-ROOM, the actors'retiring or meeting room in a ihe.itrc.
- GREENS, a common nnnic for Final] young cabbages, which have not formed the leaves Into full hearts.
- GREEK-SAND, a silicious stone found in the Bluckdown Hills, Devon, used us a whetstone for scythes &c.
- GREEN-STONE, a stone containing native copper, found in Renfrewshire; nn igneous rock, in which felspar is combine I with hornblende or augite: stone walls are made ot it in parts of Scotland.
- GREENSWARD, a grass-plot.
- GREEN-TEA, a commercial variety of tea imported from Clnn.i, of which there are several kinds; the principal beingTwaiikay, an inferior description; II> son-skin. Hyson, and young livson, imperial, and gunpowder.
- GKEEN TURTLE, the Chef one midas, Iin-opted as a luxury for making turtle soup. The imports vary, but may average 13,000 n-vear.
- GREEN VITRIOL, crystallized sulphate of iron used in making ink, Prussian blue, and sulphuric ucld; also employed m dye-Ing.
- GRK'EUR (French), a ship-rlgpcr.
- GKEFFIKB, a rem*>tnir, or recorder In a French court of Justice.
- GREGARIOUS, herding together, or living in flocks, as domestic cattle, birds, www.sci.exa.com
- GREG*, a French term applied to raw silk.
- GRELKT, a mii8on's hammer in France. GREUN (French), a small cablet or line for
- a boat.
- GRENADE, a holl 'JW ball or shell or metal, filled with powder, having a burning fuse attached, thrown by hand amongst enemies; in France a small shrimp used by fishermen for bait.

- GRENADIER, a tall foot-soldier wearing a hiuh cap; one originally employed to throw grenades.
- GRENADILLO, a tropical fruit. See GRANA-DILLA.
- URENAT (French), dried lemon-peel.
- GRENETIXE, a French hame for gelatin. GREYHOUND, a slim-made dog kept for courting, remarkable tor swliine«s, strength,
- and sagacity In pursuing came. GRIBANE, a small French vessel.
- (**IRMLETTE** (French), a pork-chop broiled. GRIDIRON, a kind of frame for drawing up a
- ship on to be docked and repaired; a trying and grilling iron prated frame tor cooking chojis, steaks, fish, <a>fcc., over a fire.
- GRIDDLE, KIDDLE, a miner's wire-bottomed sieve lor separating the ore from the halvans.
- GRIGS, a variety of erl found In the Thames. GRILLING, the operation of broiling meat over a fire.
- **GRILSE**, **R** young salmon.
- GRiMELLiNO.'a small money of account in Tripoli, of 4 aspcrs.
- GRIN'DER, II sh..rpenernnd polisher of odgetools; the large teeth that masticate food. Ji'epliants' grinders are used for making knife handles.
- **GHI>'DERY WAREHOUSE** a shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers and other leather workers are kept on sale.
- GRINDING-SLIPS, hows; a kind of oil-stone.
- GRINDSTONE, a circular-shaped sandstone, moved by a handle, for sharpening and grinding edge-tools. GRIOTTK, the French name for themorella or
- black cherry; a speckled marble. rjRip, a small French vessel.
- **GRIPKS**, bars ot Iron with Luiyard rings and claws, by which a large boat is lushed to the rincr-bolts of the deck.
- GRIPPE-SOU, a French house-agent; a kind ot broker. •
- GRISAR, the name in France for a very hard kind of sandstone, like Purbeck stone.

r.Rigcio, an Egyptian coin of 30 parus.

- URISETTK, a common brown French stuff fabric, worn by females of inferior class; whence the transfer of the name to the wearer.
- GRIST, W heat-flour divested of tho coarse bran only.
- RIST-MILI^ a name In North America for n flour-mill.
- GRIT, hard sandstone employed for millstones, grindstones, pavement, gravel; the coarse part of .nenl. <fcc.;
- GRITTY, earthy; containing sand or grit; flour or meal having pieces ol stone, «ec mixed with It.
- GRIVK, GRIWIK, a debased cofn passinir (n Kussin tor 10 kopecks about8Jd.; the tenth part of a rouble.
- GROAT, a small EnelMi silver coin, equivalent to 4il., first minted in the renrn of Edward I. A very large quantity of *KTomtt* were coined in 1854-55, and none since, *ike* FOURPKNCR. GROAT MANUFACTUHEI[^] a preparer of oats
- into groats; one. wlio removes the husks or tfliclla from the gruiiu

- GROATS, decorticated onus; numeric peeled barley. In commerce there sire several varieties, as Embden groats, which are crushed outs; pearl barley, «fcc.
- GHOCKR, a dealer and vender of sugars, spices, dried fruits, and other comestibles, or articles of food for the table; usually combined with the sale of coffee and tea, tve A tfreen-LTorer is a vender of vege-tables, ripe fruit, «tea
- GROCERIES, the comestible wares, or general
- GROCERE's, the contestible wares, or general commodities sold by a grocer. GROCERS' COMPANY, the second In rank of the twelve grant metropolitan livery com-piinies, or guild-; its original charter dates from 27th Edward III. Their hull In In Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry.
- GROCER'S MATERIAL MANUFACTURER, a niiikerofinohtoithercquisitcstorugroccr's ล shop.
- GKOCER'8 SHOP-FITTING MANUFACTURER, a fixture dealer; a maker of tinned canisters,
- Moop«, «fa for grocery (RObbcu£L, a copper coin of Austria, in value one third less th.)n the kreutzer.
- (JUOG, a sailor's name for mm, whisky, or other spirituous liquor, diluted with water, and unsweetened.
- PROGRAMS, a fabric made in Yorkshire of silk and mohair; also a name for a silk called Kros-dc-Kaplc«.
- GROIN, a framework of wood across a beach to retain the accumulated shingle.; the point of junction in two seini-cylinders or arches.
- GROMA, GRUMA, an ancient measure of length, aliout 20 feet.
- GUOMMET, a ring formed of rope, by laying round a Wimle strand; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its btay. GROOV, a stable uttcmlau:; oil⁻ who has the
- care of horses; a gentleman's servant, or outrider.

OuooMEETRr. See GOONDOOHING.

- (J HOOPER, GROUPER, a common name in the Wot India markets lor several species of *Serrunus*, rish belonging to the perch ianuly; the best known is the *S. chrysto-fornasof* Cuvicr.
- GKOOVK, a channel or long hollow furrow nit by a tool; a shaft or pit sunk by miners

- GROOVED. furrowed, or channelled. GROS, a money of Venice, the 24th pnrt of the ducat about lid.; also a money In Havana and other parts of 2 florins aud 94 kreutzers; the eighth part of tha old Crunch ouncu, fil-07 troy gTAIns.
- GUOSCIIEN, a small silver com and money of ;t(count in v.uious parts of Germany, vorth about 1}d.; the gutgroschen is half as much njjaln as the inarien groschen. GUOS-DB-KAPLES, a plain silken fabric made of organzine silk, and woven with much
- neatness and care.
- GROSS, in merchandise the whole weight of troods, including box, package, baling, Ac.; the number of 12 dozen, which is the small grovs, but the greut gross is 12 times 12 dozen.
- GROS-SOU, a French copper coin of ten centimes, about Id. sterling.

GROT, GROOTE, A petty money of Germany, worth about a halfpenny. [piastre. GROUCH, GOOROCII, a Turkish name for the

- GROUND, land; the colour first put on, the surface; the prevailing colour of a fabric, building, «fcc.; the first layer of colour in a painting; drej-'s: in navigation, io touch the bottom; an Indian land mcmire, the 24th part of a course in fort long by 40 24th part of a cawney, tin feet long by 40 broad, ami containing 2,400 -quuy U ft.
- GROUND-BAILIFF, ahiiiicimu-nd.iDiof mine? who makes periodical visits to report upon their condition.
- GROUND-DAIT, pasty bread, or other sub-stances, cast to the bottom of the water to entice flsh.
- GROUND-FLOOR, the story or noor of ahou3e

level with the ground.

- GROUND-IVY. fre ALE-HOOF. GROUND-NUTS, the seed ot'Arachis hypogepa, from which oil is exprr^ed.
- GROUND-PLAN, the surface representation of the divisions of a building.
- GROUND-PLOT, the land on which a building stands; the plan of the rround. GROUND-RATTAN, a kind ot cane, the stem of *Rhapisjinbelb/oi-mis*.
- GROUND-RENT, the rent paid hy a lessee to the owner of the freehold, or for the .privi-lege of building on another man's land.
- GROUND-RICE, pulverized nee; the grain ground into flour or meal.
- GROUNDSEL, a common wild plant, the *Xcnecto vulgarts;* the stalks, containing the young buds seeds, and leaves, are collected and sold to feed ca'jc-liirds, particularly goldfinches aii'l IniiR'ts; the timber or sill of a building resting on the ber or sill of a building resting on the earth.
- GROUNDS, the dregs or fcculcnclos deposited at tho bottom of liquids.
- GROUND-TACKLE, a general name for the appliances and gear u«cd in securing a vessel ut anchor, com prising culles, warps,
- springs, anchors, < c GROUND-TIER, the lowest tier of casks in a wool's hold; the pit range of boxes in a theatre.
- ROUND-WORK, the enrth-work or foundation ; the commencement of any opemt Ion.
- GituusE,alargo family oi brds,mauyof wlndi are much esteemed, and seeking them ni-fords -jalutary uniwment to the keen sportbing in the north. The black grouse is the *Tetras tetrix;* the red giouse, or moor-cock, *U* the *Lagopus ScoUcus*. There ure several opccics common in North America. For the wood grousii, or cock oi tho wood, see CAraiCAiunK.
- GROUT, coarse meal; pollard; a thin mor-tar, a mixture of quicklime and fine <und, iihcd for mouldings and finishing ceilings. GKOVE, a small shady wood; a Deruyslrire
- name tor a mine. GROWAN, a miner's name for rock,* or for decomposed granite.
- GROYNE, a sea wall, or defence against tho encroachments of the tide. See GROIN.
- GRUAU (French), o atmeal; water-gruel; a crane (both bird and machine). GRUAUX, wooden vessels used in snlt manu-
- factories in France; wheat flour coarsely ground, so as to lieé it from the Lusk.

- GKUIIUER, an agricultural machine for cultivating; an extirpator or scarifier, tor loosening the enrth.
- GKUBB-STONE MORTAR, a concrete cement. See BETOK
- GRUEL, a thick nutritive porridge or food prepared from oats or pearl barley, forming an article of diet for invalids and convalescents
- GRUNT, a West-Indian name for various species of Hamilton, a common fish in Hie markets.
- GBUNTEU, an iron roil bent like a hook, used by iron founders.
- GUŬYERE, a kind of Swiss cheese.
- liiJAcuo, a South American mounted herdsman, or cattle hunter. (IUADE (Italian), a kind of fishing-net.
- (JUAIACUM, an acrid rcs.n obtained from the wood of tlio lignum vitac (Guaiacum officinote, and O. sanctum), used medicinally.
- GUANA, a c6nur.on name for a large species of, tree lizard, the Iguana tuberculata, which is esteemed for its delicate flush, and the skin is often tanned.
- GUANACO, a variety 01 the alpaca, the Auchema haanaca.
- GUANO, a valuable fertilizer, imported from various quarters, chiefly from Peru, con-sisting of the excrements of sea-fowl, mni the decomposed carcases of marine ani-mals. In the last sixteen years we have received up wards of two million tons: the average annual Imports of the four years ending with 1850, having been 215,000 tons.
- GUAUANA BREAD, a name in Brazil tor cakes made from the seeds of the Paulhnw sorbt-/<«, and used like cocoa for making a bever-age; it contains a bitter principle, identical with caffeine.
- GUARANIEE SOCIETIES, COrt.illt Joint-StOck companies, which, upon payment of un agreed premium, guarantee to the em-ployer the hone-tv of a person employed, or. at least, undertake to m.ikc good any defalcations in his accounts.
- GUARANTY, GUARANTEE, an engagement to perform some act, or pay some debt in case another person primarily liable falls to do so. •
- GUAUAPO, a common beverage of the lower orders in Venezuela, made from the juice o(the sugar-cane, or with siisjar and water which has undergone the vinous fermentation.
- GUARD, a watchman or sentinel; the con-ductor of a coach or railway tr.un; an escort or protection; the part of the handle of a sword which covers the hand.
- GUARD-BOAT, n row-boat in a harbour, or among vessels at anchorago.
- GUAIID-IIOUSE, the building where a guard of soldiers is kept GUARDIAN, a protector; a warden; an offi-
- cer of a poor-law uniou or woikhouse board.
- GUARD-SHIP, a vessel of war stationed In a harbour or river, to superintend marine affairs, and to receive seamen. GrAK\6LLO (Italian), fustum.
- GLAsrADA. in Italy, a decautcr.

- GUAVA. a common name for the Pudtum pomi/efumund pyrijerum,theini[i is niucii esteemed, either stewed in wme or uuulo Into a Jelly. The aromatic leave* are used in the Eastern islands medicinally, and ua a substitute for the leaf of the betel pepper. The wood, when old, is tough and close-grained, taking a good polish: in India it is used tor gun-stocks.
- UAVA-JELLT, a tayountc preserve or jam made In the West Indies from the fruit of the guava.
- GUDANG, GADONO, the Malay name for a storehouse, Anglicised Kodown.
- GUDDA, an Arabian measure ot capacity, of 8 noosflas, and equal to 1*8 gallon. GUDDOK, a rustic violin, with three strings,
- used among the Kusslan peasantry. GUERILLA, an insurgent; a Dorder invndrr. GUIDE, a conductor or director; a regula-
- tor.
- GUIDE-POST, a finger-post or directing-post at cross roads.
- GUILD, an old commercial association; a fraternity or corporation possessing special privileges; a compunvof merchants in Scotland who are freemen of the royul burghs.
- GUILDER, GULDER. a silvrr coin current In many of the States of the Zollverein, and worth about Is. 8il., but variable; in some places it is called a florin.
- GUILDHALL, the place of meeting of the corporation of the city of London; the great court of Judicature for the civic part of the metropolis.
- UILDIVE (French), rum; a spirit distilled lrom mola-scSk
- GUINDRE, a French reel for winding silk.
- GUINEA, a British gold coin flr&t struck in the reign of Charles II., and worth is a line with the reign of Charles II., and worth is a line with. There were, also gold pieces of hah-a-gulneo. two guineas, and five guineas. -(5 dwt. 01 pr)
- GUINEA-CORN, a name in the West Indies for several species of *Pamcurn*, including and tenellum, P. pyramidale, scabrum, cultivated for their seeds.
- GUINEA-FOWL, theiTu;/ijda meleagris, a bird wild in the West Indies, but now ifomes-ticated in our poultry yards. The iluiii is considered by many persons to equal that ot tho pheasant.
- GLINKA-GRAINS. See GRAINS OP PABADVF. CIUINKA-GRASS, a tall strong loraye grass, the Pamcum maximum ot Jaqum; naturalized in the West Indies and Southern Mates of America, having been introduced from th<s Hcatern coast of Africa.
- GUIXEA-I'EPPER. See ETHIOPIAN-PEIM'tR.
- CUL\EA-riG, a small tailless quadruped, the Law eobaya, a native of South America, v nich is oilcn domesticated, and kept as
- a pet. ${}^{\rm G}V^{\rm D}i?^{\rm A}$ " TAari a "aroe for the *Dioscorea* bulbifera.
- GUJNGUETTK, a suburban tea-garden in branee; a low public-house out of town, whither the lower classes resort; a coarse linen made in Normandy.
- GUIPURE, an imitation of antiquo lace, which Is durable, less expensive, and equally beautiful. It id made lu Limerick

by cutting out the pattern from cambric, the flowers and heavy parts being made of the cambric, and the open parts of stitches closely resembliner tue antique lace. In France a guipure lace, much resembling the lloniton, is made, which is very fine and white, and of a moderato price; a kind of gimp.

- GUITAR, a musical stringed-instrument, larger than the violin, and played with the fingers. The modern Spanish guitar has six strings, three being of silk, covered with silver wire, and three of catgut.
- GUITAR-MAKER, a manufacturer of stringed instruments
- **GUJOKATZ-CLOTH**, black and white cloth made m Transylvania.
- GUL, an Eastern name fur the Provence red rose.
- GULLVANDA, an Eastern weight; also called a patika, and equal to 2 grains.
- GULLIES, a name sometimes given to iron riiiIs or tram-plates.

GULLY, a worn water-cliannel.

GLM ARABIC, u general trade name fur several descriptions of clear soluble gums. The best, or true white gum, is yielded by Acacia verek of GuillemIn, the red gum arable by A. Adansonii: A. tera also yields gum arable and a part of the SCIICK.II gum. Our imports of gum arabic are about 3000 tons a year.

- GUM-LAC. See LAG. GUM-MANUFACTURER, one who prepares dextrine or gum substitutes irora calcined meal ot different kind-*.
- GUM-RESINS, substances which arc a cornpound ot gum, oil, and resin.
- GUMS, exudations Iroin plants which soften The true gums arc very lew in in water. number. Gum is consumed in immense quantities by dyers and glaziers, and enters into it great number of pharmaceutical preparations. Tho value of the British trade In gums, resins, balsams, and other vegetable inspissated extracts, is nearly two millions sterling a year.

GUM-WOOD, a species of Eucalyptus.

- Girx, a lire-lock a piece ut urdiuuicc. &e GUNS.
- GUN-UARREL, the tube of a gun.
- GUN-UARRKL MAKER, a metal-castor and ljurcr of the tubes lor gun and pistols.
- GUN-BARREL PIIOVER, OII0 V.IIO tl'Std the strength of gun-barrels by charges of gunpowder.
- (j UN-BOAT, a sin All vessel formerly fitted to carry one or two euns at the bow; but
- they are now very dllTcrently constructed. GrN-CABRIAOE, the frame-work or niovcab:c support for a piece of ordnance.
- GUN-CARRIAGE MAKER, a manufacturer of wooden or metal supports for great puna.
- GUN-CASE, the box or receptacle for a ritle or iowllug-piecc.
- GUNCHA, a weight used In Achccn, the tenth part of the coyan; about 2»o las. avoirdupois.
- GUN'-COTTOS, purified cotton wool steeped lor a short time in equal parts ol nitric and sulphuric acids, and dried, by which it becomes explosive. For gunnery and rirearms it has not been found so useful as

predicted, but it is admirably adapted for mining and blasting. Dissolved in ether, gun-cotton forms a good vnrni di for covering wounds, or giving a thin, film to any surface, and is a powerful deoxldizer.

- GUNDA, the sum of four cowry shells, used by the poorer natives of India AS a medium ot currency in smaller or fractional payments aud purchases. See COWRIES.
- GUXDAUR, the Hindustani mime for tho rhinoceros.
- GUNDUCK, the Indian name for brimstone.
- GUN-FLINT MANUFACTURER, a simper of flints for musket-locks.
- GUN-FLINTS, shaped flints for fire-locks: since the Introduction of percussion caps to rifles mid pistols, flint-locks arc now seldom used, except among a tew barbarous tribes.
- GUNJAH, : i name in India for the dried hemp plant {Cannubis saliva), which has flowered, but from which the resinous juice has nut been removed. It is chiefly sold for smoking with tob.icco, and is made up in bundles about 2 feet long and 3 inches in diameter, containing 24 plant*
- OUNJR. a bazaar or innrKct in India.
- GUNJDN, an Indian balsam. See GUBJUX.
- GUN-LOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the percussion or flint-locks for muskets, rides, pistols, and other small arms. The polishing ot these is olten another branch ot trade.
- GUX-MAKER, a gunsmith, n mriiiuf.icturer ut muskets or rifles; a foundir or ouster of pieces of ordnance.
- RIN-MAKKK'8 COMPANY, 0110 Of the livefy companies of London, which, having no L.».J, transacts its business at GuildhalL
- GUN-METAL, nn alloy of copper and tin. GUNXA-ASH, the ashes of a C.ipc tree, which
- contain 50 or CO per cent of soda.
- GI'NNALA, an Indian name for the Cassia jistuta.

GL'NNKL. See GUNWALE.

- GUNNER, a cannonier; an ofliccr on land or Nia appointed to manage pieces of artillery.
- GUNNERY, the science of constructing aud (Mug large and small tire-arms.
- GtNNY-BAGS, GUNNY-CLOTIL, GUKMES, a name tor coarse strong sacking made In India, and much used for bag* and bales for wrappinir rice, spices, and other dry goods, ¹Iu Bonsai gunny cloth U made of jute, the produce of species of *Corchorus*, and IK exported cither in pieces or mado up into bags. The gunny bags of Bombay and Madras nre, however, madu of dif-ferent kinds ol sunn librc, tho Vrotalana funcea.
- GUM'OWDER, a well-known explosive sub-stance prepared from nitre, charcoal, and sulphur: the compound consists usually of 75 parts of baltpetre, 10 of sulphur and 15 of charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fino powder, then vranuluted and dried; but the proportion ot the ingredients varies in diflereiit countries, and according to the purpose lur which it is to be
- GUNITWDER-BARREL MAKER, a manufac-turer of small luht casks for securely holding gunpowder and keeping it dry.

GUNPOWDER-FLASK MAKER, a manufacturer

or small inetal cases for sportsmen, to hold pun-powder [gunpo » der, OUNPOWDKB MANUFACTURER, a maker Off GUNPOWDER-TEA, a kind or preen tea. GUN-ROOM, the mess room of the lieutenants

In a large ship of war.

- GUNS, explosive instruments, of different sizes, consisting of a barrel of strong inetal fixed In a stock or mounted on carriages. The smaller and portable kinds are named mucket9 rifles carbings fourling pices musket9, rifles, carbines, fowling-pieces, Ac The heavy descriptions of guns, called cannon, ordnance, field-pieces, swivels, c.irronadcs, howitzers, and mortars, aie described under those everal heads. They usually take their distinguishing name from the weight of the ball that will fit them.
- GUN-SHOT: "within gun-shot" is within the distance a piece of artillery will carry.
- Gnx-SMITH, an armourer; a maker of amull
- firearms; a repairer of guns. GUN-STOCK, the wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed, usually walnut.
- GUN-STOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the shaped wooden stocks for gun-barrels.
- GUN-TACKLE, the blocks and pulle\s of a gun-carriage affixed to the side of a ship, by which it is run in and out of the porthŏle.
- GUX-TACKLE PURCHASE, a purchase or nuiley made by two single blocks. GUNTANG, nn Indian dry nica&uro rather more than 15 lbs.
- GUNTER'S CHAIN, a surveyor's measure named after the inventor, consisting of a scries of iron links, usually 100, of 7*92 inches each. At every tenth link Is fastened a small brass piate, with a flirure engraven upon it, or et'e cut Into different chores to chore the up more links it is form shapes, to show how many links it is from the end. The length of the chain Is four poles of 5} yards each, or fi6 feet. GUNTER'S SCALE, a large plane scale, chiefly used by seamen, having various lines relation to trigonometry and novigotion
- relating to trigonometry and navigation engraven on it
- GUN-WADDINO, circular pieces of card-bonrd, cloth, frit, and chemically prepared sub-stances, used to keep down the charge of ball or shot, *Ac* in a gun. In large guns rone wads are used. GUN-WADDING MAKER, a manufacturer of wads of different kinds for guns. GUNWALE, the upper rail of a boat or
- vo.sel.
 GURA-NUT, a species of large red bean, with a bitter taste, growing on the West coast of Africa, much prized by the natives of the interior for its tonic properties.
 GURGE, an old term, sirtiifyini? a pull or gone of water, for the preservation or fishes.
- GURJUN, an oleo-resln; a thin balsam or wood oil, obtained in Burniah and the Eastern archipehiL'o, from *Dtpterocarptu lads*, aud other species. It Is used medi-

- cinally; and forms an excellent snbstK* tyte for linsecd-oll. in the coarser kinds of house and ship painting. Mixed with dammar or resin, it preserves wood from the attacks of white ants.
- GURMIES, in mining, levels or workings. GURMIES, a popular name for the gurnard fish. Several species of *Ingla* are taken on the British coasts. In Ireland and! Scotland they are often called crooners.
- GURRAH, a plain coarse Indian muslin. GURVY, a small fort in India. GUKSAT, a name for the garce In some parts ot Madras.
- GURSOONDER, a name In Bengal for the Acacui Arabica, yielding the babooL gum of commerce. The bark of the tree Is a powerful astringent
- GURT, a gutter, or channel for water.
- GUSSET, an insertion or piece let into a fiibric
- Gussel, an insertation of provide a second s
- GUTTA-PEKCIIA, a concrete milky Juice, forming a j-'iim-rcsln, obtained in the Eastern nrchloulago from *lsonandra ttutta:* of extensive use In the arts, and 'or various economical purposes, being rasily Pimped, and retaining the form given to it given to it.
- GUITAVPKKCIIA "HEALER, a vender of gutta-percha soles, and articles made of this clastic cum.
- Cuastic cum. GUTTA-TRAP, the Inspissated sap of an Artocarpus. obtained in the East, which, from its glutinous properties, is used lor making biril-lime. GUTTER, a channel, or sewer. GUTTER-SPOUT, a spout for carrying off water from a roof. Guines dry cakes of cow-dung used for

- Gu'nics, dry cakes of cow-dung, used for fuel and other purposes In India. r.UTio (Italian), a cruet for oil. Guy, a rope for steadying or guiding any thing that has to be hoisted or lowered.

- Guz, an Indian name for the yard or cloth measure, which varies In length ia differ-ent pl.ices, from about 2 to 3 (eet. GTJIU, a nautical term for the shifting over ot the boom of a fore-and-att sail in tacking from
- GYLE, a brewer's vat or utensil; a namo given by the vinegar-maker to the fer-mented wort which he uses.
- GYMNASIUM, a public place or school-yard, where feats of strength, agility, dec, are pri- Used, such ns climbing, leaping, Ac
- GYMNAST, an athlete; an instructor in exer* cisesofthebody.
- GTXAIIS. gold and silver ornaments used by the natives of India.
- GYPSUM, a well-known mineral, softer than limestone, which, when calcined and powdered, forms plaster of Tans. In the crushed state it is used as manure in North America. The large blocks are wrought into alabaster ornaments. GYVES, fetters or shackles for the legs.

- HAAF-BOAT, a deep-sea flshing-boat In Scotland, probably a corruption of half-deckeii bout, or Scandinavian "h-if " sea.
- HAAF-FlaUING, the fls-IHTV loT COC¹ lillf, tusk, ifcc. oil Orkney and the Slictlands. HABBIE', a Syrian dry inensure; 100 lmb-bles of Jaffa being equal to 39 quarters. HABECK, a clothier's tool.
- HABERDASHER, a dealer in smnll wares*, such as sew inir threads, laces, ami tapes, fringes and twists, buttons, hooks and e> es, trimming, Ac. It i- often combined with the woollow dropery trade. Unberdech the woollen-drapery trade. Haberdash-eries formerly included numerous articles now dealt in by other trades, us hats,
- clothes, glasses, spoons, &c HABKRDASHKKS' COMPANT, one of the twelve great liviry companies of LomInn, rank-ing the ciuhtli in order. Its ch.iricr was granted 26th Henry VI. Tho lull of the company is in G rush a in -street. IIABEBDINE, a dried «alted cod-fish.
- HABILLEMENT (French), gaiments, clothing, year.
- **IIABILLKCTI.** ahemp-drcsscr; a preparer of skins in France.
- HABIT-MAKKK, a tailor who makes longcloth riding-coats, or dresses for ladies, termed habits.
- HABIT-SHIRT, a thin muslin or lace garment, worn over the bieaM: and neck by females. II ABU, the Malay name lor ashes.
- IIACIIE-PAILLK, H chaff-cutter in France. Il.vcibNDA. the Spanish name for u farm or plantation.
- HACK, a worn-out horse; to u«e much; to hew or cut; in Scotland, a loiidi r tor cat-tle; aliMiuc suspended from the roof for drying cheese*; the wooden bars in the tailrace of a null; a framework fur drying fish; a dung fork; a large pick ust-u in working stone.
- JACKBEKKY, the *CeUh occidentalism* an orna-mental treo of the Tinted States, of nico-dium size. The wood U hard, CIOM-grnincd, and clastic, and makes the best of hoops, whlp-stalkd, and thills for car-riages: the Indians formerly made gnat use ot it for their bows.
- HACKBUETT, the German name for tho dulcimer.
- HACKERY, an Indian hullock-mrt, capable of currying a load of about 12 uuiundb, or from 900 to KHO lbs.
- HACKIA, a wood ot Demerarn. known in the colony as llunmii vitas, but a mui-li larger tree than the Guuiacum offinnulc. attaining a height of from £0 to <so feet; and squaring 16 to 18 Inches. |t|a w > vdfor mill cogs and shafts. HACKLE, n flax-comb; a fly for angling, dressed mi-rely with a cock's feather.
- HACKLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of flitter-ing artificial flies for anglers, made of bright-coloured feathers, silk, dec. disguising a fish-hook.
- HACKLES, a flax-dresser.

- HACKLES, the long shining feathers from the cock's neck, used to make artificial flics.
- HACKMATACK, a name for the American larch (Larix Americana), a usciul building wood.
- HACKNEY-COACH, a public carriage plying for hire, now almost obsolete, from tho general introduction of cubs and omnibuses.
- II CKNKY-COACIIMAX, the driver of a hired
- c-aniage called a hackney-conch. HACKNEY-COACH STAND, * cab-stand: the appointed place where public carriages wait to be hired.
- HADDOCK, a small fish, tin- Morrhua Jugle-Ji/tus, which is exceedingly flue when eaten fresh, or when slightly salted and smoked, In the same manner as the Ifmdoii haddocks of Scotland.
- IIADEED, a cloth measure In Turkey, of about 34 inches.
- II AFT, a handle; in Scotland, to fix or settle; a duelling.
- HAFTEK, in the cutlery trade, a workman who forms and fixes the solid handles for knives.
- HAFT-AND-SCALE CUTTER, one who shapes, cuts, or presses, bone and horn handles, for cutting instruments.
- HAFTS, the solid handles of knives, cut from Ivory, bone, A:c.; Into a drilled hole, m which the tang or iron end of the knile passes, and is fixed. In other knives, there are flat side-pieces, called •• scales," rivetted to a central plate.
- HAG, IAGGEit, in Scotland, one who uses a hatchet or axe; a person eni]»lo>ed in felling timber, or who cuts up u hag or quantity of wood.
- IACGIS, a baked mess of sheep's entrails, thickened u ith oatmeal and seasoned.
- HACSGIS-BAG, the maw of a sheep, used to
- ACMAN, in Scotland, a wood-cutter, one who sells wood; a local name for a bark-cutter, who, with a rippini.'-'ww aim hatchet, prepares the bark for being sub«c.-HUunty stripped by the skinners or barkers (gem-rally women and children), who follow him.
- A-HA, a kind of sunk fence, made of bricks, ⊲ce.; a shield used by the Indians ot tiui-iiiu, mude of the Ita palm.
- I AIL, to speak loud or cull to another
- HAILOII, a long measure of Suinatru, equal to 4 feet.

IIAIM (French), a fish-hook. IIAIK, a filament, nn integument of the skin covering many animals, or parts of the covering many animals, or parts of the body. Hair of various kinds enters largely Into trade: horse-hair, camels'-hair, ox and cow hair, iiig-hulr, goats'-hair and human-hair, being all extensively em-ployed for different purposes. Even tile stout bristly hair of the elephant's tail Is worked into bracelets ID India,

- IIAIU-BKEADTII, a nominal measure of length the 48th part of an inch. KAIB-BROOM, a long-handled sweeping-
- broom for servants. UAIU-BEUSH, a toilet brush for smoothing
- and dressing the hair.
- JLIAIL: cxoxii, A woven fabric of horse-hair. Horse-hair seatings or coverings tor f urtiiture, dsu. have a mixture of cotton interwoven, and the welt is hair.
- IIAIII-DKKSSER, an artist who trims and arranges the hair; apcrruquier, who often combines the bale of periuniciy and toilet art.cles.
- HAIU-DYE, a preparation used for darkening or altering the colour ot the hair. Almost every hair-dre^ser has n nostrum of his own; many of these are extremely injurious, containing oxide of lead, which is absorbed by the skin.
- II AIR-GLOVEŠ, horsehair gloves used for rubbing the skin in bathing. https://www.englishing.com HAIR-LINE, a horsehair tisshing-Hne.
- llAiu-XEiiciiANT, a dealer in hair.
- HAIR-NET, U IÚ t tor enclosing a ladv's hair.
- HAIR-OIL, scented oil lor moistening the hair.
- II AIR-PENCIL[^], small brushes used by arti-ts made of the line hairs of the marten, badger, polecat, &c. mounted m quills or wli.te Iron tubes. See CAUEL-HAII:-PEXCIL 31A-KEli
- HAIR-PIN, a double pin or ben: wire fur couhninx a lady's hair.
- IIAiii-PLUME MAKER, a manufacturer of black horsehair plumes l.ornu by mutts, or tor horses drawing lunerul carriages, or hearses, i\su.
- HAIR-POWDER, flour applied to the hair, worn by Cid men and footmen; In this country a tax is levied on the privilege of wearing hair-powder
- HAIR-SEATING, woven horse-hair, used for
- covering c'lairs. couches, and cushions. IIAIK-SIEVE, a sieve orstraiiKT with a woven horsehair bottom.
- HAIR-WORKER, a fancy workman in hair, who makes ornaments for wear; bracelets, lockets, pictures, «fca in human hair.
- HAKE, a shed for drying dr.tmmg tiles; a large fish, the *JUerluaus vulgans*, ireciuently found three test in length: in North Anurica It Is split and dry-cured like cod, ami often passes under the name of stock-fish, but on the British coast* it 11 usually bold tresh.
- HAKEEU, an eastern physician.
- HAKES, a wooden frame-harrow without teeth, used in parts of Belgium. II VLBERD, a military spear or pole-axe; the
- cross-bar on a horseshoe.
- HALBE-KOPK. a piece of Austrian money 01 IS kreutzers.
- HALFA, a nuino In Algeria for the L'j^{eum} tiparturn mid several species ot iitipa, -which ure used in the manufacture of cordage, bagtrmg, paper, dec. [and ale. XI ALF-AND-IIALF, a mixture of beer or porter
- 11 VLK-BOABDLK, a day-boarder at a school;
- a scholar not permanently resident
- HALF-BRED, a mongrel; a race horse not pure-blooded; a coursing dog not completely trained.

- HALF-CROWN, the second in value of the British current silver coins, worth 2s. Gd.; weighing rather more th;in 9 dwts. 2 grains (9.2-1819). The number of these pieces coined at the mint in the last few vears has been AS follows :-
- lSiy.....£6I,300| 1601......1,103 none coined since.
- HALF-FAKTIIING, a Briti-h confer coin, the 8th part of a penny, of winch a few tons have been struck within the lust three or four years; the number oi pieces issued be-tween 1852 and 185'JAVSIS 3.533,776: 1#*
- half-farthings weigh a pound avoirdupois HALF-HOLIDAY, the halt of the day take;: trom work, and devoted to rest or aiuuse« inent.
- HALF-HUNDRED, a weight of 56 lbs.
- HALF IMPERIAL, a kind of mill-boaiil 23} by 1CJ, niche*; whole imperial is &! by £.'>.
- HALF-OUNCE, the molety of the ounce, winch in avoirdupois is 218} grains; in troy weight 240 gram*!.
- HALF-PAT, a moiety of the usual pay.
- HALF-PENNY, a piece of two fartiuuvs, the second in value of the British current copper coins; weighing 14C grains: 48 weigli a pound avoirdupois. The following numbers or these pieces have recently been issued:

1N18	ISM
]N51	13.5
I«SS637,056	

- HALF-PINT, a measuru of two eills, the fourth part of a quart, and =>17'3i''JO cubic inches.
- HALF-POUND, C ounces troy, or 8 ounces avoirdupois.
- HALF-PRICE, half the cost: a reduced charge for admission to a theatre, late m the evening.
- HALF-QUARTER DAY, a period of sis weeks. trom the last rent dny.
- HALF-ROUND, in building, a semi-circular moulding.
- HALF-BOYAL, a kind of mill-hoard, of which there aro two sizes, small 20J by Winches, and largo 21 by 14; large whole royal is 26} by 20}; long royal is 34 by 21: doublo royal 45 by 21.
- IIALF-SOVERI:IGN', thesccond In value of thio hinillsh current gold coins, weighing a dwts. 13.03724 grains, and worth lUs. Thio lol owing fs a return of the pumber of half-sovereigns coiued ut the British mint bincol848:-



- 1852.....<u>M</u>...1,377,671 1860/ •'' IIALF-STUFF, in manufactures any thing lialt-formed; the name for a partially-i repared pulp for paper-making.
- HALF-WAY, mid-way; eqiu-distant from the extremes.
- 11 VLI, a weight used in Malacca, about 32 lbs. avoirdupois.

- HALIBUT, a lartre flat flsli of the flounder family, the *Uippoglossus vutoaris*, which often roaches the weight of 200 lbs, or more. The Mesh is dry and coarse. It is lightly salted and smoked by the North American fishermen. The Hns and filaps are esteemed delicacies. The halibut is also cut Into slices and pickled in barrels. In which state they sell at half the price of the best herring-?.
- HALL. a targe room In a town-guild for Authors a spacious building Attached to lima of court; a name usually applied to the first room or ojxm sp.tcc niter entering the doorway in a largo dwelling-house.
- HALL-DOOR, the street door or entrance.
- HALLE, a French market-place.
- HALLIAUD. See HALYARDS.
- HALLIER. a blrdiu^-net.
- HALL-LAMP, a suspending lamp for a lobby, hull, or passage, for burning oil or candles, (RE
- HALL MARK, the official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and the assay olliccs of particular districts, to articles of gold and stiver, as a te*t of their legal quality. The hall-mark of Birmingham is an anchor; ot Chester, three wheatsheaves or a dagger; Dublin, a harp or figure of Britannia; Edinburgh, a thistle or castle and lion; Exeicr, a castle with two wings, Glasgow, atreo and a salmon with a rinu' in its mouth; London, a leopard's head; Xewcastle-on-Tync, throe castles; Shcineld, a crown; York, live lions mid a cross. The date mart is a la-ter of the alphabet, which is changed every year, and iluk-rs in different companies. See .STANDARD-MARK.

IIALLOW-FAIK, a market held In November.

- HALSTKO, a measure of capacity, formerly used In Sweden, ranging from 5J to Hi gallons.
- HALTER, A rope or strap find headstall for leading a horse; A rope for hanging malefactors.
- IIALVANNKII, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from crude ores. IIALVA.NS, impure ores, which require to be
- washed and treed Irom impurities.
- HALVE, to divide or sli.ire into canal portions.
- IIALVK-NET, IIAAVE-NET, in Scotland, a fixed bag-net, placed within water-mark, to prevent fish returning with the tide.
- IIALŶA, the Malay name tor ginger.
- HALVAUDS, ropes or tackles used for hoisting and lowering yards and sails on their respective masts.
- HAH, a cured or smoked leg of pork, mut-
- ton, Ac IIAMALS, porters In Constantinople, who

- shoulders.
- HAMBKL, a species of woollen blanket or carpet med in Algeria.
- HAM CURES, a salter and smoker of fcam«.
- HAMK. the collar for a draught-horse or ox; the crooked pieces of wood or Iron which lorm the collar.
- ואטיצעאא (French), a fish-hook.

- HAUE-MANUFACTURER, a collar-maker. HAMLET, a small village.
- IIAMMA, the lesser or leeward boat of the double canoe used in the Pacific.
- IAMMEL, a small shed with a yar.l
- 11 AMMKU, a workman's tool; a well-known striking instrument, used in various trades; thus there are blacksmiths' hammers, glaziers', carpenters', and up-holsterers' hammers; claw, rivet ting, sledge, smiths', wrench, and veneer hammers; pait o! a gunlock.
- HAHMER-AXJE, A double tool, having a hammer at one side of the handle, and an axe at the other.
- HAMMKR-BBAM, a tic-beam.
- HAMMER-CLOTH, an ornamental covering to tlio coachman's seat, principally used fur
- the more elegant kinds of coaches. IHMMEK-DRESMID, a term applied to building stone which has been hewn with a pick or pointed ha minor. HAMMERER, a blacksmith; a worker on
- metals at an anvil
- IAMMEU-IIEAD, the solid shaped piece of iron which Js fitted to A handle for striking with, and which is sent in large quantifies or strings, packed m casks, to different parts. 11 AMMER-MAKKR, a manufacturer of hammer-
- heads.
- HAMMERMAN, a name in Scotland for a smith.
- HAMMER-HAIL MAKER, a manufacturer of parts of the machinery for. u piano-forte.
- HAMMOCK, U hanging bed, or a swinging cot; those used to bleep in oilbmrd ship are strips of canvas sewn together, hung by cords or lines to elects hi the upucrdeek beams. On shore they arc frequently made of plaited or tw istc.l grass.
- HAMPER, A wicker-work pannier.
- HAM-SHOP, a provision shop, an entloghou^e where cooked victuals are sold.
- IAM-SANDWICII, A slice Ot IIU-II bOWCCU bread and butter.
- HAMSTER, A small rodent animnl, the Cricetusfrumentariusi the fur of which is us<*d for m.my purposes; the animal is very plentiful in paits of the Continent.
- HAN, A caravansary or inn in the Levant.
- HAND, the palm: a measure of lour inches, used for ascertaining the height of ' horses; a set of cards; a workman; the lorm of writing or pcumaiibhip; a bundle or
- hemlot tobacco-leaves tle-1 together, without the stem being stripped.
- HAND-HALL, A binall stuffed ball for children's amusement.
- **IIAXD-BARROW**, a frame or tray with handles At each cud, carried bctweeu two per-SONG

IIAXD-IUSKKT, a portable basket with handle.

it.....l,.i:.ipttw«Jmj.....t^U a table for summoning servants HAND-BILL, a chopper or pruning hook; a small printed sheet disti ibuted by hand to

per«ons, or delivered from house to house. HAND BOOK, a manual of reference.

an iiiatiuiueut to hold a HAND-BRACE, borlni; tool. [hand. JIAND-URKADTH, tfic palm; the size of the

- HAND-BUCKET, a small leather bucket or wooden pail that is easily lifted. HAND-CHURN, a box for making butter, worked by the hand. HAND-CRANK, a crank turned by the hand. HANDCUFFS, Iron shackles or manacles lor the wrist. HAND-FORK, a prong; an agricultural implement. HÂNDFUL, a small quantity of any thing; as [much as can bo grasped In the hand. HAND GALLOON AND DOUBLE MAKER, a workpers. man who makes those articles hy hand. HAND-GALLOP, an easy pace of a hone. HAND-GEAR, the contrivances for working sti am-cimine valves. HANDGLASS, a small glazed frame for sheltering and forwarding out-door plant". HAND-GRENADE, a grenade to be thrown by the hand. HAND-GUIDE, an Instrument for insuring to the player a good position of the hands and arms on the pianoforte. **IIAND-nAMMER**, a workman's tool; a small light hammer. See HAMMER. HAND-HOOK, a smith'* tool. HANDICAP, a kind of race. HANDICRAFTSMAN, a mechanic or aitificer; an artisan or hand-worker. HARDINESS, neatness, skill, dexterity. HAND-KASE, a kind of cheese made in Germany from sour milk HAM>KI:I:CUIEF, a silk, cotton, or linen cioth to wipe the face, or wear about the m-ck. HANDLK, the hurt; the part of any thing taken in the hand, by which it is u«ed or lifted, as of a saucepan, a kuiic, u sword, HAND-LEAD, a small load fastened to a line, used lor sounding, in rivers and harbours, or 'or ascertaining the depth of welk <fec. HAND-LIGHT, a portable lantern; abluell^ht. HAND-LINK, a small fishing-line. HAND-MALLET, U wooden hammer or beater. HAND-MILL, a quern; a small iron mill for grinding grain, pepper, cotlce, or other articles, worked by the hand. HAXD-PLANE. U carpenter's smoothing or tacmg plane. HAND-RAIL, R loaning support In a ship; a stair rail supported by ha I inters. HAND-RAIL AIAKKR. n manufacturer of patent shaped rails for stairs, &u made by machinery. HANDS, a sea-term for the sailors or available force ot a ship; factory-woikineu; duckluboiirers, foe. shipping. HAKDARY. HAND-SAW, the largest saw used by bond. HANDSAW-FILE. See i* ILE.
 HIND-SCREEN, an ornamental screen for keopIntr oil' the heat of the lire.
 HAND-SCREW, a Jack or engine for raising heavy timbers or weights.
 HAND-SCREW MAKES, U manufacturer of lifting jicks.
 HANDSEL, an earnest money paid to close a iiarg.un. See EARNEST.
 HANDSOMELY, in nautical language, dexter-ously, slowly, carefully.
 HANDSPIKE, a long wooden bar used for turning a windlass, Ac.
 HAND-STAFF, a stout walking-stick; the upper or holding part of a flall HANDSAW-FILE. See i* ILE.

- **upper** or holding part of a **flalL**

- HAND-VICE, a small portable vice.
- HAND-WRITING, the cast or form of writing peculiar to a person.
- HÂNDY-HILLY, a wat< h-tackle In a shin.
- HANGAR (French), a shed; a cart-house; coach-house.
- HANGER, a seaman's cutlass, n short round curved sword.
- HANGER-ON, a miner employed at the bottom of the shaft, in fixing tiu skiss or bucket lo the chain.
- HANGINGS, tapestry or curtains; room pa-
- HANGING-SHELF, a suspended shelf in a pantry or room to avoid r.its.
- HANGING-SLEEVES, large loose sleeves to a lady's dress.
- HANGMAN, a public executioner.
- HANG-NKT, a net with a large incsh.
- HANK, a coil; a skein or head of thread, silk, or cotton, &c; two or more threads twisted and tied together; a yarn-measure winch, for cotton yarn, consists of 7 ieas. or 480 yard-*; for wor-ted yarn the leas are longer, making the length of the hank 560 yards.
- HANKS, rings or hoops of wood, rope or iron round a stay in to ship, to secure a sail to.
- HANSARD, the name of the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings in Parliament, and named after the printer.
- HANSE, a trading corporation, anciently sy-nonymous with the term guild.
- HANSOM CAB, n two-wheeled street carnaue, named after the Inventor.
- IIAOÚ. n numo in China fur the tenth part or a dollar.
- 11 APS K. See HASP.
- HAQL'E, a French name for herrings prepared. lor bait.
- IIAQUKiiiiit, a French diaymun, the driver ot a hnmict, a kijul ot low can.
- HARBAIA, a measure of capacity, used In Tripoli. Barbary, and other pans of .Nor-thern Africa, = about 20} lbs. HARBOUR, a technical name, in the glass trade, for a chest 6 or 7 feet long, to hold
- the mixed ingredients, previous to being put in the pot for fusion; a,safe poit, or haven, tor ships to he at anchor In.
- HARBOUR-LIGHT, a light to guide ships on entering a harbour HARBOUR-MASTER, the officer In charge of a
- port, who hus the superintendence ox toe
- See Coss.
- HARDBAKE, U kind of sweetmeat of baked Hijrar, sometimes with blanched uimouds.
- HARDENER, one who brings tools down to the proper temper.
- HARDER, a kind of mullet about twelve inches long, caught neur the coasts of the Cape colony, which are cured in brine, and sent up the country iii small casks, fur the uBe of the fanners.
- HARDES (French), clothes, luggage, apparel HARD-FISH, a nuine in Scotland for cod, ling, size, salted and dried.
- HARD-BOX, a leinale fish or spawuer.

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- HARDWARE DEALER, vender of hardware. **IIARDWAREMAN**, ft
- HARDWOOD-MEKCHANT, a denier In maho-gany and turnery woods.
- HARDWOOPS, in the tunhor trade, birch, beech, maple, mahogany, ebony, «te ; heavy, close-grained woods, chiefly used by the turner.
- HARE, a rodent animal, widely distributed, which Is hunted and shot fur its flesh and for its skin.
- BARE-SKIS, the skin of the hnre, vended tor us lur. which forms a Lugo article of commerce
- HARICOT, French or kidney brans; a dish constating of mutton stowed with turnips and carrot.*.
- **HARKEM**, a lielpian rake or harrow.
- HAKLE, the reed or brittle stem of fl.ix, (separated from the filament
- HAriLi:(}LiN, a in.iie dancer; the principal peiformer in a pantomime.
- HARMONKON. See MKLODKOX. HARMONICON, a musical Instrument, whence the sound is obtained by striking with a cork on pieces of glass loosely suspended. HARMONISE, a modern wind instrument.
- HARMONIPHOX, a small instrument with a key-board, in which the sounds are pro-duced from small metal tongues, ncted upon by blowing through a flexible tube.
- HARMONOMKTER, an inurnment for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds.
- HARNESS, the gear and trappings for a draught-hor-e; furniture or equipment for a carriage; for a loom, «fcc.
- HARNESS BOOK-MUSLIN*, See MUSLIN. IIĄKNESS-ÇAŞK, a cask or high tub with a lid guarded by a run, which comes a small way down the cask; used on hoard ship tor keeping salted meats ready at hand for dully use.
- HARNESS-CURRIER, a dresser of leather for harness saddlery purposes. HARNESS-MAKER, a manufacturer of furni-
- ture for carnages, and har>c-trappings.
- HARNESS-PLATER, a workman who prepares or plates the metal work lur haruci.
- 1I\KM->S-IM)U-,IIKK, ubiightucr of the harness «f earn. IRC*
- HARNKSS-ROOM, astore-]il.ico where harness Is kept.
- HAKNKSS-SMITTT, a metal worker who forms the lron-wo:k for saddlery.
- HARNESS WEAVEILS, operatives employed in Paisley In weaving the more coinj.heated patterns of sli.iwin.
- HARP, a musical instrument, consisting of a triangular frame, furnished with a set of strings, and neil.ils: a searce or silting implement for cleansing grain, or acieumug earth or lime.
- HARP-LUTK, a musical Instrument
- HARP-LOTK, a musical instrument HARP-MAKER, a manufacturer of harps. HARPOON, a kind of spear with a barbed point, thrown by the hand, used in whale fishing, and for killing porpoises and other fish. It is attached to a line, in order to recover it, and secure the prey to which it becomes fastened.

- HARPOONER, the seaman in A whale-boat
- who uses the harpoon. [spears. HARPOON-MAKER, a manufneturerof n^{*} haling HAKP-SEAL, the *Phoca Uroenlandica* mid *P. oceamea*, about C feet in length. See SEALS
- HARPSICHORD, an old kind of musical Instrument, provided with quills In place of hammers to sound the si rings, now superseded by the pianoforte.
- HAW-STRING AIAKER, a manufacturer of gut and wire strings for the harp. HAKRA. a weight of Surat about 787} lbs.,
- avoirdupois.
- HARRIER, a small hound for coursing hares.
- HARROW, an agricultural implement; a triune with teeth, for scurrying or loosing the surface soil; of which there are two kinds, heavy and light.
- HARSELA, a name sometimes given to the oke, a Turkish weight, rather less than 3 lbs.
- HAICSLRT. the pluck of a pig; the heart, liver, and lights.
- HART, the stag or male of the deer. UAHTALL, another name fur orpuncut In tho Eastern markets.
- **HARTE-BKKST**, an African antelope.
- HARTSHORN, raspings from the horn of the deer, which are u-ed medicinally. When boiled to a jelly it is nutritive, ami u> pungent volatile spirit was formerly ob-tained by distillation from the horn, but it Is now made from carbonate of ammonia
- mill similar products of hone. HARTSiioRN-siiAVEit, a prepurer of hartshorn
- raspings. HARVEST, the time of reaping grain, or gathering in any crop.
- HÄRVESTER, an American machine for cuttinu clover and timothy seed, Ac.
- HARVEST-HOME, the festival ol celebrating the completion of the gram harvest.
- HASH, a ragout; meat cut up Into small pieces and cooked.
- HASP, a fastening; a cl.isp for a staple.
- HASSOCK, a footstool or cushion to kneel on; originally a rush-mat cushion, but now ol more general signification.
- HASSOCK-MAKER, a inuiiuiaclurcr of footstools.
- HASTEN ER, a metal kltehen-«tanit for keepinu' In the heat ol the tiro to tho joint while cooking.
- ASTER, a JJelKLin grain measure, contain-
- intr about 300 French bushel^{*}. HASTY-PUDDING, boiled dough which has been leaveiud with yeast.
- HAT-RAND, a cloth or crape band for the hat, worn In mournlu?; u gold bund worn by beadles, fool men, Acc
- HAT-BAND MAKER, a manufacturer of pallnon or binding for the outer edge of the brim, or the outside of the crown of hats; a cutter and maker of cloth or crape bands.
- HAT-BLOCK MAKER, A manufacturer of the solid wooden shapes used in blocking or forming hnts.
- IAT-BOX, HAT-CASE, a paper, leather, or tin box for a man's hat.
- HAT-BRUSH, a soft brush for smoothing the uap of u hat

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HAT-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of thin wood or leather boxes lor holding hats. HATCH, a railway flood-gate or half-door; a

- crib or cruivc in the weir of a river to stop fish; to incubate; to rear chickens from eggs. See HATCHES.
- HĄTCH-BOAT, a kind of half-decked fishing boat; one which has a hatch or well lor keeping llsli.
- HATCHEL, U combing instrument for dress-ing flux. See HACKLE. ĭ
- HATCHES, the coverings of the hatchway or openings to the hold ot a ship. HATCHET, a chopper or cleaver.
- HATCHING-APPARATUS, an artificial incu-bator for bringing forth chickens Hum eggs hy steam and hot water.
- HATCHMENT, an escutcheon or panel repredeceased person, which is placed on this front of the house lor a twelvemonth alter tho funcniL
- HATCHWAY, an opening in the deck to afford a passage up or down.
- HAT-DYER, a workman who dyes beaver bats black.
- HATEREAU (French), a dish of sliced liver sprinkled witli pepper and parsley. HAT-FRAME, cross-bars of wood placed round three or four dozen hats In sending them out for home sale.
- HAT-LIVING, and -LEATHER CCTTKR, a sliapor of silk, calico, leather, and other inside trimmings for hats.
- HAT-XANUFACTURER, onc who has a factory or place where hats are niadu on a lar^{*}e scale.
- BATS, covers ft>r the heart, chiefly worn by men, made ot silk or felt, uml sometimes beaver or other material.
- HAT-SHAG MAKER, a maker of imperial or silk plush for covering the bodies of hats. HAT-SPRING MAKER, a manufacturer of springs tor light opera or clo>ing-up hats.
- HATTER, a maker or vender of hats. HATTER'S BOW-STRING MAKER, a manufacturer of the titted gut cord used in bowing or felting the materials for beaver hats.
- HATTER'S-FCRKIER, a tradesman who pr pares and keeps on sale the wool and dif-ferent turs used for IVItm? into hat bodies.
- HAT-TTI¹ MAKER, a m.-mtifietiirer of silk pieces for the lining oi the crowns of hat*.
- HATTOCK, a shock of corn containing 12 sheaves
- HAT-vARNisn MAKER, a manufacturer of shellac varnishes, and other chemical preparations, for hatters. HAUGH, a little meadow.
- HAUL, to dqag or pull; a catch, as offish. Ac.; a ropemuker's term for about 400 threads of yarn warped off* the winches with a slight turn in it, to be tarred.
- HAULER, a workman engaged in drawing ore out ot a mine; a fishcrmuu who pulls in a cast-net to the shore.
- HAUNCH, the hip or thigh; the hinder quarter of a small anima'; sometimes applied to a joint of mutton or venison dressed.
- HAUNKUa AtfAXKOOSE.
- HAUSER. See HAWSKR.
- HAUSU. (Hindustani), a tax or duty on

[goods.

- HAUT, a nnme for the cubit in some parts ot the East Indies, about 19 inches; a weekly market held on stated daya
- HADT-A-BAS, a French pedlar; a travelling foot trader.
- HAUTBOY, a wild strawberry; a musical wind Instrument. See OBOE.
- HAUTE-LICE (French), tapestry hangings; an upright loom,
- ITAUTE-MARE'K (French), high-water. HAVANA, HAVANNAH, a Cuban cigar.
- HAVELRK, an enclosure or dwelling in Tndla,
- sometimes chiled Bakhur or llukrue. HAVEN, a port for shelter. *See* HAKUOUR. HAVERSACK, a soldier's knapsack; a gun-ner's case for ordnance.
- JIAVILDAR, a native sergeant of sepoys In India.
- HAW, tho berry of the hawthorn, used ou the Continent in cookery.
- II VWK, a small quadrangular tool used by a plasterer.
- JTAWIC-BOT, a plasterer's assistant
- HAWKER, a pudlar or petty chapman; a travelling vender of small wares, usually holding a licence. HAWK'S-BILL TURTLE, tho *Chelone imbri-cata*, valued for its shell which is employed for monufacturing purposes
- for manufacturing purposes. HAWSE-BLOCK, the wooden ping or stopper fitted into the hawse-hole when tho ship is at sea
- HAWSE-HOLE, the hole in the bows of a ship through which the cable runs.
- HAWSER, a large rope Used for warping and
- other, ut hige tope coset for whipping and other purposes. HAY, dried grass, kept as fodder; a hedge or enclosure; *to* lay snnrcs fur r.ibluts. HAY AND STAAW DEALER, a vender ui lurago

- mid fodder for horses. <kc HAY-BAND, rope made of twisted hny. HAY-ROTE, a fine for breaking fences; an old allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.
- HAY-COCK, a pile or heap of hay in a field. HAY-COCK, a pile or heap of hay in a field. IAYESSINK, the borate of hme, &o called from its discoverer Mr. I Lives. It is found abundantly on the 'Western coast of Amend, and is of great value in the manufacture of glass.
- HAY-FORK, a pronged Instrument for turning over hay, or lifting it iroui the curt to the rick.
- HAY-KNIFE, a long sharp cutting instrument tor taking hay from a hny-rlck. HAYLOFT a loft lor hay over a stable or
- barn
- HAY-MAKER, an agricultural labourer; nno
- who cuts grass and turns it over from time to time in the sun to bo dried for hay.
- AY-MAKING MACHINE, a grass-cutting apparatus taking the place of the scythe. AY-MARKET, a place In a town whither hay is brought for sale; one of the principal places in London for the sale of hay is Whitehapal **HAY-MAKING**
- HAŸ
- WhltechapeL
- HAT-KAKE, an agricultural implement: a cross piece with teeth, and a long handle, for collecting grass in hay-making.
 HAY RICK, a ple or stack of hay.
 HAY WARD a warden or overlooker offences
- d

- **IIAZHL.** a small underwood-, $t \mid w \ll Corylus$ avellana, producing the common huzcl nuts; being very elastic it is used for the hoops of casks and in turnery.
- HEX, the local name for an undefined tree in the Pacific Islands, the fiuit of which furnishes a glutinous red varnish with -hich fibres are stained.
- HEAD, the cliier or principal; the state of A deer's horns by which his ape is known; the blade of an axe; the striking-part of a hammer; the upper part of a bed or bedstead; the top of a nail; a bundle of flax measuring probably two feet In length, and weighing a few pounds; in the Morth oi Europe 18 head of hemp or flax arc about 1 cwt.; the work at the prow or foremost part of a .ship.
- HEAD-BAND, a bookbinder's material of nurrow silk or other suhttanuc, sold in pieces of a certain number of ↓ tinls.
- HEAD-BOARD, the cross-boaid of u bedstead uc.il- the head.
- IIEAD-BOROUUII, A constable; the chief
- officer of a township. HEAD-DRESS, A cap, feather.-', or any orna-ment worn on the head by females.
- HEADER, A cooper who closes casks; a workman who heads nails or pins; a brick with a short face in front.
- HEADERS, a building term for bricks or stones placed lengthways across the wall instead of in the lilicction of the wall.
- HEAD-FAST, a rope to secure a ship's bows to the wharf or hhoro.
- HEAD-GARDENED, the chief or principal gardener.
- HEADING, pieces of wood suited for closing sugar hogsheads, and other cu-ks of merchandise.
- HEAD-LINES, In printing, lines conspicuously dUplayed at the top of a pane, or to a chapter, which arc set in small capitals; in navigation, ropes next the yards.
- HEAD-MAN, A principal workman; in the West Indies the chief of a gang of negro labourers. [school.
- JIEAD-M.As.TEit, thio principal teacher in a
- IIEAD-QCAKTERS, ilio depot of a regiment. HEAD-ROWS, that part of the bull-rope fastened to A sail.
- HEAD-SAILS, the various sails of A ship which are set on or bef >re tlu> toreinu*r.
- HEADSMAN, a putter or labourer in a collierv. wiio conveys the coals from the workings to the horseway.
- HEAD-STALL, tho p.irt or a horse's bridle, which goes over the head.
- **IIKAD-STOKE**, an upright tombstone crccfod at the place whore the head of the corp>o lies, and usually bearing an inscription.
- HEAD-SWORD, a miner's term in Cornwall for water running through the adit.
- HEAD-TEACHER, tho chief assistant In a school.
- HE AD-WAITER, tho supcrintendant or principal table servant at an inn.
- HEADWAY, the progress made by a ship or boat in the water; a passage in a mine
- driven in the direction of the layer of coal. HEAD-WOKKMAN, the principal operative in an establishment.
- **Bral**, to tile or cover as with a root

- HEALDS. the harness for guiding the warpthreads in a weaver's loom.
- HEAP, A pile, as of stones, dung, Ac.
- HEAP-KEEPER, a miner who overlooks the cleaning of coal on the surface.
- HEARSB, a funeral carriage for conveying a corpse to be buried.
- HEAIISÉ-CLOTH, a coffin palL
- HEARTH, a floor for A fire.
- HEARTH-BROOM, HEARTH-BRUSH, a swecping brush for the hearth or grate.
- HEARTII-RCG, an ornamental rug of carpetwork laid before a flrc-hearth.
- HEARTH-RUG MAKER, a cirp'-t-wcaver, one who manufactures ornamental rugs for rooms.
- HEARTH-STONE, soft stone for whitening door steps or paving stones in a yard, dec.
- HEARTH-STONE MAKER, a stone worker; u m.iituf.icturcr of the flat stones laid down before fire-grates or stove* in the rooms of dwelling-houses.
- HEART-WOOD, the central part of the trunk 01 a tree; timber within the sap-wood.
- HEATER, A triangular mass ot Iron, which is heated in the tire, and put iuto u box-iron to smooth clothes.
- HEAVE, to throw; to employ force in lifting or moving resisting substances or weighty goods
- A class of men employed nhout nEAVERS, docks, taking gouds from barges and tlit!>; short wooden bars tapering at each end, used as a purchabe or prying lever.
- HEAVY, weighty; ponderous.
- HEAVY-LADEN, vessels sitting deep In tho water, which have a full cargo; vehicles carrying a large burthen.
- HEAVY-METAL, guns of large size, earning balls of heavy weight
- HECK, a door latch; a fishing-net; an apparatus for warping; a cuttle-rack.
- HECKLE, a flax-dresser's comb, consisting of heveral rows ot long metal spikes or teeth, fixed into round or oblong blocks of wood, for cleaning and subdividing the fibre of Uax; also, a flax-dn ssing machine of a similar nature, consisting of combs of iron teeth arranged on cylinders, which separates, straignten^{*}, cicanses, and ID some cases splits tho fihri'S.
- nr.CKLiNG, HACKLING, a rough process of combing flax with a heckle.
- HECTARE, the principal French land measure or new arpent, consisting of a ^quare of 100 metres on every side, equal to 2 471 English acres, or 2 acres, 1 rood. 35 si]uare pole*. 11] sq unre yards: 17 hectares ate nearly 42 Imperial acres.
- HECTO, a Greek prefix to French weights and measures, bigulfying u hundred times greater.
- IhCioGitAMME, the new name for the ounce of tho French decimal pound; a weight for jewels and precious metals, equal to one hundred grammes, or rather more than 3} avoirdupois ounces (3.5277)
- HECTOLITRE, a French measure of capacity. tho new setter, containing one hundred litres, equal to 275 bushels: 2 9-10th hectolitres are about one English quarter. Tho hectolitre of wheat is equal to 111 pecks imperial measure.

- HKCTOSTERE, 100 stere*. or French cubical metres, «= 8531741 cubic feet.
- HEDDLE, a part of the weaver's loom. See HEALDS.
- IIFDDLE-MAKKR, a manufacturer of flax comhs, nnd or woavtT>' utensil--.
- HEDGE, a lence of bushes or living plants; a bank or mound.
- IIKDGEHOO, a dredgins-machlne, employed in harbour works und rivers, for remov-ing shoals, formed by accumulated mud or silt; an nniuml, the Erinaceus Europeetis, sometimes kept in bnke-housed and Kitchens to cnt up cockroaches

HKDGER, a workman who has the charge of rcpaii Ing hedges and ditches.

HEDĜE-SCISSORS, shears for trimming quickset hedges.

- JIKDGIXG-GLOVES, strong leather-gloves. HI.EL, the after-part of the keel; a nautical term (or the lower end of any thing, ns ot a rafter, a tool, a nui>t, boom, stern-post, <fcc; the hinder part of the sole ol a boot or shoe.
- HKEL-BALL MAKER, a maker of a hard wax or polishing substance, used by shoema-kei>, to givo a binning black Mirtace to the sole edges oi new boots or shoe*.
- HEELING, in navigation, a vessel leaning over; putting new heel-pieces to boots.
- HEEL TIP, an Iron plate or protection for tlu; heels ot hoots and shoes
- HKE.V, the CliMie.sc name tor a (Harriet.
- HKKIL, a yarn measure; a hecr of 24 cuts, or 240 threads. Is COO yards.
- HEERABOLE, an Indlun name for myrrh.
- HEEUACUSSKE, a name for copperus or sulphate of Iron in India.
- HKEKADACUX, n name In the IJombny tariff for dragon's blood.
- II.E.I C, the abbreviation for the "Hon. K i»t India Company.
- HEIFKR, a young cow.
- H EL AH Á, a tree in the Pacific Islands, the seed or which is used to make necklaces.
- HELBKII, an agricultural seed with si somewhat bitter tns»ti* whose flour is mixed -with douruh or dhuiru. by the labourers of Ksvpt.
- HELIOMETEB, a kind of telescope, with two object glasses, for measuring the diameter j oft I IO sun, moon, and planets.
- HELIOSCOPE, a h*le«colie for viewing the SIHI through coloured glass without injury to r ho eyes.
- HhLtosTAT, A philosophical instrument for reflecting an Image of the -mi into the telescope of a theodolite at n dKt.mt siatlon: a train of clock-work po rotates a mirror that on bemsr once adjusted it follows the sun's motion, requiring only winding and occasional adjustment to give a constant vivid station-signal when the sun shines
- HELIOTROPE, ureen qnnrtz with blond-rod spots and veins; a flower. See ULOOD-STONX.
- HELLER, a former money of account nt Aix-la-Chapellc, the fourth part of a biuclie, 6 busches making one murk, and

a German 54 marks the rixdollar; welpht about 7 grains imperial; the half of a Danish denier, and of the Austrian pening; also, the eighth part of a kreutzer of Vienna.

HELLIER, a sinter or tiler.

- HELM, the tiller of a ship, but also applied to the collective apparatus or machinery by which a vesselis steered, comprising the rudder, wheel, tiller-ropes, «fcc.
- HELMET, a horse-soldier's headpiece, a protection for the head; the upper part of a retort.
- HELMET-MAKER, a maker of defensive coverings for the head, worn by soldiers, firemĕn, ⊲kc.
- HELMET-SHELL, a common name tor several species of *Cassides* winch are used for cutting cameos from: the principal being *Cassis cotvivtn, C.* »i//o, and *C. tuberosa.*
- HELMSMAN, the man at the wheel who steers u ship.
- HELP, aid; assistance; nn American name for a hired servant; In Russia the name for nn aid or assistant at a luriiuee.
- HELPMATE, an assistant.
- HELVE, tin- Ion.; handle of a tool.
- HELVE-IIAMMEK, a large, ponderous black-smith's hummer lor manufacturing wrouulit iron.
- HEM, the border of a enrment doubled and sened owr, to strengthen it and prevent the ravelling of the threads.
- HEMATIN, the colouring principlo of logwood.
- IIKJIATITE, a rich ore of Iron of which there are several varieties, the red, bluck, puiplc, brown, «fcc
- IIEMATOSET, the red colouring matter of blood: in its dried state it Is sold for making Prussian blue. Dving half.
- HEMI, a Greek word used as a prefix, signl-HEMLOCK SPKUCE. the Abies Canadensii, the
- wood of which is not held in much estimation. It has, however, been used for milway sleepers in England, and is much used for laths. The bark is larpely used for tan-ning iu the United States, although Inferior to oak bark.
- IIKMMICL, a shed or hovel for cnrtle.
- HEMMING, HIMMINO, ashoo or sandal made of raw hide.
- HEMP, a fibre obtained from the Cannabis satira, which Is stronger and coarser than flax. It is U3cd tor making cordage, can-vas for sail-cloth, towelling, Ac, The foreign imports are very larvc. In 183G. we received, chiefly from Hussla, 777,098 cwts. or dressed and undressed hemp, besides 15.233 cwts. of tow or eodilla. In previous years wo had received much more than this, but jute nnd wvuial other foreign fibrous siitisunces now come In in immense quiintitIt's.

HEMPEN, made of hem|i.

- HEMP-SEED, the seed of the hemp plant, sold for feeding cage birds. A useful oil Is obtained from It by expression, which is employed for paints, for lamps, and for making soft soap.
- IIEM-8 riTcii, a particular mode of sewing n j drawinu the threads of the fabric and separating them.

- HENCOOP, a latticed or barred cage for poultry on ship-board.
- HEN-HOUSE, HEX-KOOST, an enclosed poultry
- HEN-INOUSE, HEX-ROOST, an enclosed pointry house on a farm, or private residence.
 HENNA, an Indian colouring substance ob-tained from the shoots of the *Lawsonta inermis*. The Mahometan women use It for dyeing the nails red; the manes and tails of the horses In Ar.ibin and Bnrbary, ore also stoined wid in the some money. are also stained red in the same manner. The distilled water of the flowen* U used as a perfume.
- HEN-ROOST, a perch on which poultry roost at night
- HERALD-CHASER, an engraver of heraldic emblems, Ac HERALDIC ENGRAVER, a die sinker; a seal
- engraver.
- HERALD-PAINTER, an artist who emblazons arms and crusts on carriage-panels, hatchments, dec.
- HKKAXD'S COLLEGE, the authorized office in Benet's Hill, Doctors Commons, where genealogies, pedigrei-s, and coats of arms ot families are ascertained and registered.
- HERBAGE, jpnsturage for cattle. HEHBAL, HERBARIUM, a book or case in which dried specimens of plants arc preserved.
- HERBALIST, HERB-DEALER, one skilled in the properties of herbs; a dealer in medicinal plants, who supplies the trade and public IIMtu-btioi', the place where medicinal herbs aicsold.
- HERBOX, BOUTOIR, a French currier's knife.
- HhKD, to tend cattle, or take cure of a flock; the person who looks alter live stock; a troop or body of cattle.
- HERDS, HARDS, the refuse of flax. HERDSMAN, a cattle keeper.
- HERIOT, an old obnoxious custom which still prevails In several English counties, by which the lord ot the manor is entitled to the best beast or chattel belonging to a deceased copy-hold tenant at the time of his death.

- HERLING, A flsh. See HntLiKG. iERMiLiQUE, a Turkish coin and money of account, ranging In value from 14 to 18 piastres, according to the rate of exchange. IKKMUAUE, u French wincoi a gold colour.
- 11 KHN ANT-SEEDS, a commercial name tor the seeds of the *Hemandta ovvjera*, imported into Liverpool from India tor tanning
- purposes. HEROMANK, a Ceylon coco-nut rasp or scraper.
- HERRING-BARREL, a cask for flsh; those for white herrings arc made of staves ot Norway birch and ash; those for red or smoked herrings of fir. See FISH MEA-SURES.
- HERRING-BOAT, a flshlng-boat employed in netting herrings.
- HERRING-BONE, a kind of cross-stitch in seams, mostly used In woollen work. HERBING-CURER, a gutter and baiter of
- herrings.
- HERRINGS, a common flsh, the Clupea harengus, in the capture and Bale of which a large trade is carried on, on both shores of the Atlantic. In North America the fall

herrings are fat, and fully equal in every respect to the best Scotch herrings; but the spring herrings, being taken in the very net of spawning, are thin and poor, and of little value whether fresh or salted.

HERSE, the French name for a harrow; a lattice; a church candlestick. HEBST-PAN, a frying-pan.

- HESSIAN-BOOTS, a kind of long boots. HEW, to cut by blows with an edged instrument; to shape with an axe.
- HEWER, a worker in wood; a stonemasont a collier; one who cuts or shapes the rough máterial.
- HEXACIIORD, a musical instrument with six **Ftrinizs** [head.
- HIID., the commercial abbreviation for hogs-HICCATEE, a fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet,
- which arc gelatinous when dressed. HICKORY, the wood of *Carya alba* and C
- IICKORY, the wood of *Carya alba* and *C. fflabra*, North American trees, which possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any other of the Indigenous trees. It is used for making handspikes, and for a variety of purposes, but unfortunately it is liable to becuten by worms, and lacks durability. The small white nuts arc sometimes imported as a table fruit.
- AICE sometimes imported as a table fruit. HIDE, an old English land-measure of about 100 acres; but Dugdalc computes it at 96 acres only; tl.e skin of any large or full-grown animal, as the ox, the horse, the buffalo, Ac. Hides ure imported or brought tomarkot dry, green, dressed, or undressed. See PELTRES. HIDE POPE rone made of strands of cow-
- HDE-ROPE, rope made of strands of cow-hide plaited, which is very durable, and used lor wheel-ropes, traces, Jigger and purchase-ropes.
- HIGGLER, a chaffer; a travelling denier In provisions or small wares. [town.
- HIGH-BAILIFF, the chief officer of a corporate HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, a steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed but ad-mitted Into the cylinder at a very high temperature, and therefore an exceedingly
- strong boiler is required.
- HIGH-ROAD, a public way for vehicles, &cHIGH-SEASONED, liuvourcd with spices or
- other seasoning. HIGH-WATER, the highest state of the tide; the turning-point just before the ebb commences.
- HIGH-WATER MARK, the mark made on the shore when the tide is at its highest. HIGHWAY, a public thoroughfare or road lor traffic
- HIGHWAY-RATE, n road-rate for the main-tenance of the public roads In good order. HILSAH, an esteemed native fish of the Ganges. It Is very oily and bony; when marinaded, baked with vinegar, or preserved in tamarinds, It is very fine.
- HILT, tile upper part of a sword or other weapon or tool.
- HIMT, HIMTEN. a German corn measure, varying In different localities. It ranges from fif up to nearly 10 gallons. In Hanover 96 himteus are equal to 82 Imperial bushels.
- Hnr, a Hebrew measure of capacity equal to one gallon and 3} pints Imperial, nearly.

IIINA. the name for a gourd or melon In the Pacific islands. . Hum, the *female of the* red *deer*, *of which*

- the male is the stag; a farm-servant; a peasant
- HINO, the Indian name for Osafoatida; hingra being tho coarsest kind ot the drnš.
- HINGES* moveablc metal ligaments, or connected plates, for the joints of doors, gates, &c to turn on.
- HINK, a reaping-hook.
- HINTAM, another n-imo for the ochava, the eighth part of the Spanish ounce. HIF-KXOBS, ornaments at the gable end of
- houses.
- HIPPOCUAS, an aromatic cordial or spiced wine, formerly In high repute in England. HIPPODROME, a circus fur feats of horseman-
- ship.
- HIPPOPOTAMUS-HIDES, the tanned skin of this pachyderm is used by mechanical engineers, and also formed into shields and other articles.
- HIRE, wages or compensation for services.
- HIRING, an engagement: m many country districts there arc periodical markets for hiring farm and domestic servants for half-yearly engagements.
- HIRLING, a small sea-trout like a salmon, with reddish flesh.
- HIRSELL, a flock of sheep; tho net of class-ing or sorting into breeds or flocks. HISSA. an Indian term lor a share or di-
- vision.
- IIISTA, an arbitrary Mnlnynn mensurn of length, the fourth of the dippa; about halt a yard. See DIPPA. HISTRIONIC, a dramatic performer. HITCH, a knot or noose in a rope for fasten-
- ing it to any thing, of which there nro many kinds: as a half-hitch, clove-hitch, Blackwall-hitch, maguus-hitch, timberhitch, Ac
- HITILE, an old Saxon word for a port or small harbour, where goods were landed and shipped.
- HIVE, a box or rush basket for a swarm of bees to *[m]ec* and work in. ILM.U, ILM.A, abbreviations for "her
- Majesty's customs—her Majesty's ship-her Majesty's service.''
- Ho, a Chinese measure of capacity, about
- 74 gallor HOARDING^ boarded enclosure or fence, fixed nbout any building which is being erected or repaired; the act of accumulating or saving.
- HOASTMAS, a coal-fltter, one who vends coals at a seaport.
- HOB, the flat iron projection at the side of a fireirrate; tho nave of a wheel; ab.00r-
- IIOU-XAIL, a clout-nail; a short nail with a lirga haul, used for nailing strong country hoots.
- HOCK, a light Uhonlshwlne, which Is cither
- sparkling or still. HOD, a bricklayer's or plasterer's box or tray, fixed at the end of a staff, in which to carry bricks and inortar on the shoulder.
- HODGE-PODGB, fm Irish stew; a mixture of vegetables and meat.
- HODMAN, the bearer of a hod; one who car-

ries mortar or bricks in a hod to other workmen on a building

- HOE, an agricultural implement of Iron, for form or garden use, employ d to turn up weeds, and loosen the soil round plants.
- IOE, HOIGS (Scotch), stockings; hose.
- Hoo, a flat rough broom, used by seamen for scrubbing the bottom of a vessel; a castrated boar.
- OGG, young sheep that has not been shorn: hence the terms ewe- hogg, wedder-HOGG. hogg, and tup-hogg
- HOGGED, a term applied to a ship, which, through some defect or strain, droops at each end.
- HOGGEK-PUMP, the top pump in the sinking pit of :i mine
- HÖGGEKS, stockings without feet, worn by coal-miners when at work. HOGGETT, abbreviated into hog, nr tup-hog;
- a weaned male sheep; If castrated, he is called a wether-hog.
- HOG-PEX, a pig-stye or enclosure for swine. HOG-REEVE, a parish officer in some of the colonies, who adjudicates upon the tres-passes of swine.
- HOG-RINGER, one who puts rings In the snouts of hogs, to prevent their rooting up
- tho ground. HOGSHEAD, a British measure of capacity: prior to the introduction of the imperial prior to the introduction of the imperial system, the nlc hogshead contained 1 barrel, or about 54 liquid gallons, = \$1*92Imperial gallons; the wine hogshead ft* gallons. = 62*48599 imperial gallons. The hogshead Is at present a large cask u«ed for transporting various articles; for sugar ranirini, from 14 to 18 cwt. in weight; for tobaico see CROP-UCCSHFAD tobai-co, see CROP-IIOGSHEAD. HOGS'-LAED, tho purified fat of piss. .See
- LAKD

HOG-SKIV SADDLE, a superior kind of saddle made from tanned hogskin.

House for tealing and the second seco

HOIST, to lift up. HOJA-DE-LATA

- (Spanish), tinned iron—
- hoja-du-laton being sheet brass. Hou>, the whole interior of a vessel, below the decks; tho space where the cargo is stowed.
- HoLDPAsrs. flat-headed nails; stout, bent pieces of iron; catches or clamps for driv-ing Into walls, <tc as supports for attache! pieces.
- HOLDING, a quantity of land held from tho
- Crown in the Colonies; a farm in Ireland.
- HOLD-WATER, staying the progress of a bo it, by keeping the oars submerged. HOLDAT. See PUBLIC HOLD \r.
- HOLING, undermining coal beds; dibbling In plants; digging trenches to plant pieces of sugarcane.
- HorLA, an Algerian measure of capacity, equal to nbout 17 pints.
 HOILAXD. a kind of linen which, when brown or unbleached, is used chiefly lor window-blinds and children's garments; bleached is used lor finer purposes.

HOLLOW-GIRDER, an Iron girder not solid.

- HOLLOW-GIRDER, an Iron girder not solid. HOLLOW-WAKE, *a* general trade-name riven to various articles, such as cast-iron Kitchen utensils, earthenware. Ac. HOLLY, a tree; the *Hex Aquifolium*, the leaves of which are astringent, and tonic, tlio root and bark having also medi-cinal uses. The bark yields bird-lime. The boughs with the red beirlcs arc sold at Christinas time in towns, to decorate rooms. A species of holly furnishes the Paraguay tea. Paraguay tea.
- HOLLYHOCK, a tall-stemmed plant (*Althea* rosea), with a gaudy flower, cultivated in gardens; tho flowers are mucilaginous and demulcent, and the leaves dye blue.
- HOLM (Saxon), a river islet; the level low ground on the banks of a river. JIOLOMETER, a mathematical Instrument for
- taking measures both on the earth and in the heavens.
- HOLSTKR, a leather case for pistols flxr*d at the saddle of a horseman.
- the saddle of a horseman. [stcr. HOLSTER-PISTOLS, pistols carried in the hol-
- IOLYSTONE, a large stone used with sand, lor scouring a ship's decks by hand. HOMARDS (French), lobsters.
- HOME-BREWED, beer made at a privato
- house; not purchased from a brewery. HOME-FARM, that part of a farm on which the mansion-house and principal buildings are erected.
- HOMER, an old measure of about 3 pints.
- HOME-SECRETARY, a State officer who has the management of aflalrs connected with the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom, sepa-rate from tho Colonial or Foreign departments.
- HOME-SPUN, made at one's own dwelling.
- HOMESTEAD, the mansion-house on a farm, and a few acres of land adjoining.
- HOME-TRADE SHIPS : hi the official returns these comprise ships trading on the coasts of the United Kingdom, or to the Con-tinental ports between the limits of the litver Elbe and Brest.
- HOMEWARD-BOUND, on the way home.
- HOMINY, Indian-corn meal, one of the bread-stuffs of the United States; also a dough cakfj made from I
- UOMMEE, a French land-measure; as much ground as a man can turn up with tho pade in a day.
- HoMUSOPATiisT, an irregular practitioner: one who professes to cure diseases liv very miiuito doses of medicine, and upon the great prinelplo of homoeopathy, viz:— "Suraha simihbus curantur," to which allopathy is antagonistic
- HONAY, a nunc in Canara for the Ccilo-phyllum inophyttum.
- HONKS. HONR SLATES: a name Riven to different kinds of talcy slate-stone, native or Jorcicn, cut into smooth slabs for whet-stones, «acc. for setting razors, penknives, and tools.
- HONEY, the thick sweet substance obtained from flowers, and deposited in the wax comb by bocs : several thousand tons are annually imported, besides what ia obtained at home.

HONEY-BEE, the Apis tnettifiea.

- HONEY-BEE, the *Apis theutjeed*. HONEY-COMB, the waxen cells made by bees in their hive, for depositing their honey, forming when purified the berV wax of commerce; a flaw In a metal cast-Ing. See BEES¹ WAX.
- HONEY-DEW, a kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses.
- IONEY SUGAR, the saccharine principle of honey, extracted from flowers and flower-
- ing shrubs by bees. IIONGNETTE, a French marble-carver's chisel.
- HONGS, the name fur certain licensed mer-chants, who had. until of late years, the monopoly ol foreign trade at the chief Chi-
- nese portn. HONITON LACE, a pillow, or cushion, laco made in Devonshire, remarkable for tho beauty of its figures and sprigs, which are sewed on to net by the needle.
- HONORARY SECRETARY, one who voluntarily undertakes secretarial duties, without being paid.
- HOOBOBALLI, a close fine-grained wood of Guiana; it is easily worked, takes a high polish, and is much used in the Colony for furniture. It may be had from 15 to 20 Inches square, 40 to 70 foot long.
- HOOD, a young seal; the covering for a car-riage head; a companion-hatch, sky-light, fcc: fcc: by fcmuics.
- HOODING, a piece of rough leather, connect-ing the hand-staff and soupleof a Mail.
- HOOF, the horny protection that covers the feet of many domestic and wild animals, as the horse, ox. deer, &c HOOHOO, a piece of checked cotton, used in
- the African trade.
- HOOK, the fastening for a garment; a sickle; a bent nail; a curved piece ot metal of various sizes: thus there arc meat-hooks, fish-hooks small brabs hooks, boat-hooks, breast-hooks, can-hooks, cat-hooks, «cc See FISH-HOOKS.
- HOOKAH, an Indian pipe, of several parts; the bowl is of silver, shell, earthenware, <fcc; the stem or tube, of coco-nut, or some other wood, which a snake or pliable ornamental tubing lengthens out into several coils, and the smoke passes through a glass water-vase, while the mouth-piece is of amber, silver, Ac.
- HOOK-AXD-EYE MAKKR, a manufacturer of the metal catches lbr fastening into each other, which arc bent mid cut in a press.
- nooKEit. HOWKMI, a small Motherlands Ship. See llOWKLR.
- HOOK-LADDER, a small ladder with hooks at the top.
- HOOK-PIN, n carpenter's tool, so named
- UOONDEE, an Indian draft or bill of ex-change, drawn by or upou a native bunker orshroir.
- 100P, a circular band of wood or iron, for binding the staves of casks together; a frame of w haleboue to spread out pciticoats.
- HOOP-BENDER, an iron worker. HOOP-IKON, narrow thin strips of iron, for hooping casks with; a child's toy lor trundling a hoop.
- HOOP-MAHFK, u mamifactUKT of bodhw.

II OOF-TONGS, Implements used In forging. HOP, a climbing plant, the *Humulus lupu-lus*, cultivated for its bluer principle, *lus*, cultivated for its bluer principle, which forms an Important element in brewing; the fine hops being used for bale ales, the common, or less flue, for porter. There were, in 1855, nearly 38,000 acres of hop gardens under cultivation in England, which produced about 83.260,000 lbs. of hops. Hop-vines, abounding in fibre, have often been proposed to be turned to useful account for cordage or paper, but as yet to little extent. HOP-BACK, a brewer's vessel. HOP-BAG, a course heavy wrupper for hops:

- HOP-BAG, a course heavy wrupper for hops: the bag of hops weighs about 2} cwt. The finest description of hops are put into fine light pockets, weighing about 1J cwt. each.
- HOP-DUTT, a tax of about twopence per round, levied on hops by the povernincnt. This duty netted, in 1835, £f.93,7J0.
 HOP-FACTOR, a dealer in hops; a salesman: the BorouBh is the chief location of the hop trade in London.
- HOP-GARDEN, a field where hops are grown. Hor-HORNBEAM, a name lor the American
- iron-wood (Ostrya Virgmica). HOP-OAST, a kind of kiln for drying hops.
- HOP-OAST, a kind of kin for drying hops. HOPPER, in the glass trade, a conical vessel suspended from the celling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter; a kind of cake made of ric«* flour in Ceylon; the trough in a flour-mill, into which the corn is put to be ground; a seed-basket for carrying grain, used by the sower; a popular name for au insect breeding in hams ĥams.
- HOPPLE, a mode of fettering the fore-legs of animals to prevent them from straying. JIOP-POCKET. See HOP-BAO.

- HOP-POLE, a support for the hop-vine. HOP-SETTER, an instrument lor planting hop sets; the labourer so employed. HOP-VINE, the climbing stem of the hop. HORDEINE, the starchy matter of barley.

- HOREHODND, a wild plant, the *Marrubium* vulgare, which is used medicinally tor coughs, and in uterine and hepatic affections
- HORLOGER (French), a maker or vender of clocks and watches.
- HORN, the hard pointed bodies growmsr on the heads of some animals. The horns of the ox, buffalo, Ac are hollow, and never shed. They are deposited in layers or bony cores, their constituents beintr albumen with a little gelatin, and a small proportion of lime. They are not brittle like bone, and mny be moulded when softened by heat The antlers of the deer are solid processes from the frontal bone, and possess the chemical and physical properties of true bone, they grow rapidly and are periodically shed. Also a windinstrument originally made of horn, but
- now for the most part of brass. HORNBEAU. the wood of the *Carpintu Amertcana*, which is used for the cogs of mill wheels, and for agricultural imple-ments; the Inner bark dyes yellow.
- HOKN-BOW, a wooden **bow** couuU m itli horn, Used in the East.

- HOR
- HORN-COMB MAKER, a manufacturer of pocket, dressing, and wane combs ol horn.
- HOUN-CUTTER AND -PRESSER, a worker in horn; an artificer who moulds and shapes horn into various articles.
- HORNEL, a fisherman's name, in Scotland, for the sand launce, *Ammoäytes Tobianus*. HORNER, a worker in horn; in olden times an outlaw, one who had been denounced by the formality of blowing a horn.
- HORNERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, incorporated in 1G38; it has no hall.
- HORN-FISH, a name for the gar-fish.
- HORN-LANTERN, a lantern having plates or sheets of thin pressed horn in the frame* Instead of glass.
- IORN-MAKER, a workman who moulds horns into drlnklng-cups.

- HORNO (Spanish), a furnace. HOIIN-PIKK, a common fish in the Black Sea, the *Esox Belone*, caught every where.
- HORNPIPE, an animated dance.
- HORN-PLATE, a transparent sheet of horn for lanterns. & c
- HORN-PRESSER, one who softens and pre-pares horn for working, by heat, «cc. HORNS, a miner's name for the guides for
- the ropes on the drum.
- IORN-SILVER, a native chloride of silver which is often found in the mines of Mexico and Peru.
- HORN-STONE, a kind of quartz resembling horn, used for forming the grinding blocks of flint mills, in the pottery manufacture. See CHERT-STON
- Bee CHERT-STONE.
 HORN-TIPS, the solid pointed tops of horns, which are used for umbrella-tops, knife-handles. and many other purposes.
 HOROGRAPhT, the art of constructing dials.
 HOROLOGER, a watchmaker.

- HOROMETER, au instrument for measuring the hours.
- HOROMETRT, the art of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.
- HORSE, a wooden frame fortouelsorclothes; a stool or tressel used by many workmen; the carrying part of a machine, as In tile-making; a toot-rope from the middle of it ship's yard; a well-known animal, valued for its docility and usefulness to man.
- HORSE-BARGE, one towed by hordes on a canal or narrow river. HORSE-BAZAAR, a place for the sale of horses.
- HORSE-BEAN, a species of *Faba* extensively grown in fields for feeding horses. There are several varieties, as the Scotch horse-bean, the tick, or field-bean of different kinds, dea Our Imports of foreign-grown beans average 800,000 quarters a year.
- HORSE-BLANKET, a coarse woollen rug with which to clothe horses.
- HOUSE-BLOCK, a toot-atone or step In country towns for mounting a horse.
- HORSE-BOAT, a ferry-boat for transporting horses across rivers or harbours, &
- HORSE-BOX, a closed carriage or vehicle for transporting hors s by railway; an enclosure for a liorse to be slung Into a vessel.
- HORSE-BREAKER, one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught

HoRSK-cnESINUT, a tree, the *jEseulus hippocastanum*; the white wood Is used for the backs of brushes, and for making the ornamental articles of Tunbndgcware. The bark Is used on the Continent as a febrifuge, and or the nuts or seeds starch and vermicelli have been made.

HORSE-CIRCUS. See CIRCUS.

- HORSE-CLOTH, a blanket or wrapper for a horse.
- HORSE-COLLAR MAKER, a maker of stuffed collars for draught horses
- HORSE-COMB, a strong combined tiy prooms for combing the mane and tail of horses.
- HORSE-DEALER, a trader In horses.
- HORSE-DOCTOR, a farrier; a veterinary surgeon.
- HORSK-DREXCIT, a drastic purge for a horse; the horn by which the medicine is administered.
- HORSE-DUNG, the droppings from horses, in stables, Ac. collected for manure.
- HORSE-FAIR, a market for the sale of horses. HORSK-FETTLER, a workman in mines who Froyldes lor, and attends to, the horsus
- ept underground.
- HORSE-FLESH, a name for a species of Bahamas mahogany; the carcase of horses sold to the knackers.
- HORSE-GRAM, a name in India for a variety of pulse, the produce of *Doltchos uniflorus*, also called Oooltie and Gahut In some parts.
- HORSE-GUARDS, mounted soldiers; a flue
- British cavalry regiment HORSE-n AIR, the long hair of the mane and tail of the horse, which is valuable for
- many trade purposes. HoRSK-niDE, the skin of the horse, which, when tanned, makes the strong cordovan leather, and is also used for covering large hoard-room or office tables.
- HORSE-HOE, an agricultural Implement drawn by a horse, used to weed turnips, or to extirpate weeds, and loosen the soil in other crops.
- HORSB-JOCKKY, one who rides a race-horse. HORSE-KEEPER, a groom or stableman; one
- who looks after horses. HORSE-KNACKER, a purchaser of diseased or worn-out horses, who kills them for their commercial products. [draw.
- HORSE-LOAD, the weight which, a horse can HORSEMAN, an equestrian.
- HORSE-MILL, a mill worked by a horse.
- HOHSE-FOWER, the strength of a horse In draught; the dynamical unit employed to express the force of the working notion of a steam-engine. Estimating that a horse, will walk with a lo;id of 200 lbs. at the rate of 2} miles an hour, this gives 44.000 feet per minute as the average value 01 a horse's power; 1 lb. could therefore be raised that height in a minute.
- HORSE-RACE, a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance.
- HORSE-RADISH, the pungent root of the *CocMeana Armoracia*, used as a condi-ment, on account of its pungent, ucrkl_v and stimulant qualities.
- HORSE-RADISH TREK, a common name for the *Monnga pterygospertna*, the seeds of which furnish the fluid watchmaker's oil,

- known as oil of hen; the bark yields 11 gum like tragacanth, and the acrid leaves are used In curries and also as sinapisms.
- HORSE-REPOSITORY, a place where horses are kept on sale and view, or put up at auction periodically.

- HORSERUG. See HORSE-BLANKET. HORSE-RUN, a contrivance III deep earth-works for drawlne up and lowering a man with a wheelbarrow.
- HORSE-SHOEB, a blacksmith who puts shoes on horses' feet
- HORSE-SHOES, semicircular plates of iron nailed to the hoofs of horses, to protect the frog or sole of the foot. [horses.
- HORSE-STABLE, a shelter and house for HORSE-TAIL, the long hair of the tail oi the horse is of considerable commercial value, being applicable to many uses. See HORSE-HAIR. A plant used for polishing. See DUTCH-RI'SII.
- HORSE-TRAINER, one who trains horses fcr running races.
- HORSE-TRAPPINGS, the saddlery and harness lor a horse.
- HORSE-TROUGH, a wooden cistern, kept filled with water before road-side inns, for wagoners' or wayfarers' horses to drink from.
- **HoRSE-wnni, a machine for raising ore from**
- a mine-shaft, worked by a horse. HORSE-WHIP, a light whip for a horseman: those for ladies are often very elegantly mounted.
- HORTICULTURAL Snow, a public exhibition of fruit and vegetables. HORTICULTURIST, a gardener; one who cul-
- tivates vegetables and fruit.
- HOSE, socks, stockings, or coverings for the legs; leather, canvas, or other pipes for
- conveying water on shore or afloat. losnKNs, IIOESHtss (Scotch), stockings HosnKŇs, without feet
- HOSIER, one who deals in stockings, shawls, gloves, braces, laces, and undergarments, «tec.
- HOSIERY, the articles dealt In by a hosier; the manufacture of which, in the United Kingdom, has been estimated at £4,000,000 annually.
- HOSPITAL, an Infirmary; a public institution for the reception of sick persons. HOSTESS, the landlady of an Inn. HOSTLER. See OSTLER. [bath.

- HOT-BATH, a bath of hot-water; a vapour
- HOT-BED, a forcing pit containing horsc-liung and other manure, and covered with
- glass for raising early plants. IloTcii-POTcn, rn Irish stew, or mndc with mutton and vegetables. or broth,
- HOIKL, nn inn; a honso for lodging nnd entertaining traveller; in France the term Is applied to a private house or large mansion.
- HOTEL-DE-VILLE, the town-hall or guild-hall of a French town.
- HOTEL-KEEPER, the landlord of an Inn.
- HOT-FLUE, an apartment heated by stoves, or Rtonm plprtt, where poods are liried. HotPREESED 1'AFER, paper of which the
- sheets have been smoothed and glazed by passing them between heated rollers of polished utecL

- JIOTTEAU, a measure of capacity formerly used In Hainauit, from 3 to 4 gallons, ac-cording to the articles measured.
- HOT-WATER BOTTLE, an earthenware lar lilled with hot water, for keeping the feet warm in bed.
- HOT-WATER IIEATIKG APPARATUS, a system of pipes, for convey ing steam or hot water for warming churches, and other public in-stitutions, dwellings, and horticultural buildings dec
- HOT-WATER JUG, an earthenware mug, capped with a metal cover, for bringing boding water to table.
- HOT-WATER PLATE, a deep metal-covered plate, filled with boiling water, to keep victuals warm.
- **HOUILLE** (French), pit-coal.
- IQUISSON, HOUSSOIR (Freuch), a whisk; a hair-broom; a feather-broom.
- HOUNDS, projections at the mast-head of a ship, on which the top or tresile-trees rest; dogs kept for coursing.
- noupPRLANDE, a kind of great-coat worn in France; a riding-coat.
- HOUR, a division of time; the 24th part of the day.
- **HOURCE** (French), a small cable; the vang ofamizen-yard, in rigging.
- HOUR-GLASS, a sand-glass running for an hour: this instrument is now chiefly used by seamen, for measuring tune by the full of sand in a glass tube, during the period of heaving the log, and is only constructed to run a certain number of seconds or minutes.
- HOUR-HAND, the short index hand of a clock or watch; that which points to the hour, while the long hand indicates the minutes.
- HOUSE, a sea term, implying to protect or >'cure any thing, as housing a gun, mast, «tc. House is also the general name for a dwelling. See HOUSES and HOUSING.
 HOUSR-AOENT, i person entrusted with the latting of housing on protections.
- Jotting of houses or apartments, estates, æc.
- JLXTSE-BREAKING, entering a house for un-lawful purposes in the day-time; n felonious entry at night is termed burglary
- HOUSE-DECORATOR, one who combines the business of several trades, painting, paper-
- hanging, white-washing, Ac. HOUSE-DOG, a terrier, mastiff, or some other dog kept chained up for the protection of
- a dwcllin*#. HOUSE-FACTOR, an agent in Scotland for the "a'e or letting of houses.
- HOUSEHOLDER, the occupier and renter of a house.
- HOUSEHOLDS, a technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.
- HOUSB-JOINER, a carpenter who does work for the Interior of houses.
- HOUSE-KEEPER, the head woman-servant or manager of a household; one who has the charge of the mdnavo.
- HOUSE-LAMB, a luinb brought up by hand, and fed at home.
- HousE-iCAiD, an Indoor domestic, one who attends table, and has the care of the furniture, rooms, &c

- HOUSE-MAIDS' GLOVES, stout, coarse, leather gloves used by servants to clean grates, and perform other dirty work.
- HOUSE OF CALL, a public-house, where journeymen connected with a particular trade or calling assemble when out of woik; and where the unemployed can bo hired by masters, or those seeking hands. Each particular trade lias one or more energies houses of call in the materactic special houses of call in the metropolis.
- HOUSE-RENT, the yearly amount paid fur the hire or occupation of a house.
- HOUSES, places of residence-: buildings of various forms, styles, and dimension-', occupied as dwellings. [government.
- HOUSE-WAEMING, a feast, entertainment, or carousal, given to friends or customers, on
- taking possession of a new house. HOUSE-WIFE, a kind of needle-book or case, lor holding thread, needles, buttons, &c, often taken to sea by sailors.
- HOUSING, a covering or protection to any thing, as to a vessel laid up in harbour or dock; a small cord used at sea, made-of three small yarns, and used lor seizings, also termed house-line.
- HOWDAII, the body of an Indian carriage; a small payilion or enr, with trappings, on ttie back of an elephant.
- JIOWDY, in Scotland, a midwife. HOWITZER, a kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a flold carriage, for throwing spherical shells filled with gunpowder and musket-bulls.
- HOWKER, a two-masted Dutch vessel; a kind of hulk; also a sinall fishing-smack, used on the Irish coasts.
- HOY, a small passenger sloop employed on the sea-coast, or in conveying cargo from a ship In a roadstead or bay.
- II.1\, the abbreviation tor "horse-power,¹* and "lialf-p:iy." HUBBLE-BUBBLE, the bottom of a hookah, or
- snake-pipe.
- HUBLA, a weight for pearls and diamond*, used in Sinde; about 2 grains troy.
- HUCKABACK, a species of very coarse diaper,
- made of flax, used for towelling. HUCKSTER, an inferior dealer or minor trader; a hawker or itinerant vender of goods with a pack, box, or tray. The-term is very generally used in the W s.t. Indies, where a liocuco Is Imposed for trading

HUDANG, the Malay nime for shrimps.

HUDSON'S HAY C'OUPAXY, a trading corpora-tion, having jurisdiction and exclusive* right of tmdu over the greater part ot Arctic or Northern America. It collects and trades in furs, from which it derives a large annual revenue. [leather. HUFFLINO, a process of ornamenting gilded

IICILE (French), oil.

- UUISSIER, an usher or door-keeper in n French court; a public officer, a processserver, whose duty it is to draw up and deliver, at the residence of parties concerned, official legal documents, <a>Acc
- **HirrritE** (French), oyster.
- HUJAUX, an Indian barber. HULDEE, in the East Indies a name for turmeric, the Curcuma tonga.

- HULK, the old hull of a vessel, employed for various purposes; in naval harbours for a receiving-ship, to which the oMlccrs and crew are turned over, while theirowu vessel is refitting. Hulks are also USKI for marine police-stations, hospitals, co.ildepots, Ac
- HULL, the body of a ship; to decorticate oats, or other grains.
- HULL-DOWN, a nautical term, signifying that only the masts and sails of u vessel are seen in the distance, the hull or body of the ship being concealed by the convexity of the sea.
- HULLING, the process of cleaning grassseeds and cereal grains.
- HULWAEE, a Persian sweetmeat or baked jelly made of fruit, candled sugar, and butter, much used in Western India.
- HUM, the milt or 59ft roe of a codfish, esteemed a delicacy in Scotland.
- HUMALL, a class of servants in Bombay, employed either as a puluuquiu-bearcr or for domestic purposes.
- HUMAN-HAIR MANUFACTURER, a wig-maker; nn ornamental worker 111 háir.
- IIUHBALAU, the .Malay name for lac.
- HUMBLES. UMBLES, n name Riven to the en-mills of the deer, which are eaten.
- HLMMAUL, an Indian porter or palanquinbe.irer. See HUMALL.
- HUMMBLER, an Instrument for clearing barley of the liaums or avels. See UAKLEY AVELEK.
- HUMMING-TOP, a hollow spinning-top; a child's toy.
- HUMMOCKS, pieces of ice thrown up by pro*-sure from largo fragments coming in contract.

c.inbeiinu.

HUMP-BACKED WHALE, a SpCCICS Of williUC of which there are two principal varieties the Megaptera longimana, and M. Aim ncana, which yield some of the whalebone of commerce.

- HUMULIN, the narcotic principle of the hop. HUNDRED, in numeration twice fifty; but in commerce, a vurlnblo amount ot different poods: usually USlbs. In llclgium, the hun-dred ot articles sold at market Is Invariably 104 pieces. The hundred of planks ordeals fll Sweden is IJO, in Westewyck 124, In Christiana 127, and 111 some other northern ports 132. In lilga and Klsinore the great hun-dred is 20 gross, or 2880 pieces. It is also the name of a district or division of a county. See GREAT HUNDRED.
- HUNDRED-WEIGHT, the chief IJritMi measure of weight for bulky articles contain-ing 112 Ua. avoirdupois; the i'wh part of a ton. It is generally written for shortness sake, *cut.* SeeCwr.
- IIUSDUA, a measure In Ceylon equal to a handful.
- HUNGARY-WATER, water distilled from the tops of rosemary flowers with some spirits of wine. HONT, a chase with dogs; the portion of
- country hunted with hounds.
- HUNTER, a pursuer of wild animal!) for sport or su&tenance; also 11 s>tiuug heavy horsu suited fur the chai»e.

- HUNTING-BOOTS, long DOOS with white tOpSL
- HUNTING-BOX. HUNTING-SKAT, a temporary residence when hunting.
- HuxriNQ-coAT. a scarlet or green coat, or some particular costume worn by a compinv of hunters.
- HUNTSMAN, tic> whipper-in or manager of a pack pi hounds.
- HURDA, a n.unc for myrabolams or country g.UIs In India.
- HURDLE, a moveable wooden frame of spile timber, or wattled osiers; an iron fence for protecting trees, enclosing land, or fold* ing cattle and sheep.
- HuuDS, the refuse of flax; any waste tow or oakum.
- HURDY-GURDY, a droning musical instru-ment; a kind of rude hand grinding street organ.
- IUKICARU, a running footman in the East; a Calcutta daily paper bo culled.
- IIUKLKR, in Scotland, one employed In carrymay stones, ncats, &c. on A wheel-barrow.
- HURRIES, timber stages, having spouts, by which co.-ils arc shot into vessels.
- HURSE-SK.IV, a name for the hard tuber-culated akin of a fish, from which shagreen is made, to cover lancet-cases, pocket-books, sword-hilts, <fec
- HURTAL, an Indian name for yellow arsenic, or orpiment *See* HARTALL. USBANDAGE, the agent or managing ow-
- ner's allowance or commission, for attendin? to a ship's business.
- Iius»AND-LAND, an old Scotch term for a. division of land containing 2G acres; that is, as much as could bo tilled by a plough, or mowed by a scythe by the husbandman.

UUSBASD, »UI1>S. Ore Mill^{*}3 HUSBAND.

11 USSAR, a lteht horse-soldier.

- Hi USSAR, a nent horse-soluter. Hi SsAU-SADDLE, a saddle with holsters and lurniturcfor a. 11^hhlv mounted horseman. Ilussur, HUSWIFE, HOUSEWIFE, a case containing a set of sewing materials, thread, needles, buttons, «fec. for a man'a
- IILTAN, tho Malay name for a jungle or wood.
- HuTcn, a box or cistern; a cage for tamo raiibits; a basket In which coals aro brought from the mines; a mea-uro ot two Winchester bushels: six hutches of coal make a cart-load of about 14cwt
- HUTTB (German), a foundry or smelting-
- houso; a kiln. IIWUH, a Chinese nominal weight; the tenth part of a sze.
- HYACINTH, a kind of gom-stonc; also a iluwer. See ZIKCON
- HYAWAHALLI, a colonial name for the zebra wood 01 Uuluna, which is Ubed for lurnlturc; the tree is scarce.
- HYDRANGEA, a very pretty dwarf shrub, prized for its large flowers.
- HYDRANT, a wutcr plug; a pipe or spout for discharging water at a fire.
- HYDRATE, a compound containing water.
- 11YDRAULIC-CEMEXIS, cements which have the power of hardening under water, mid are prrnïred by the calfiiiar.nu of argillaceous limestone.

I.

- HYDRAULIC-MACHINE MAKER, an engineer or iron-founder -who superintends the manufacture of hydraulic presses.
- HYDRAULIC-PRESS, a heavy iron machine worked by water-power for acquiring great pressure.
- HYDRAULIC-RAM; a kind of force-pump, originally invented by Monigolfler, lor rais-ing small quantities of water to heights considerably above the source of supply.
- HYDKOCYANIÒACID. pru&sic acid. u deadly pokon, obtained from bitter ulmonds, Ac
- HYDRO-EXTRACTOR, the nume viven to a machine for wringing nnd drying clothes. HYDROGRAPHEB, one who makes or plans
- charts; a public officer, so named, at the Admiralty
- HYDROGRÅPHIC-OFFICE, the department of the Admiralty where the results of na-val surveys are received, and official charts prepared therefrom, nnd published at a low price tor the use of navigators.
- IBEX, an animal of the goat kind, of which there are several distinct species.
- JBIS, a genus of birds resembling the storks: the p.'umace of several Is used for ornamental purposes.
- ICA, a general name for fish In some of the Pacific islands.
- ICE, crushed Ice flavoured, sold as a confection; congealed w-iter. which enters Into commerce for cooling liquids and for con* fectioners* purposes: large quantities are phlppcd from America to other countries. The city of Boston is the chief port of shipment; 150,000 tons were exported thence J In 1856, while the large cities of New York. and Philadelphia consume more than half I table. a million tons vearly

- a million tons yearly. IchiiRRG, an insultited mountain of Ice. ICEBOUND, vessels blocked up In the ice. ICE-CREAM, Iced confection* ry. ICED, cakes irosted with sujjar; water chilled with ice.
- ICE-DEALER, a collector and vender of Ice.
- ICED-WATKK, water with ice In it to cool it in bummer weather.
- cellar where ice is kept for USC In warm weather.
- ICELAND-MOSS, a lichen, the Cetmrta ulan*dica*, yielding a nutritious starch, used in medicine, and forming an important article of commerce. It has to yo through a long process before it can be rendered sufficiently palatable to be n«cd as food; it is first soaked in water fill the bitterness is extracted, and then boiled with milk; n kind of bread is also said to be prepared from it.
- ICELAND SPAR, a transparent calcareous ILL-MANNED, short-handed; a vessel that stone, which is best obtained In Iceland,
- ICE-PAIL MAKER, a maker of metal wine- ! coolers or buckets for holding ice.

- HYDROMEL, a species of mead, consisting of fermented honey and water.
- HYDROMETER. an instrument for determining the specific gravity or density of fluids by floating in them.
- HYDROSCOPE, an instrument intended to mark the presence of water in air.
- HYDROSTAT, an apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.
- HYDROSTATIC BALANCE, a very delicate balance employed in finding specific gravities.
- HYDROSTATIC-BED MAKER, a manufacturer of water-beds for invalids.
- YDROSTATIC-PRESS, a press Invented by Mr. Bramah, and hence often called the Bramah-press.
- HYPOTHECÂTION, the pledging of a ship or goods for advances made. See BOTTOMRY-BOND.
- Hrsox. an esteemed kind of green tea, of which there arc two or three varieties, us hyson-skin, young hy&on, dec.
- ICE-PLANE, an instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of Ice in winter, before cutting and carting It away for storage.
- ICE-PLOUGH, nn instrument used In America for cutting grooves in the ice on ponds ojid lakes, to facilitate the removal of blocks of 1 to 2 cwt. which are stored for summer use
- ICE-SAFE, a chamber for cooling water, Ac.
- ICE-SAW, a long saw, with a heavy weight attached nt the lower end, for cutting channels in the ice to liberate vessels
- i ICICA RESTS, resinous exudations of value in the districts of South America, whore the Idea trees occur, and furnish the elemi, carana, and tacámahaca resins.
- IDOL, an image; a heathen god: idols were formerly cast at Birmingham to sonic cxten/ (or shipment abroad.
- IDWAXL-STONE, .i Welsh oil-stone obtained from the Snowdon district.
- ICE-HOUSE, an underground storehouse or ilouARiAS (Spanish), -viands dressed and served up.
 - IK AN, the Malayan name for fish: tulorfknn being fish rocs; slrip ikan, lish fins; sisek ikan, flsh scales.
 - ILLEGAL, any act contrary to law, such as the use of false weights and measures, smuggling, Ac
 - ILLICIT, unlawful; prohibited; as secret disfiliation, Ac
 - ILLIPE OIL, ILLIPOO OIL, a solid oil, expressed in India from the seeds of Jiassia longi/olia.
 - has not a proportionate number ot seamen, to her size and tonnage, is said to be illmanned.

- ILLUMINATING, a mode of painting, or emblazoning, books and manuscripts with ornamental letters; placing lights at the -windows or in front or a house ou festive occasions, or dnys of rejoicing.
- ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, printed Journals containing woodcut illustrations, of which there are now several issued in London, and others published in the pnncip.il loreign cities. The old-established illus-trated papers of London are the *Illustrated* London I/ews, the Illustrated Ihmes, and Punch.
- **ILLUSTRATION^** woodcut or stereotype block; an impression taken theref rum.
- ILLUSTRATOR, a commentator; a draughtsman or designer.
- IMADAS (Spanish), sliding planks. IMAGE-MAKER, a manufacturer of plaster casts and figures, or statues.
- IMAL, a provincial grain-measure formerly used in France, about 5\$ gallons. IMAMES, a Turkish name for amber mouth-
- pieces for pipes.
- IMBRICATED, overlapping, like the tiles or slates upon the roof of a house,
- IMBUTO, a grain and land measure of Sardinia; for grain =>5J pints. IMITATION, a counterfeit; a copy in inferior
- materials. [p.ittfrn. IMITATOR, a copyist; one who follows a set
- IMMEL, a dry measure of Baden, a little more than six pints.
- the act of plunging or dipping IMMERSION into a fluid.
- IMMIGRANT, a passenger who arrives In a country to settle; ihe term is only used "when large bodies of passengers nn IVC to-gether in vessels; when quitting they :ue termed emigrants, as they go foi III to establish themselves elsewhere.
- IMMOVEABLES, lands;~hous.es; fixtures.
- IMMUNITY, a freedom from tax, office, or obligation, Ac
- IMPANNEL, to form, or constitute, a jury for the trial of any cause. IMPEDIMENT, an obstacle or hindrance to
- prouress; an obstruction to navigation, nr to any undertaking.
- IMPERATIVE, a positive command; absolute; compulsory.
- IMPERIAL, relating to royalty: any tiling large, us a large decanter; a large kind of slate; large-sized paper, 27 inches by 23; in Spanish the roor of a coach, heiice a case for luggage on a coach top; a spe-cies of pointed dome; a dried plum a gold coin of different dates and values, current In Russia lor 10 silver roubles; nearly \$113s: a collou drink so called nearly £113s; a coollnu drink so called.
- IMPERISHABLE, not subject to decay; inde-structible; calculated to List long',
- IMPERMEABLE, uny textile substance ren-dered water-proof by the application of some solution.
- IMPINGE, to full or strike against.
- IMPLICATE, to embarrass; to connect with.
- IMPORTANT, urgent; of great consequence.
- IMPORTED, a collective name for all goods and merchandise introduced by sen.
- IMPORTER, one who receives goods, produce, manufactures, or merchandise lioin abroad.

- IMPOSING-STONE, the stone in a printing-office on which the pagen or columns ore arranged, and locked up in the chases for press.
- IMPOSING-TABLE. See IMPOSING-STONE.
- IMPOSITION, an overcharge; a fraud. IMPOST, a tax or toll levied on goods Imported
- IMPOSTOR, a cheat; one who defrauds.
- IMPRESSING, taking a copy of any work by printing; stamping, or marking with a die.
- IMPRESSION, an effect made on any substance by a tool; the copy taken from a die or seal; the total number of sheets printed ot a book or journal; the copy of an engraving taken from a plate or wood block.
- IMPRESSMENT, a compulsory mode of obtaining seamen, lor service in the navy, by a pre*s-gang; sometimes resorted to in time of war.
- IMPREST, an advance on loan: a department of the Admiralty in Somerset Houso is called the Imprest-office, from attending to the business of loans or advances to paymasters, and other officers. IMPRDIADOR (Spanish), one who primes or lays the first colours on a visco of the
- lays the first colours on a piece of linen or board to be painted.
- **IMPRIMATUR**, a licence to print
- IMPREST, the printer's name and address attached to the first or last leaf of a book or printed sheet [liberty.
- MPRISON, to incarcerate; to deprive of MPROPRIATOR, a layman who holds posses-sion of church lands or an ecclesiastical living
- MPROVEMENT, an alteration in any thing for the better; as, nn increase in custom; an advance in prices, Ac; tuming to profit or advuiituge; making land productive.
- IMPROVER, a learner; one who shapes or finishes work.
- IMPROVIDENT, thoughtless, careless, inconsiderate

- I.N. an abbreviation for "Indian Navy." INAII, an Indian Jewel, consisting of a very small mirror mounted in a finger-ring.
- NARCHING, a mode of grafting by unit-ing a stock to the parent trse without separating it
- , INK, a long measure of Japan, about 4
- Chinese cubits, and nearly G* English feet INCANDESCENCE, a white heat; the appear-ance of metals when intensely heated.
- IxrENDiAnr. one who sets lire to a dwelling, house, w lilcti crlino In law is termed arson.
- INCENSE, a name lor odoriferous resins used, to fumigate Jtoir.an Catholic churches.
- See FRANKINCENSE. INCH, in Scotland, an Island; to drive or advance by slow degrees; the twelfth part of a loot, and the smallest lineal measure to which a commonly recognised name is given; but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch Is commonly divided into eighths. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific dredths, &c Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called lines; and ancient-ly it was subdivided luto 3 barleycorns.

INCH -STUFF, deal plank sawn to the thickness of an mcli.

INCINERATE, to burn to ashes.

- INCISION, a cutting-mark, or Impression made on any thin?; the separation of the surface by a sharp instrument.
- INCISOR, a cutting-tooth: those of the wal-rus wild boar, hippopotamus, and some other auimals, enter into commerce lor ivory.
- INCLINE, to loan over; to slope gradually, as an inclined plane. INCLOSURE. coinmonable or waste land,
- taken in for culture. See ENCLOSURE
- iNCLUSA(Sp.inisli), on hospital for foundlings. INCLUSIVE, comprehended In the number or sum,
- INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH, IS made cither of asbestos fibres, or linen dipped in a solution of alum, or sal-ammoniac.
- INCOME, a stipend; the receipts or ealns derived from labour, business, or property of any kind; as from the produce of a farm; the rent of houses or land: the proceeds of literary or professional business; Die profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest on funded property; or jointstock securities.
- INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR, a government official, who collects the property and in-come tax, levied by the State; receiving a percentage commission for his labours.
- INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS, respoivible persons appointed to assess incomes lor taxation, and to adjudicate upon appeals relating thereto.
- INCOMINGS, receipts; money paid on entering upon n business, &c
- INCOMING TENANT, the person who goes Into possession ot a house, or who succeeds another on a farm.
- INCONVERTIBLE, not transmutable or clun^eable; some securities or investments arc convertible into stock, &c.; others are not so.
- INCRUSTATION, *a* fur or sediment; an ac-cumulation ot lime, &a on the inside of steain-boilcrs; in building, work fixed with cement or cramp irons into notches made to receive It.
- INCUBATOR, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. See HATCHING AM»ARA-TUS
- INCUMBENCT, the state of holding a beneflce. or being in possession of an office.
- INCUMBENT, the holder of a bcnetlce: a clergyman who is resident on his bunellce, having the spiritual charge of hid district or parish.
- INCOMBERED ESTATE, a landed property burd"iied with mortgage charges, tor which provision has lately been made in commissions, taking over the management of such from proprietors. Thus there is an Irish Encumbered Estate Commission; n West Indian Encumbered Estate Commission, &c
- INDELIBLÉ, a fast colour: what cannot be blotted out.
- INDEMNIFICATION, securing against loss, damage, or penalty. See INSURANCE and **GUARANTEE**
- INDENTATION, a notch or mark cut In any

thing—running in and out like a row of teeth.

- INDENTURE, an obligation by writing, a contract as of apprenticeship. Originally the deed or writing was strictly an indentures the two copies were fac-siinles, one being written or indented over the other.
- INDEX, an alphabetical table of reference to the contents of a book; a pointer or needle which turns on a pivot; the ex-ponent or a power: a directing post. INDEX-HANDS, the pointers ot a clock, watch,
- or other registering machine.
- INDEX-MAKER, one who makes indexes of subjects, or catalogues of convenient reference, ifcc.
- INDIA-MATTING, grass or reed mats, made in the East from *Papyrus corymbosus;* large quantities of whica aro imported.
- INDIĂNA (Spanish), chintz.

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- INDIAN-INK, a black pigment used for water* colour painting, *See* CHINA-INK.
- INDIAN-MADDER. See CIIAY
- INDIAN-OAK, a name sometimes applied to the teak-wood, *Tectona grandis*. [ochre.
- INDIAN-RED, a purple earth; a variety of INDIAN-SHOT, a name for the Canna Inalca %
- which furnishes a useful fibre.
- INDIAN-YELLOW, a dye of questionable origin, said to be procured from the urine of the cow, after eating decayed and yellow mingo le.ives; other authorities reter it to e.uncU' dung. Analysis shows it to be composed chiefly *ot* purrclc acid, com-bined with magnesia. Its name, in some parts of the E.ist, Is Purree. INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURER. See CAOUT-
- CHOUC MANUFACTCREU.
- INDICATOR, an index machine for various purposes; a water>^kugo In a steamengine; u stone-block tor marking bouu-dsriesofland, «ec.
- INDICTMENT, a wiitten accusation or charge in a public court, made in the first instance by a grand jury.
- INDIGO, a bluo dvo-stulf of commerce, obtained principally from the leaves of various species of *Indigofera*, largely cultivated in India; but other plants yield it in small quantities.
- INDIGO-BLUE, washing blue prepared In small lumps for laundresses, who use it to tint the water for rinsing their linen.
- INDIGO-MANUFACTURER, a preparei' of the colouring substance by maceration, «fcc from the leaves of the indigo plant.
- INDIGO-PLANTER, a cultivator of indigo, which is now chiefly grown in the East Indies; but was formerly largely cultivated in the West Indies and Central America.
- INDISPUTABLE, undeniable, not open to cavil; policies of Insurance which are not to be questioned when once granted, are termed indisputable.
- INDITE, to commit words to writing; to direct or dictate to another.
- **INDORSEMENT**, a writing at the back of a deed or note.
- INDORSEE, one who writes his name at the back of a promissory note, or bill of exchange, and thus makes himself responsible for its payment See ENDORSE.
- IKDRAIN, the Hindustani name for colocyntn,

[203] INDRAJOW, INDURJAW, INDRUJOB, Indian names (or the intensely bitter seeds of Wrightia antidysentenca, uscii as n ver-mlfiige. The bark furnishes the conessi-burd of commons. mlfige. The bark bnrk of commerce. INDUCT, to introduce; to pat In actual pos-session, or instal in office. INDUGA, an Indian name for the clearing nut, Strychnospotdtorum. INDUSTRIAL, relating to industry: those identified with the manufacturing pur-suits, or producing arts, are said to be In-dustrially occupied. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, INDUSTRIAL Snow, a public display of objects of utility, industry, and skill. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, a trade school; one where some of the mechanical arts or useful occupations arc taught. beauty; not handsome. olives. INFANCINO (Spanish), oil made of green INFANCY, strictly childhood; but In law, a person under the age of 21, who is not considered answerable for debts incurred. INFANTRY, foot soldiers in an army. INFERIOR, of second-rate quality; not the best of any thing INFIRMARY; an hospital for the sick: gen-erally one free to the public, and supgenported by charitable contributions. INFLAMMABLE, easily set on fire. INFORMAL, not regular, or customary; contrary to Instructions. INFORMATION, intelligence given; a Judicial enquiry and process; an accusation laid against a person in a civil court of some breach of the law. INFORMER, one vtf¹⁰ ^{la}>¹⁹ ^{nu} information charging a party with some broach of the customs or excl.se laws; and who receives a moiety of the penalty recovered. INFRACTION, a brc.ich or violation of a rule, law, or ordinance. INFRINGEMENT. I violation of an agreement, or right; an infraction of copyright, or ot the patent rights of another. INFUSIBLE, incapable of lusion, or of being melted. INFUSION, a preparation obtained by pour-lug tolling water on a substance, us on tea in tca-making.

IN».A BEANS, 1 Brazilian name for the pods

oi the horse cassia or bastard cassia. INT.ATE, an aperture Iti a mould tor pouring in metal; technically called the tedgc.

INOKNIO ("Spanish)* a steam-engine; a sugar-boil ing house. IsuinLTJT, ready Invention; dexterity, skill

in any operation.

INGLE (Spanish), a groins (Scotch), a fireside.

INGOT, a small wedge-shaped mass of metal, as of tin, copper, gold or silver, stc. of an indefinite size and weight About 40 ingots of tin go to the ton. In some countries Ingots of the precious metals pass current, as silver in China. In Burmah gold and silver Ingots, ot half an ounce weight avoirdupois, form part of tho local currency. In South Australia, by a recent provincial law, coined Ingots of gold pass current at 71s. the ounce.

INGREDIENT, a component part oi a coin-

- pound body; one of many substances. INGRAIN, a name given to yarns, wools, &c, dyed with fass colours before manutacturc.
- INGROSSING, purchasing large quantities of corn or other merchandise on speculation, with *an* expectation of increasing their value.
- INHABITABLE, lit for occupation; a dwell-ing-house in good lenantable condition.
- INHĂBIȚANT, an occupier; a dweller or resi-
- dent In a house, or city & c. HERITANCE, an eotnte enjoyed by hcredk tary right; lands invested in perpetuity in a person and his heirs.
- INHIBITION, a process in the law of Scot-land, interdicting a party from disposing of his real estate, in prejudice of the debt

INIS (Irish and Welsh), an island.

- INITIALS, tho first or capital letters of u n.line.
- INITIATE, to instruct In the rudiments of an art; to acquaint with.
- INJECTION, a medicated liquor thrown into a cavity by a syringe.
- INJECTION-PIPE, a pipe for injecting cold water into the condenser of an engine.
- INJIBAR, an Indian name for bistort root, used in haemorrhage.

NJUNCTION, a legal prohibition or restraint, as upon the infringement of a patent right.

- INJURY, damage done to goods, fixtures, or rights. &c.
- INK, a Japanese long measure, nearly 75 inches; a pigment or fluid for writing or printing with, of which there arc several Black writing-ink is .commonly kinds. made from salts of iron, with various astringent vegetable Infusions. The best materials are sulphate of iron and nutgulls, suspended by mucilage of gum arabic; other ingredients, as logwood, sulphate of copper, and sugar, are some-times added. Lliue ink is made \\ Jth sul-phate of indigo; red ink with Brazil wood infused in vinegar or alcohol, alum and gum. Black printing-ink is made of lamjj-black, linseed oil, rosin, brown soap, and a small quantity ol nidijzo. See INC.
- INKBOTTLE, a ruccptaclo for ink of various iorins.
- INKING-ROLLER, a composition roller with handles, used by printers for spreading ink over type, wood-cut blocks, or engraved plates.
- INKING-TABLE, a table of apccuiiar construc-
- inking-fable, a table of apccunar construc-tion, used by leUer-pross printers to sup-ply the roller with tho icqualte quantity of ink during the process of printinc. INKLE, a species ofbroad linen tape; wrought inkle is principally used in Manchester; unwrought inkle, or short spinel, Is blocked yum bleached yum.
- INK-POWDER MAKER, a manufacturer of a dry composition for making ink with. INKSTAND, a tray or btaud for holding an
- ink bottle, pens, «fcc
- KSTAND-MAKER, a manufacturer of ink-holders and the wooden or other orn.imcutul stands in ulilch the bottles are fixed.

INLAND-BILLS, drafts and bills of exchange,

- drawn nnd payable in the same country. INLAND-TRADE, Interior or domestic trade; the home transport and supply of Roods over the country, and which does not pass the sea
- ISLATER, a mosaic worker; a cabinet-maker who ornaments work with veneers or devices In varloiiB-coloured woods; a manufactured' papier-mache'who inserts nacreous shell into A prepared ground.
- INLET, an entrance; a creek or bay; inserted materials.
- INMATE, a lodeer: &n occupier; the member of a household; one who lives with a family.
- INMEATS (Scotch), those parts of the intestines used for food.
- INN, a tavern or hotel; a place of lodging and entertainment; differing from a public or ale house, which does not usuullyprovide beds or food for travellers.
- INNHOLDERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in College-street, Dowgate-hlll.
- INNINGS, in cricket, or other games, the turn to play; a spell at work.
- INN-KEEPER, a tavern-keeper. INNOVATION, a novelty or change; a de-parture from old practices, laws, or customs).
- INPUT (Scotch), the share In a contribution; the balance in change of money.
- INQUEST, a Judicial Inquiry or examination. See CORONER'S INQUEST.
- INQUTLINO (Spanish), a tenant
- INQUIRT, a scrutiny, or investigation; a close examination.
- INSCRIBE, to write or engrave on any thing; to mark with characters; to address or dedicate.
- INSCRIPTION, a writing or title on a fbmb. or on an address; apiece of plate presented, Ac.
- INSERTIONS, narrow strips of lace, embroi-dered muslin or cambric, sold lor inlets in handkerchiefs, dresses, A c; work in general, addpd or joined, to enlarge or ornament ladies' fancy-work.
- INSIDES, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; perfect paper, from which the out-sides or faulty sheets have been removed. INSIGNIA, badges of office; decorations
- INSOLVENT, incompetent to pay all just de-
- mands; in pecuniary difficulties. INSOLVENT COURT, asneciiiliy appointed l.iw court in London and the provinces, having jurisdiction over the n flairs of insolvents; nnd in which causes an* heard before acommissioncr, who adjudicates upon them, and discharges or remands the insolvent, according to the features of the case, as brought before him by documents or evidence.
- INSOLVENT-PETITIONER, an Insolvent who claims to be heard and relieved from his debts.

INSPAN, to yoke drauarht oxen.

- INSPECTION, a survelll-mce; an examina-
- **INSPECTOK**, a superintendant or overseer; an officer of a public company, as a gas inspector. There are school*, of police, Ac. There are also inspectors of

- INSTALMENTS, a debt divided into several parts, and paid at different times. INSTANT, the present or current month.
- INSTITOR (Spanish), a factor or agent
- INSTITUTION, an establishment, public or social; as a Mechanics' Institution, a ิล Banking Company, &c
- INSTRUCTOR, a teacher; one who imparts knowledge or skill of any kind.
- INSTRUMENT, a law term for a written document or deed; a tool used for any purpose; an artificial machine, as mathematical, nautical, philosophical, and electro-map,
- netic instruments. [strumentSj INSTRUMENTAL, pertaining to musical in-

INSTRUMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of instruments of any kind.

- INSULATE, to isolate or detach; to separate or cut off, as in electricity.
- INSULATOR, a non-conductor of electricity.
- INSURANCE, an indemnification for loss at sea, obtained by paying a percentage on ships or goods; also against lire on houses or furniture.
- INSURANCE-BROKER, an Intermediate agent between the marine insurance-offices and the Insurers, whocflccts policies upon ships, cargo, and passengers' effect", «fcc.
- INSURANCE-CLERK, an assistant officer cmployed in an Insurance-office.
- INSURANCE-COMPANY, a joint-stock association, which grants policies of insurance against fire, wreck, window-breaking, <fcc
- INSURANCE-OFFICE, the office or building where an Insurance Company conducts its business.
- INSURANCE-POLICY, tho legal document or contract given by an Insurance Com-pany, to a party who has paid the premium required, us a guarantee uguinst risk.
- INTAGLIO, a name given to small gems in which the design Is Indented, or engraved, instead of being raised, as in cameos
- INTAN, the Malay name for the diamond. INTEGER, a whole quantity number, in contradistinction to a fractional part
- **INITIZED CE** OFFICE, a telegraph office; a servants' registry; an office where-information may be obtained. In the United States there are ninny of theso offices established for different purposes; for the transmission of news; for registering the addresses of individuals; for forwarding news, advices, ⊲cc INTENDANT, in France, an luspcctoror super-
- intendant.
- INTER, to bury, to cover with earth.
- INTERCOURSE, communication or corre-spond nee; trade.
- INTERDICT, a prohibition.

[tlon.

- INTEREST, a sum paid lor the use of money lent; a right or share in a business or undcrtakinsr.
- INTERIM, the meantime; the interval between two periods.
- INTERJOIST, a middle joist or cro«s beam.
- INTERLACING, mixed or joined tosether.
- INTERLEAVE, to place blank leaves of paper, in binding, between the printed leaves or sheets of a book.
- INTERLINEATION, additions or corrections made in manuscript between the previously written lines.

- INTERLUDE, a farce or light piece performed at a theatre between the first play and the after* piece. piece.
- INTERMEDIATE, interposed, lying between.
- INTEBOCEANIC, lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans ns a railway, road, Ac.
- INTERPOLATE, to add to an original; to alter a book or manuscript.
- INTERPRETER, a linguist; a translator of languages In law courts, or for traveller?, .Ac; one who explains between two .Ac; d parties.
- INTERSECT, to divide into ports; to meet and cross each other.
- **INTERSTICE**, a small Intervening space; the space between one thing and another.
- INTERTIE, horizontal timber framed between two posts.
- INTERVALE, an alluvial deposit on the bank of a river; lowland near a stream, or on the border of a swamp; in the West Indies, a pathway or narrow strip of crass, or space between the sugar-cane fields.
- INTERVIEW, a meeting of parties; a conference.
- INTERWEAVE, to insert together; to intermix or unite In texture, or construction.
- INTESTATE, dving without having made a will.
- INTIMATION, an Indirect suggestion or notice piven; a declaration or remark.
- INTOXICATE, to make drunk.
- INTRODUCE, to bring into notice or practice.
- INTRODUCTION, a preface or preliminary dissertation to a book; the act of bringing into a country; ushering un individual into the presence of another personally or by letter.
- INTROMISSION, a Scotch term for moneys passing through a person's hands; an intermeddling with the effects of another. INTRUDER, one who forces his way in unin-
- vited; a person who enters a manufac-tory or place of business without permission previously obtained.
- INVALID, weak, worn out, or disabled; of no weight or cogency.
- INVALIDITY, the absence of legal right; informality.
- INVALID'S-CHAIB MAKER, a manufacturer of what are termed Ilsuh-chairs. for wheel-ing out infirm or sick persons in the open air
- INVENTION, the skill or ingenuity dlsplaycd in the contrivance of any thing new; the article invented.
- INVENTOR, a contriver: a discoverer or maker of something new.
- INVENTORY, a catalogue of stock in business of a ship's fittings and furniture, or of goods intended for sale; an account taken of fixtures, Ac., on taking possession of a house, shop, or farm. INVEBNACULO (Spanish), a green-house for
- preserving plants in winter. INVESTIGATION, A searching inquiry.
- INVESTIGATOR, an examiner; one charged to look into any thing, or the state of affairs of a company or firm.
- INVESTMENT, money put out at Interest In

some public fund or association, or In the purchase of houses or land, Ac. INVOICE, a bill of parcels containing parti-

- culars of quality, quantity, and price of goods remitted to an agent or factor for šale, or on approval
- INVOICE-BOOK, the book in which are copied or posted the originals of bills and in-voices of merchandise purchased or or received. loss.
- INVOLVE, to embarrass; to render liable to IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, a medicinal prepara-
- tion for scrofulous diseases. IODINE, a valuable chemical preparation from kelp or the ashes of sea-weed.
- I. 0. U., an acknowledgment for money or goods lent.
- **IPECACUANHA**, a medicinal powder, pre-pared from the root of the *CephaeUi lpecacuanhay* containing an emetic principle.
- IPLĪK, the common Turkish word for thread or yarn.
- IPSOĽA (Spanish), a kind of wool.
- IRASA, a dry measure of Mysore of 16 lbs.
- IRIDIUM, a rare white metal found in com-bination with platinum and osmium: being a very hard substance, it Is used for tipping or pointing metallic pens.
- IRISH-MOSS, A marine plant brought from Ireland, and obtained from the *Chondrus* enspus, which being nutritive, emollient, and demulcent, is used medicinally, and for various economic purposes. See CAB-RAGEEN
- IRISH-STEW, a kind of hash consisting of potatoes and meat boiled together.
- IULANDA (Spanish), fine Irish linen.
- IRON, the most common and most important of the useful metals: of iron there are at least forty kinds of ores, but the most yaluable are the oxides and carbonate. It enters Into commerce in its manufactured state under various forms, the principal kinds being bar and bolt iron; iron castings, hoop iron, nails, pig, tube, rivet, plate or sheet, railway, and rod iron. IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKER, a worker in
- malleable iron, who shapes articles from
- the thin plates of metal. IRON-BEDSTEAD MAKER, a manufacturer of bedsteads or frames of iron.
- IRON-CHAIN MAKER, a manufacturer of chain cables tor vessels, or lor suspension purposes.
- IRON-FASTENED; vessels whose planks and timbers are rivetted with iron nails and bolts Instead of copper, are said to be ironfastened.
- IRON-FENCE AND HURDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of articles so named.
- IRON-FOUNDER, a metal caster who runs iron into various shapes.
- IRON-FOUNDERS'PATTERN-MAKER, a manufacturer of moulds, scc. for inetal-founders
- **IRON-FOUNDRY**, a place where iron castings are made.
- IRON-HEATER, the piece of metal which is heated in the fire for a laundress's boxiron or Italian-iron.
- IRON-HOLDER, a stand for a laundress's smoothing-iron.

- IRONING-BOARD, a tailor's board Tor pressing cloth on with nn iron to smooth the scams, Ac.; a laundress's board, covered with flannel, for ironing ladies' dresses; a table.
- IRON-LIQUOR, a solution of acotnto of Iron used as a mordant by calico printers. It is usually called printers' liquor.
- IRON-MASTER, a manufacturer of raw nnd bar iron; the owner of smelting works, or blast furnaces for making iron from the ore.

IRON-MERCTIANT, a wholesale dealer In iron. IRONMONGER, a shop-keeper who vends hardware, nnd iron tools and utensils.

- IRONMONGERS¹ COMPANY, the tenth in rank of the twelve principal livery companies of London: their first charter was granted in S Edward IV., A.D., 1463. Their hall is In Fenchurch street.
- **IRONMONGERS' TOOLS. the tools used by** many trades sold by ironmongers; such us hammers, axes, saws, chisels, giiu-
- IRONMONGERY, miscellaneous articles of Iron, consisting of fenders, flre-irons, grates, ovens, pans, kettles, pots, spades, shovels, and other articles of hardware, usually sold by ironmongers.
- IRON-MOULD, a mark on linen made by the rust ot Iron.
- **IRON-PLATE WORKER, a manufacturer of** plates of iron lor boilers, bridges, iron ships, &c
- IRONS, tools for heating at a fire, as laundresses¹ flat and box smoothing-irons for clothes; tailors'and hatters'irons, &c; the poker, tongs, and shovel, for a grate; shackles or manacles tor the legs.
- IRON-SCRAPS, the cuttings and parings of Iron work which are saved, collected together, and melted again in the puddling furnace.
- IBON-SMITH, a worker In iron. IRON-SPOON, a kitchen spoon used by cooks.
- **IRON-STEAM-BOAT BUILDER**, an engineer who constructs vessels of plates of iron nvetted together. Iron ships and steamers
- are now coming very generally into use. IRON-STONE, the argillaceous carbonate of iron, commonly known as clay iron-stone.
- **IRON-WIRE**, metal drawn into slender threads from wire iron, and used for making rope, fencing, riddles, bird-cages, flowerstands \triangleleft fcc
- IRON-WIRE WEAVER, a manufacturer or articles with iron wire.
- IBON-WOOD, a common name for many trees, producing hard, ponderous close-grained woods; in America, lor the Ostrya Virgimca, a tree which only crows to a small size, but the white wood is compact, finely grained and heavy. There is an iron-wood in Brazil, but the tree yielding it is not defined. Another iron-•wood entering into commerce is the Mevro⁴ sideros verus, brought from China. The Arganiasideroxylon, st Morocco, is another close, hard wood which sinks in water.
- IBON-WORK, any thing made of Iron; the

parts or pieces of a building or machine which consists of iron.

- IRRIGATION, the practice of flooding land in arid countries.
- ISKLOTTE, another name for the zlote, a Russian silver coin of 15 silver copecks, about Gd.
- ISINGLASS, the commercial name for the purest form of animal jelly obtained from the swimming-bladder of various fish. It Is a substance well known in commerce, and employed both in the arts nnd domestic economy, being used in confectionery and cooking, and for clarifying wine and beer. The best isinglass is obtained in Russia from the sturgeon, and is divided Into leaf and book (first nnd second), and staple. About 300 lbs. of isinglass are ob-tained from 1000 fish. Brazilian isinglass is probably obtained from species of *Pim&*-lodus on d Silvurg. It is in the form of size lodus and Silurus. It is in the form of pipe, block, honey-comb, cake, and tongue ism-glass; the last formed of a double swim-ming-bladder. East-India isinglass is obtained from a species of *Polynemus*, viz. P. plebeius.
- ISINGLASS MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, a purifier and prvparcr of rounh isinglass into the saleable article ot trade.
- ISPRUTC. a coarse powaor made from a species of *Dtlphmium*, growing in Affyhaiusten, used in dyeing.
- ISTUMRAR, a tenure of land in India.
- ITALIC, a kind of inclined type used by print-ers; that in which the scientific names
- of plants are given in this dictionary. TALIAN-IRON, a laundress's heater lor flut-ing and smoothing frills, <&c.
- Ing and smoothing Irilis, <**AC**. ITALIAN MAPLE, a noble tree *{Acer opalus)*, much prized in Italy as a sh.uc tree, fur avenues and public walks. ITALIAN OAK. the *Quercus JSsculw*, a native of the South of Europe; where the sweet acorns are often ground and made into bread along with wheat flour.
- TALIAN UFE-GRA^S, a plant, the Loliuni Itahcum, which produces a course kind of seed.
- TALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN, an oil-man; aven-derof macaroni, vermicelli, olive oil, dried fruits, provisions, and bucli like comestibles.
- TEM, a Malay name for ducks; a memorandum; a new article; one of the particulars of an account
- TIKIBOURA-UALLI, a "wood chiefly used In British Guiana for cabinet work, believed to bo obtained from Machxrium Schom-burgkii.
- ITINERANT, a wanderer; apedlnr; a workman who travels from place to place.
- ITINERARY, a distance fruldc, «fca for travellers; an account or description of a country.
- ITZIBO, a Japanese cold coin worth about one shilling and sixpence
- IVORY, the commercial name for the bony matter or the tusks of the elephant, the teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus, the horn of the narwhal, &c. Elephant ivory is the most esteemed, and that obtained in the largest quantity; our Imports are nearly 500 tons a-year. Ivory Is largely

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- IVORT AND BONE STAINER, a workman who
- IVORT AND BONE STAINER, a workman who colours these substances. IVORY-BLACK, animal charcoal; a powder prepared by heating ivory shavings in an iron cylinder; when from bones, it is called bone-black. See HONE-BLACK.
- IVORY-BLACK MANUFACTURER, a maker of animal charcoal from calcined ivorv re-fuse. It is used as the basis of the finer black pigments, and for ink, for copper-plate printers. IvoRY-CABVER, a maker of various can-ings

- TABB, a net used In Scotland for catch-Ing the fry of coal fish. JABBLE (Scotch), a large blunt needle; a
- knife.
- JACARANDA, a Brazilian name for n fine lofty tree, the Jacaranda Jirasihana, lium which rosewood is obtained.
- JACINTH, another name for the hyacinth; a gem stone.
- JACK, a name for a male ass; a sailor;, an instrument for pulling off boots; a powerful machine for raising great weight-, its ordinary power being about 5 tons; a kitchen machine tor turning a spit, the moving power being either a weight, the moving power being either a weight, or the smoke and rarefied air of a chimney; a wooden frame for sawing timber on; n wedge; a flag carried on the bowsprit of a vessel; in the Orkneys, *a* term for taking off the skin of the scaL *See* JACKWOOD.
- JACK-BLOCK, a block used in a ship when sending the higher musts up or down.
- JACK-BOOTS, heavy long boots for riding. JACK-CHAIN, the chain that revolves on the wheel of a kitchen jack;
- JACKET, a short coat. JACK-KXIPK, a large clasp knife.
- JACK-MAKER, A maker of lijting-screws; or
- of rousting bottle-Jacks <kc. JACK-PLANE, A smoothing piano nhont 13 Inches long, used to prepare wood for thu
- trying-plane.
- JACKS, wooden wedges used in coaf mining.
- JACK-SCREW, a screw used for stowing cottun in the hold of a ship.
- JACK-STAFF, a stair, fixed on the bowsprit cap of a ship, upon which the Union Jack Is hoisted.
- JACK-STATS, ropes or strips or wed or iron stretched along the yard of a ship to bind the sails to.
- JACK-TOWEL, a long towel placed over a roller, and fixed to a wall.
- JACKWOOD, an excellent furniture and fancy wood obtained from the Arcocarpus integrifolia: the fruit of this tree is occasionally eaten.
- JACOB'S-LADDKE. a ship's ladder made of rope with wooden steps.

- in Ivory, either by hand or by the lathe; such as figures, chessmen, fans, brooches, combs, chains, signets, dice, knife-handles.
- **/ORY-MERCHANT, an importer or wholesale** dealer in elephants' tusks, and the teeth of animals, supplying the ivory of commerce.
- ORY-TURNER, a worker in ivory; one who sh.'ipcs ivory into various forms and articles with a turning-lathe.
- ORY-WORKER AND CUTTER, a turner and carver in ivory
- VORT, VEGETABLE, a name given to the nuts ot Phytelephas7nacrocarpa, a dwarf South-American palm; which, from their re-semblance to ivory, are used by turaero for inaklug small articles.
- JACONET, alight open and soft kind of fabric, ruther stouter than muslin used for dresses, neckcloths, «ec,
- JACQUARD-CARDS, perforated patterns used in weaving figured fabrics.
- JACQUARD-LOOM, an ingenious mechanism employed in weaving silk and muslin, carpets, and other figured goods.
- JACOUARD-MACHINE MĂKER, ă manufacturer of Jacquard looms.
- ADE, a stone *{nephrite)* used by lapidaries, ADE, a stone *(nepnrue)* used by lapidaries, of a light green colour, and an oily appear-ance when polished, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It is worked into elegant boxes, cups, and saucers, bottles, &c in India, Seal ping-knives, and other weapons bearing a fine cutting edge, are made of It by the Indians of North A mamade of It by the Indians of North America.

AG, a small load of hay; a wallet; a notch. JAGGED, cut in a coarse manner.

- J AGGER, in Scotland a pedlar; the bearer of
- a leather bag or wallet called a jag. JAGGERY, the Indian name for a coarse dark kind of sugar made from the sap of the coco-nut, the palmyra, the kittool, and other palms, and from the sugar cane. Jaggery is often used to mix with lime as a cement in the East, and it takes a very fi *no* polls!]. See CnAKKAIIA.

JAOGINO-IRON, a pastry-cook's tool.

- JAGIIIKE, in India a flef or lordship for life. JAGONG, the Malay name for Indian-corn or maize.

- JAIL, a prison; a penitentiary. JAILER, the keeper or guardian of a jail. JALAP, the tuberous root and powder of *Exogomum Purga.* JALE (French), a large bowl.
- JALOUSIES, a name for Venetian blinds In the West Indies and France.
- JAM, a conserve of fruits; a thick bed of stones; a block or squeeze.
- JAMAICA-PEPPEK, one of the names given to [croton oil and seed. allspice.
- JAMALGIIOTA, the Hindustani name for JAMUEE, a species of cane imported from China, having a stiff stem with large
- knots.

- JAMBETTE (French), a clasp-knife: JAM-BETTE3, jambs, in architecture.
- JAMBIRA, a Sanscrit name for the lemon, the Citrus Limonum.
- JAMBOLON, a species of the myrtle from India.
- JAMBON (French), a ham; a gammon or bacon;—jambon do Muyence, a We&t-phalla ham.
- JAMBS, projections; the side or vertical posts of any opening In a wall, the side of a wall., the side of vertical posts of any opening In a wall., the side of vertical posts of any opening In a wall., the side of vertical posts of a wall., the side of vertical posts of a wall., the side of vertical posts of the superincumbent weight;">the superincumbent weight;, as the posts of a door, the sides of a firc-pluce or window.
- JAMDANEE, a flowered Dacca wove muslin. JAMES'-POWDER, a medicinal preparation used in fevers, consisting of 38 per cent, of antimonlous acid and 62 of bone earth.
- JANAPA, a name in Madras for the sunn hemp of India, *Crotalaria juncea*, winch also furnishes a valuable fodder; gunny cloth and cordage Is made from it. *See* GUNNY-BAGS.
- JANGADA, a sort of rude log. float, or raft used on the Brazilian coasts and rivers.
- JANITOR, a door-keeper.
- JANKER, a long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood.
- JANNOCK, a bannock; oaten bread made into loaves.
- JANTONG, the Malay name for a leaf of the plantain.
- JAPAN, a varnish for metallic and other articles, made of linseed oil, umber, and turpentine; another kind ismndeofsecdlac and spirits of wine with a colouring substance added
- JAPAN-EARTH, TERRA JAPOXICA. See GAM-BIER.
- JAPAN-MAKER, a manufacturer of the varnish termed japan.
- enamelled or var-JAPANNED-LEATHER, nished leather prepared with several coatings of a mixture, consisting of lln-seed-oll, Prussian-blue and lamp-black, rubbed in with the hand and then dried in a stove.
- JAPANNEB, a varnlshcr; one who lays a japan upon substances.
- Japan upon substances. JAIL, an earthenware pot or vessel, of variable shape and dimensions: as a measure of capacity for oil it contains from 16 np to 36 gallons. JARDINIER (French), a gardener.
- JAREE, a name In Hindustan for the Jujube
- «AUGONKILE, a largo and esteemed kind of pear; an essence obtained from fusel OIL
- JARGOON, a gem, constituting a variety of Zircon.
- JASERON (French), braid; fine gold chain.
- JASEKON (French), brand, me goid chain. JASET, a worsted peruke or wig. JASMINE OIL, a yellowish essential oil ob-tained from the flowers of several species of jasmine. The genuine oil of jasmine of the shops, Is the produce of *Jasminum* grandtflorum and officinale, but a similar perfume is obtained from J. Sambac JASPER a species of guartz apparently
- JASPER, a species of quartz, apparently coloured by Iron; a precious stone, nearly as hard as agate, which occurs of many colours and varieties. The ancient arrow-

- heads, spear-heads, and other Indian im-plements of stone for use in war or lit the chai-e, were chiefly formed of native blood-red jasper, exceedingly fine and hard, and often times emulating the ap-pearance of the semi-pellucid gems.
- TAI, a Brazilian name for the locust-tree Jlymencea cowban1
- JATAMANSL the Indian name for spikenard, Nardostachys Jatamansi. JATEE, the common Indian name for /<M-
- minum grandtftorum.
- JATIPATRI, an Eastern name for mace. JATIPHALI, a Sanscrit name for the nutmeg.
- JATROPHA-OIL. See PHYSIC NUT.
- JATTE (French), a porringer; a wooden bowL
- JAUGEIR (French), a gauger.
- JAULINGITE, a new mineral resin obtained from the lignite of Jauling.
- JAUNTIXG-CAR. a lifiht car used in Ireland.
- JAVA IIUPEE, a Dutch silver coin, passing current in the Eastern Archipelago for about Is. 8d.
- JAVELAGE (French), laying corn In heaps to drv.
- JAVELIN MAN, a sheriff's guard at assizes. JAWATRI, a name in Hindustan for mace.
- JAW-LEVER, au instrument tor opening the mouth and admininistering medicine to cattle.
- JAWS, the inner ends of the booms or gaffs of a ship hollowed Irr. *
- JEAN, a fwilled cotton made both striped and white. Satin jeans are woven like satin, with a smooth glossy surface, and are used for stays, shoes, children's frocks, Ac.
- JEDDART-JUG, an old brass vessel, holding about 8 Scotch gills, still used as a stan-dard measure, being kept in the custody of the Dean of Guild.
- JEEAPOOTRA, a name in Hindustan for the nuts of Putranjiva Roxburghii, which are strung by the natives round the necks of their children, as an amulet to keep them in health.
- JEERA, an Indian name for cumin-seed.
- JEERS, tackles used in a ship, for hoisting the lower yards.
- JEGGET, a sáusage.
- JELLY, a homogeneous mass. The principal animal jellies are gelatin, glue, and isinglass; the vegetable jellies are those in which the syrups of fruits are made Into preserves.
- JELLY-MOULD, a confectioner's shape for making jelly in.
- JEMIDAR, å subaltern native officer in India.
- JEMMIAS, a subalter in native officer in india, corresponding to our ensign orlieutenunt. JEMMIES, a woollen cloth made in Scotland, also called shafts; house-breakers' tools. JENMT, an owner of slaves in Malabar.
- JENNET, a Spanish horse.
- JENNETING, an early apple.
- JENNY, a spinning machine. JERCATCHREE, an Indian name for nos vomica seeds
- JERKED BEEF, beef hung or dried in the son. JERMAEE, an Indian name for Coceului Indicus.
- JERQUER, a custom-house officer; a searcher.

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JKBQUIKG, the search of a ship by a customhouse officer, called a Jerquer, to ascertain if there are any unentered goods concealed.

JERSEY, fine yarn of wooL

- JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, the *JleliantJtus tuberosa:* the tubers have a culinary value, and the stems abound In useful fibre.
- JERUSALEM OAK, a name for the Chenopodium Jtotrys, u fragrant plant, said to be a powerful expectorant.

JESSE, a large branched candlestick.

- JET, a variety of solt bituminous conl, ad-mitting of a line polish, which Is worked up Into many kinds of ornaments, such as brooches, bracelets, earrings, ifcc; a spout ot water; a tube fur melted metal in a mould.
- JETEK, an Indian name for the Marsdenia *tenacissima*, a small climbing plant, Iroin the fibres of which the Jl.ijmahl moun-taineers make their bow-strings.
- JETIMADIT, a vernacular name In Hindustan lor liquorice. [polishing grates. JET-LUSTRE, a Bohemian black-lead lor
- JI:TSAM, goods cast into the sea from a ship, in stress of weather, «fec. which sink and remain under water. See FLOTSAM and
- LAGAN-GOODS JETTIMUD, a name in India for liquorice root.
- JETTY, the projecting part of a wharf; a mole or timber pier to land floods and passengers on.
- JI:T-WORKER, a turner who shapes orna-
- ments Irom jet. JEWEL, a precious stone; a gem. JiwKL-fLOCKS, blocks »t the yard-arms of a ship, lor the studding halyards to pass tlyough.
- JEWEL-ČASK, a lady's case for keeping gems and ornaments In.
- JEWELLERS'-GOLD, gold with an alloy of copper or silver in variable proportion. For trinkets the alloy Is about 25 per cent of copper added to the gold.
- JEWELLERS'-ROUGE, a kind of red putty powder used lor polishing jew cilery,
- Jj.wELT.ERs'-swEErs. a general name lor the fitjraps, dust, and washings remaining In jewellers' workshops, gold-pen manu-jactorles, < fca which are, collected by persons who separate the gold and silver from the ret use.
- JEWELLERY, a general name for ornaments for the person, of silver, gold, enamels, precious stones, &c.
- JI:W'S-HAKP, a metal instrument for music, played in the month.
- JEW'B-MALLOW a name for the plant yield ing the futu fibre.
- JKWUL, JINGUN, the name In Bengal for a gum-resin that exudes from the bark of Odina toodier.
- JHAPEES, peculiar umbrella-shaped hats, worn by the lower class of Assamese, made from the coarse leaves of the Toko. **S**at palm (*LivisioniaJenkinsiana*, Griffith), **S**'he lenf of the talipot palm (*Corypha Tahera*) is used for the same purpose.
- JHOOL, JOOL, a kind of white or black blanket, made by the natives of India, worth about 6s.

- Jnur.GERT, a mixture of tobacco, rroiassea, ami opium, which Is smoked by some of the lower class natives In the East
- JIB, the projecting frame of a crane; a triangular ship's sail set on a t-stay, forward
- JIB-BOOM, the spar rigged out beyond the bowsprit; the filing jib-boom ib another added spár.
- JIB-DOOR, a door made flush with the wall on hoth sides.
- JIGGER, a potter's wheel, by which earthen-ware vessels are shaped, &c. by a rapid decks or alolt; a miner who cleans ores In a wire sieve; a machine to steady a cable; a tool n*ed by coopers for stlipping the outside of >tares.
- IGGING, In mining, the process of sorting oi e, by passing it through a gridlu or wirebottomed siL-ve. [(TIGOT.
- JIC.OT, the hip Joint of lamb or mutton. See JiGL'iLrru, a Spanish name in (Guatemala for the Indigo pi me.
- JIXGALL, a sinili portable p'ece of ordnance, tired on the grouii'1, which rests on a long slender butt-end ami a pair of legs. JINGLE, (JINGLE, a covered two-wheeled public cur used in Coi k. See UISGLEMAN.
- JIXGUN, agtun-roMin that cxn<U>s from Hie baik of Odina wodier, called in Bengal, Jew uL
- JINTAN, the Malay name for seeds.
- JIPPO, a kind ot women's stays.
- JIRA, the Ilmdoo name for cumin seed.
- JOANESE, another name for the joe, a Portuguese gold coin.
- JOAR, a vornacular name in Indli for tin* farinaceous seeds of *Soi ghum vuhjare;* the stalks afford sugar, hut in his quantity than the Sorghum saccharatum, which has recently been introduced Into culture in Europe and Xoith America lor extracting sugar from.
- JOB, a piece of work; casual emnloj'ment; to Wuy and sell as''a broker; to let out horses and vehicles for lure.
- JOBBER, a person who undertakes small pieces of work; an outside or wholesale dealer on the Stock Exchange, who mukesof the price at the market value lor Jointstock, or public securities between the buyer and seller; being the intermediate agent between the btock-brokcr and the public; a petty-dealer In cattle, &c.
- JOBBIXO-OFHCK, a printing-office, where ' small Jobs are undertaken, as the printing of hand or posting bills, circular* , curds. dsc.
- Jow-MASITER. a livery stable-keeper; one who lets out horses and carriages.
- JOB-PRINTEK, a printer in a small line oi business.
- OB'S TEARS, a popular name for the stor.'rf* bcau-litte seeds of a grass, the *Coix lachr* ⁴d nuc, used for making necklaces, &C, a<_a> valued for bUppused medicinal qu.ihtlcs.tnr
- JOCH, an Au>than laml-measure equal tt; 1-46 acre or 6,889 square yards. JOCKEY, a horse-dealer or trainer; one who¹
- rides a horse in a nice.
- JOE, a Portuguese and Brazilian gold COnU worth about 38s.

- JOGGLES, pieces of hard stone introduced in a joint; particular kinds of connecting joints in masonry.
- JOIIAXNES, a Portugueses gold coin of eight dollars.
- JOHANNISBEHGEH, a name for a kind of hock wlno.
- JOHANXIS-BROD, n German name for the pod of the carob-tree. See CAKOB-FUCIT.
- Jonv DORT, an excellent table tisli. the Zeus faber, common in the European sens.
- JÖIINNY-CAKE, a West-Indian name lor small meal cakes, toasted on the embers.
- JOINER, a mechanic who does the neat or fine woodwork in ships and buildings and is therefore distinguished from the shipwright and carpenter; sometimes, however, the trades arc combined.
- JOINERS' COMPANY, one of the minor incorporated livery companies of London which lias.no hall.
- JOINT, a junction of wood, &c,; the limb of
- an animal cut up by the butcher. JOINTING-PLANE, the largest phuic used by
- carpenters and joiners. JOINTS, places whore two parts arc united, or where pieces are articulated with each other, as in gas-pipes, <fcc
- JOINT-STOCK, a common fund or stcck formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of diflerent persons.
- JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, an association with a capital formed of shares or contributions, to carry on any undertaking requiring large funds.
- JOISTS, beams or cross pieces; the timber on which the flooring of buildings is laid; thercj are bending-jolsts and bridgingjoists.
- JOLLY-IJOAT, a small bont, usually hoisted at a ship's stem, and sometimes termed a vawl
- JOLT, to Jork, or shake.
- JONDELAND, a hind-measure of Denmark, equal to 6527 English square yards.
- JONGS (French), ru-lios. JORNALEROS (Spanish), day-labourers,
- JORUJI, a full bowl.
- -JOSEPH (French), very thin paper; silver or
- b- blotting puper. uJosTicK, uroniatic or fumlgatinsr wood, used
- in Ciiina for incense tapers, ss •.
 JOSTIES. a name In Cuddapan and other parts
- of India for pastllcs.
- 1 JOUCATTE, JUCAT, a Scotch liquid measuro j svnnnymous with gill. D/KG-
- nJoui (French), beet te.i; a Japanese bever-iiJoi'KNAL, a ship's log-book; n day-book: a BE diary or register of daily transactions in lit business; a daily newspaper; tho bearing
- JO portion or the shaft In machinery; that
- *r winch revolves on a support situated bc-
- 30 tween the power and the resistance. rco»DRNALisT, a news¹ writer; an editor.
- **£BO*UKNEYMAN. one who works for hire by the**
- **IDUCENTIALATION ONE WOO WORKS for hire by the IT, any; a mechanic employed to work for niNBinother in his particular trade, ine&w, a minute linear measure in the East J0 Indies, represented by a grain of rice; 3 e jows making 1 angle of 2 ll-JOth inches;** /< a name in India for barley
- a name in India for barley. ^{ir}To/CL, JOLE, the clieek or head of a pig
- n. waited.

- JCDGE, a measuring staff for estimating excavating work done in coal-mines; a civil olDccr appointed to try causes, or preside over a court of justice.
- JUDGES' CHAMBERS, the private offices of a judge, In the inns of a court, &c
- JUDGE'S ORDER, an order supposed to be signed before a judge in chambers, in which the defendant to an action admit* the sum named in the order to be due by him to the plaintiff, and undertakes to pay it, as well as the costs of the action, in the manner and at the time specified on the faco of the order.
- UDGMENT, a compulsory decree; the sentence pronounced m a cause by a judge.
- JUDGMENT-DEBT, a security debt, legalized by ajudge's order, under which the creditor can ut any time issue execution against the debtor's goods and chattels. These debts have the preferential claim for payment in full out ot an estate, before bond or simple contract debts.
- JUDIEGA, Spanish olives, not fit for eating, but used for making oil.
- JUDWAK. an Arab name lor the round zedoary {Curcuma zerumbet), which resem-bles ginger in flavour, though less pungent and agreeable, incg.
- JUEPHUL, the name in Hindustan for nut-JUFF, YOUFT, a Russian name for hide.
- JOT;, a pitcher, or water vessel.
- JUGERE, an ancient measure of about half an
- acre. JUGGED-HASE, hare cut Into piece?, and
- stewed, with wine and other flavourings. JUGGLER, a conjurer.
- JUICE, tho succulent or fluid part of moat;
- the water of fruit; the sap of vegetables. JujUBE_t the fruit of the Zizyphus vulgan.*, and jujuba, which nearly resembles a small plum, and is sweet and mealy; tho lormer aro brought into this country from the Souti of Europe in a helf drive from the Soutii of Europe, in a half dried state, and were formerly much used m pectoral decoctions. The bark and root are u*ed medicinally in the East. The term jujube is, however, very generally applied by chemists and confectioners to a thickened mucilaginous lozenge.
- JUK, Jux, ft name in Constantinople for the sum of 100.000 nspr>rs. JULE, a name for the paul, a Roman coin
- worth about 2}d.
- JULEP, an American drink, consisting of » solution of sugar in an aromatic water, with a seasoning of mint, &c
- JULIENNE, a kind of light, thin, vegetable soup.
- JI:LLALTA, an Ind'nn name for hard wheat JUMALGOTA. See JAMALGHOTA.
- JUMIIA, a Malayan land-measure, 12 feet square, or 144 feet superficial: in Prince of Wales Island, the lumba Is tho 20th
- part of the orlong, which is li acre. JUMBOO, a brass drinking cup for wine, Uicd in India.
- JUHENT (French), a mare; a mould for casting money. then.
- JUMENTO (Spanish), an ass; a beast of bur-JUMEREE, a liquid measure in Lapland, equal to about three-quarters of an Eng-
- lish pint

- JUMPER, an iron punch, with a steel-like chisel point, used lor boring rooks before blasting; a nsimo for the maggots or tho cheese-fly, *PiopttUa casei*. JUXGLK, n general 112111c in the tropics for thick brushwood, or very high grass; land covered with forest trees. JUNIPER, a name for gin.

- JUNIPER-BERRIES, the fleshy galbulcs of Juniperits communis, employed in medi-cine; but their chief consumption is lor flavouring the spirit called gin.
- JUNIPER-GUM, n name for African incense, or olibanum resin, commonly attributed to tho Jwnperus Lycia; n'so for gum snn-darac, the produce ot Thuja arUcalata. See ARAR.
- JUNIPER-OIL, a volatile oil, ohtalnod from the berries of *Jumper us communis*. It is white or yellowish, light, very liquid, of hot and acrid juniper taste, and very strong smell. It is prepared on a large scale In Holland, and often udultcrated
- with turpentino. JUNK, hard salted beef supplied to ships; old and condemned pieces of rope and cordage, cut into short lengths, and used for making mats, swabs, and Oiikuin &c; a Chinese vessel, from the Malay!' ajong.'*
- JUNK-DEALER, a marine storc-deuler; one who vends old rope.
- JUNKERITE, a name given by some minera-logies to spathic iron. JUNKKT, a dish of curdled cream and
- milk
- JuxK-Rixa, a steam-tight packing round tho piston of a steam engine.
- JUPE, a sort of pelisse or short mantle, for-merly worn by women and children-, a flannel shirt or jacket.
- JUPON (French), an under-petticoat.

- JUREEB, a land measure in Cabul, half an
- **English acre. IntEMA-BARK**, an astringent bark, stild to be obtained from the *Acacia jurema*, a native of Brazil.
- JUROR, a member of a jury; one of a body summoned to tiy a cause.
- JURY, a body of men sworn to decide upon facts according to the evidence produced before them: u grand iurj- consists of 24, a special or petty jury 0112. [1] jury.
- JURYMAN, a person summoned to attend on
- JUBY-MAST, a temporary spur rigged as a mast, in place of one lost or carried away by storm, &c
- Jussi, a delicate fibre produced in Manila from some undescribed plant, and of which dresses, <fc. arc made. coat
- JUSTICOAT, a'waistcoat with sleeves; a close JUSTINE, an Italian coin worth about 5s.
- JUSTINE, an Italian coin worth about 5s. JUTE, an annual plant common in Jicngal, the *Corchorus ohtorius*. There are two varieties of tho plant, the green and the reddish, known by the local names of pat and bun-put A coarse kind of cloth is woven from the juto, and affords tho mate-rials of the well-known gunny-bags of India. *See* GUNXY-BAOS. JUVANEE, a name in India for the *Plycholis*.
- JUVANEE, a name in India for tho Plycholis
- *ajowain. See* AJOUAN. JUVIA, a South American name for the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*).
- JUWANSA, a name for thu camels' thorn (Alhagi maurorum), a thorny shrub used for making tattccs or screens, to hang at windows and doors to keep out the heat and dust It also furnishes the manna of the desert
- JYKTEE, a name, In India, for the *jEsdiy-nomene Sesban*, which yields an excellent charcoal used lor making gunpowder.

- TTABAB, an inn In Russia. •••*• KABAN, a weight of Tomato, one of tho Molucca islands. See CABAK.
- KABANI, nn attorney in tho Levant KABBELOW, codfish salted and hung for a few days; a name in parts of Scotland lor a mess of cabbage and potatoes.
- KABOB, a Turkish dish.
- KABOXO, a name In Malacca for the Gomuto palm, the Arenga sacchartfera, cultivated there chiefly for its .«ap, to make jaggery or coarse sugar; but which also yields a strong fibre. See EJOO-FIBRE,
- KABOOK, a name for clay iron-stone, the decomposition of which forms a produc-tive reddish loam In Ceylon.
- KABOOKA, an African caravan of slaves and merchandise in the Congo, Loando, and neighbouring districts.
- KACHAIT, the Malay name for glass. KACITEL, a Dutch tile; an earthen vessel. KADI-HANK, an Indian uamc for millet, Panicum mUiaceum.
- KADUKAT, In India, powdered myrabolams. KAFA, a name in the Friendly islands tor sinnet made from coco-nut coir.

- KAFFAK, a Turkish shoo merchant or dealer in slippers. KAFILAH, an African caravan consisting of from 1800 to 2KS> camels.
- KAGNE, a kind of vermicelli.

K.

- KAHAWON, See CAHUN. KAIIOO, an East Indiuu name for the lettuce. K AI, a Malayan grain measure. See COYAN.
- KAKX (German), a boat.
- KAIL-BROSK. Šée KALE.
- KAIL-YARD, a common term In Scotland ft a kitchen-garden. AIMESTER (German), a wharfinger.
- KAIN-BAMX, the Malay name for Iniun; ka kalambu, being gauze; kain>!aycr,c;inv kam-klpri, diaper; kain-panas, flannel
- KAJAWBUS, panniers lor a camel in whi >\omen ride in Persia.
- KAKARALLI, a common wood of Dcmcrar. which Is very durable in salt water possessing the quality of resisting tl' depredations of the sea-worm and h? nacle. It may be had from 6 to 14 iucl square.
- AKOOK, one of the Hindoo names/ Pamcum Italicum.

- KALAMKARL. the Malay name for calico. KALANDE, a native poidsmith's weight In Ceylon, almost obsolete, equal to 24 of a large red seed used for its subdivisions. The kalande represents about 73} crams.
- KALARY, the eighth part of a paw or seer in the southern Mahratta country, the paw being 16-16ths quart.

KALDEI, the Malay name for the ass.

- KALE, KAIL, the generic name tor colewort, a kitchen plant; a kind of pottage made with greens.
- KAIEDOSCOPE, a highly Ingenious optical instrument, showing, by the change of position of small pieces of coloured glass, a great variety of beautiful designs, ivhicli have been found very useful to pattern-drawers. It was Invented by Sir David Brewster of Edinburgh.
- KALFATERER (German), one who caulks seams.
- KALLINGEE, a weight in Ceylon used for pearls, supposed, like the chow, to contain 320 fractional parts. One kalhnxee is eqn:il to 20 manjadies, each containing 72 grams troy.
- KALMUCK, a kind of shngsy cloth or hear-skin; a coarse cotton fabric made of va-rious colours in Prussia.
- KAMBDTO, the Malay name for a sheep or goat
- KAIIBOU, a name in the Kurlle Islands for the *Fueus saccharinus*, called by the Russians sea-cabbage; a favourite aitu-le of food among all elapses in the Japanese empire.
- KAVISOL (German), a waistcoat or Jacket.
- KAMMERER (German), a chamberlain or treasurer
- KAN, a liquid measure In Batavia of 91 cubic Inches: 83 arc equal to about log gallons; 388 Batavia kan* make one leaguer or KO English gallons.
- KANASTERE. a rush basket

KAKOAN. See CANCAN. KANGAROO, a marsupial inlmal peenlinr to Australia, which is hunted lor its fic^li and its skin. The tail makes excellent soup, and the skin when tanned forms* a soft and durable shoe leather.

- ECANINCHEN (German), a rabbit. tANNA, a iliy aim liquid iu-u^ure of S%veden, 4-6pint; IL> being oqu.il to 57'60 gallons (ANNE, the unit for liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the French litre, and equal to 1J imperial pint; about 4) go to the imperI.U gallon. CAOLIN a porcelain earth derived from the
- CAOLIN a porcelain earth derived from the ACLEN a porcerain earth derived from the decomposition of the feldspathic granites, and much used for fine pottery. This kenth is met with in Assam, Buncalore, 'Madras, China, and other parts of Asia, alienee the name is derived.

APAK, the Malay name for a hatchet or

- p.pasname In the East for cotton In the seed, und fur the herbaceous cotton PIJIIU [APER, CAPER, a nnme, fn Scotland, for an Voat-cake buttered, with a slice of cheese %n It.
- **PITIA**, a resin or lacquer obtained In T'eylon from the cap of the Croton lacci-

KAPOK, a name, in the Eastern arcInpelage for the cotton down enveloping the seedff of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax pen-tandrum*. It is used by the poor inhabi-tants for stuffing chairs, pillows, &c, but is seldom or never used for beds, it being thought unwholesome to sleep upon. KAPP, a diy measure used in Sweden, equal

KEC

- to an English gallon, but In some places rather more.
- APULAGA, the Malay name for cardamoms.
- KAPUR-BARĆS. the nằme for the be&t cim« phur in the En^{*}t.
- ATUR-TOUOR, the Malay name for lime; kapur-innkan being fine or shell Inne.
- KARBI, a Hindoo name for the Sorghum vulgare.
- KARCIT, an Austrian weight of 403*89 lbs. avoirdupoK See CHARGE, KAKMAN. See BUCK-WAX. KARMESSES, fairs held in Belgium and
- Holland.
- KAROCAWN, a term applied to a species of money on some parts of the West coast of Africa, consisting of gold drawn out into a fine wire, and cut alterwards into small pieces.
- KAROH, another name for the coss, an Indian itinerary measure.
- KAROO-VAILUM GUM, on Indian name (at Madura) for the gum of *Acacia Arabicu*. KAROSS, a skin cloak very neatly mu.ie by the Kafirs, and which are much esteemed for driving uncompared without ord constifor driving wrappers, railway and carri-age rugs, <iec: they are made of the wild cat, silver and red Jackal, mixud jackal, antelope, and weasel.
- KAS, a horse-hair sieve; a negro drum. KASSA, a kind of fine catechu lncakea. made In India from the nuts or seeds of the Areca catechu.
- KATCIICNG-OIL, an Eastern name for groundnut oil, expressed from the seeds of A*rachis* hypogćea.
- KATUMRAR, the Malay name for coriander. KAUF (German), a purchase or bargain.
- KAUFMANS, a merchant or tradesman in Germany.
- KAVA, KAWA. See CAVA. KAVAROO. the Tamil name for *Elerisine* coracana, a specii s of millet.
- KAVEL-MKLL, a largo sledge-hammer used In Scotland for breaking stones.
- KATLA, the Hindoo name for the banana. KAYU-MANIS, the Malay name lur cinnamon.
- KEATIB. a Turkish scribe, who writes letters, petitions, contracts, &c REAVES, CUVES. chemical vessels employed
- to contain salts.
- KI:R, a term in Scotland for a premature __birth in nnlmal«; asHnk lamb, Ac. KKBABS, small pieces of roasted meat, dressed with fresh parsley and celery, sold in the Turkish bazaars for dinner.
- KKBBtrcK, aconimon namcforchceseln Scotland
- Krcia.nro, a sailor's name for old' rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing.
- KKCKMNC-PIXS, a name In Scotland for wires or needles used In knitting i i : 8

KEDGB, a small anchor with an iron stock, used for warping, or for riding in a harbour or river.

- KEEL, the lowest and principal timber of a vessel, running the whole length and supporting the frames and hull. A lighter or barge, a flat-bottomed vessel used in the Tyne fur carrying coals to colliers, it contains about 8 Newcastle chaldrons =* 15} London chaldrons or 21 tons 4 cwt; but is commonly taken at 21 tons 1 cwt. 3 quarter^; ttie keel of coke is 11 tons.
- KEELAGE, dues paid fur a ship cutuing the
- KEELMAN, oue who manages coal-barges uiid keels.
- KEELFAT, a vessel in which liquor is set to cool.
- KEELING, a name In some places for the codfish, Morrhua vutgar'us.
- KEELSON, a timber placed over the keel on the floor timbers, and running parallel.
- KERN, sharp; having a fine edge.
- KEEPER, a preserver, a defender; one who has the custody of prisoners, or of deranged persons; one who has the care of a park or other enclosure, or the custody of beasts; a guard ring worn by man led females, above the wedding ring
- KEEPSAKE, a remembrance or gift-token.
- **KEESLIP**, a name in Scotland for the stomach of the calf used in curdling milk for cheese; also for the Galium plant or cheese rennet, used as a substitute. See KESLOP.
- KEEVE, a large vat used in the mining districts; a mash-tub or vessel employed in brewing; to tilt a cart, to unload it. EFER, the Turkish name lor a purse of
- KEFER, the Turkish n silver, =500 piastres.
- KEG, U small wooden cask or bnrrel containing 4 or 5 gallons: paint, lard, Dantzic beer, oysters, Ac. are packed in kegs, and will weigh auuut Uttlbs.
- KICUUL, powdered antimony and rosin, with which the Arab women darken tueir eyelids and eyebrows.

- KiiiiuNG (German), fresh rod-fish. KKIR, a kind of boiler used in a bleacher}'.
- lvKITH. In Scotland, a bar laid across a river
- or stream to prevent the accent of salmon. KELIXGOO, an Indian nmno mr sweet pota-toes, of which there arc maily varieties; as velly kelinBOo, saruy kellnaoo, alvully kellngoo, linevulty kellnsoo, &c KKLKEL, a slice of bole dried and salted.
- KELLA, an Arabian dry measure, the fortieth part of the tomand: and equal to 4 1-5th lbs.
- KELLACH, a kind of sledge or wicker cart used in Scotland.
- KELLAT, a weight at Suez, of four grains, the 15th part of a drain.
- KELLET, a kind ot raft used on the river Euphrates.
- KELLOW, a name for black-lead.
- **KELONTER**, a Persian maglMtraia
- KELP, the commercial name for the nsh obtained by the Incineration of various sea-weeds. Kelp was largely manufactured on the northern shores of Scotland until about the year 1817, when the removal of the salt-duty made the manufacture unprofitable
- BMQH, Ate KEELCOL

KELT, a name in Scotland for cloth with the nap, generally made with native black wool; a spawning salmon.

RER

- KKLTER, a wine-press in Germany.
- **KEMI:LIN, a brewer's vessel.**
- KKMENOEH, an Arab violincello with two •>trinf:H
- EMKSTEX, the name in Scotland for a wool-comber.
- KRMO 811ELLS, an eastern name for the large heavy shells of *Trulacna gigas*. See CLAM.
- KEMP, KEMPTT, the coarse rough hairs of wool, which Is avoided by the manu-facturer in his purchases of wool, deteriorating, as it does, the appearance of even common fabrics by its inferiority and harshness, and not taking dye rendily. The kemp of Cashmere goats' wool is now, however, made into coarse cloth.
- EMPER, a well-known name in Scotland for a competitor among reapers; one who st rives to outrun the others in the quantity of work done.
- EMPLE, in Scotland, 40 wisps or bottles of straw or hay.
- KEHP-SEEDS, a Scotch term for the sifting or refuse of oats, in making oatmeal. KEN, a long measure of Slam, the half ot the vouah, and equal to 37{ Inches.
- KKNDOO, a vernacular name in Rental for Indian ebony, the LHospyros Melanoxylon. The bark is astringent.
- KENGUEL, tho seeds of *Gundtha Tournt-*fortia, which are roasted and used as coilee m parts of Asia Minor and Scinile.
- KENNEL, a watch-dog's house; a building for a pack of hounds; the channel or watercourse in a street.
- KENNEL-COAL. See CANNED-COAL. KENNEL-BAKJ^R, a lag-gatherei*; a bonegrubber.
- KENNETS, a coarse cloth made In Wales. KENT, a long t&cplierd'a stall or leaping pole. fbhip.
- KENTLEDGE, pigs of Iron used for balla.-i in a
- KEOUA-OIL, KietGEE-OIL, ail (.-J-BI-MIUI tn-obtained in the East lroin the Pandanu* odorattssimus.
- EPER, KOPEK, a name In Germany lor nmrsella, a kind of twilled linen.
- **KEPOOR**, a Hindoo name for amber
- KEPPING, a division of the Spanish dollar In Sumatra, which is divided into 400 kep-
- nliiKs; eight therefore arc worth about Id. KKRAN, a Persian silver coin worth about is.
- KERAT, the Egyptian name for the carat. KERBSTONE, the edge flag-stones of a paved footway or causeway. *See* CURBS.
- See HANDKERCHIEF.
- KEKCIIIKF.
- KERF, a notch or slit made in wood by cut-
- ting. KERIEII, a Turkish gold coin of 21 piasters under the old coinage, but the kerieh of the reigns of the sultans Mahinood and Abdul Mejid Is worth only 18 piasters, or the 6th of a pound sterling.
- XERHES, an insect produced on the *Quer-*cus cocci/era, which furnishes a red colour-ing matter. Also the name for a brick-red mineral powder, a factitious sulphuret of antimony, for dyeing, and formerly used in medicine.

those letters or ;>rintiny-i which hah

- LKBWKL, the edible substance contained in •hell of a nut. •, a liquid hythr<i-cnrbon obfcs from a species uf bituminous shaiein ifew Brunswick.
- LEUSA* a name, in Cambay for ft large package
- Kinner;v, :i very coarse stuff usual!-.
- woven from 1 ; chiefly manufac-tured in Uu North of England. tiasETIKEIUS, a thin fabric ^iibrally wi jtliin from the finest wools, mitl ai chiefly In tu> West of England. noon, the Bengalee name *ivvliott'* Unctoria.
- !,oi\ a nnme for rennet, the substance Uing mil+:.- See KEKSMP. a iinine in Ilerber, >*ubia,for the sum of2 doll
- KESSBC-BIEK, home-brewed beer in Germany
- Kiesici.EB, a German brazier or tinker.
- Kesmo, K-ISMXG, a small gruui j>liun; a bul lace.
- KETCH, a two-masted vessel with the main KETCHUP, a two-masted vessel with the main mast placed amidships, and a mizenntast, ranging irom IQ to 250 tons burden.
 KETCHUP. See OATSUI*.
 n:i, (German), a little chain.
 nFRIDS f(Jennan), thrown-silk.
 Ki.rn,K, a metal boiler, saucepan, stowpnn, condition cooling upged for heating itud.

- or otiicr cooking vessel for heating itud boiling water for domestic purposes. KETTLB-DBOK, a musical mstrumunt used in
- military bai luting of two 1 rising 01 copper or brass with goatskin, or veil stretched over them. KK-TTLE-DiiCMir.it, the musician who plays
- on the kettle-drum.
- Kettle-dthil.
 A paste made- from raisins cx-jKjrted from Turkey.
 KVEt, ft strong piece of wood bolted to a stanchion for belaying rojwjg to; a frame for spreading the main-sail.
 KKVINS, ft term iu Scotland for the refuse
- separated from grain. Kisr, an hiHtrument by whlcli the belt of a k is pushed backward or tbrward, or clock-work machinery U wound up; an ititlex; that which serves th explain any tliiiiRdiflicultto be understood; In tloorthe hoard hut laid dosyn.
- KKY-BUOLE, a brass liorn or musical instrument.
- KKY-HOLE, the perforation In ft door or lock for receiving a key.
- KI.YU a local name in Scotland for a bag or < it.
- Kur.s, small shoals or uninhabited islets; the stops of a **j**•• , ind Instrument; the towering notes ut a piano-tortc, Ker-GcaEw, u lever *u*>*r* turning screws. KKY-KR>NK, tu^ middle vousboir, or centre-
- stone of an arch.
- r, a government rent-roU in India, name in Turkey for cotton cloth

'i Indian weight, ranging from

•dian butler,

iu Assam, the roof of

- which is coverotl with the leaves of tho which is coverofi with the leaves of tho JAvistona Jtnkinsiana, a palm. KrtENNA, a !* -r.-inii dye ior tlii;"nillT,"U3ai"in batas of Constantinople. KHISIOS, thu Malay pamo forraislrutj a preserve or sweetmeat isa. KnOHM.v, n Malay name for tliu dato. KHtmojEK. See KUHDKS. KHCS-SH 08. See (J esc Knu3iu:ii SCKVET, a private or native sur-vev of land In In-

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- KIIWAY, a Burmese monsnre of capacity, equil to about u:ic ^':; KLUIOOCA-WOOD. See KIABOOCA. KIAT, ii naino in m ibr tbo tlcal, a piftce <>i silver money wehjldng 10 dwus,
- J«J grs. KitKAK, a sinnll currency of Abvssiui.i, g of 3 borjookea, or i a backet, usually ot fron, for) to the snrface from a mine-shaft.
- to the snrface from a mine-shaft. -XHX, aliand-mill of steel, attached to a post, for crushing or grinding bians,
- te, malt, &c. KIEEITZKA, a one-horse vehicle on two wheels, used iu Siberia.
- KJD, a young gout; ii tagot or bundle ot heath and lurze
- heath and lurze. KIDDER. an ennrofser of corn or other mer-chandlse, See FORESTALL MDDERIUN*SIR. an ingrain carpet In?. finally oamed from the town whci was principally made, but the *liv* miantly is now manulictured in I land. Kit Her minster is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped iroof, the two arc interwoven at faterwebs, each consisting of a separate warped iroof; .ttie two arc interwoven at fater-vals, to produce tho figures, as the two webs are passed at Intervals through each other, each part being at one time above, and nt the other below. When dul'eretit colours are used, the figure will be the same on both sides, but the colours will be reversed: these are made entirely of wool of wool. pngfish.
- KUWDUS, a kind of weir in a river, for catcli-
- KIDKAPPISG, enticing away personsto enter ttie army or navy, ttc. KiDNKv-uKA>f, the commoti Dame of plants toe KUHUS *i'haseolus*, much used as a vegetable.
- **KIDNETS, elands lying in the lumbar regions** Of animals; ox ami slice;) kidneys arc often sold separately by bu
- KIDS, a technical name tor bandies of sticks and bushes planted on a sea bench, ar "which collect the waits und strays of the
- ocean, sand, and other matters. Knot, a German name for the tir or jame and rosin obtained from iL
- KZBBA, a name iu India tor tho seed.* vf AmaranOiUS fntmentaceus, which are ground Into Hour. Thu leaves and tender in s of another species are much esteem wi by the natives, and eaten by tin iu iu their curries, or as a substitute lor a*paragns.
- KIK>KKJ,J., a name for meerschaum. KUANG, ii Malay nnme for the roe \gg r hart.
- KIKUEI, OIL, Ilie produce of the solid part of the seeds of *Salsadora Persica*, Imported fnto r.ombay from Uujerut, lor local cousumptioa

- KILDERKIN, n beer cask, containing 2 flr-kins, or 18 gallon*.KILIARK, ft measure of 1000 ares, cqml to ll!).CO4G squaro yards, or 24-71 imperial acres.
- KILL. KULL, the Turkish word for bristle, and for the coarse hair on gout skins. Kiij»\a. a miner's nami* for clay shite.

- KILLOW, KILO, a Turkish dry measure of very variable dimensions in UlHeront localities; in Constantinople equal to the Winchester bushel, and divided Into 22 okes. *In* Alexandria, however, it is about 4CI934 bushels; in Bucharest nearly 11 bushels; and in Ibrail as much as 171 bushels; and in Ibrail as much as 17 bushels.
- XILL-PAIX, an American specific or quack medicine, so called.
- KILN, an oven tor roasting or dryingmalt and grain, burning bricks, tiles, lime, ⊲tcc; a turnace for annealing glass and pottery ware. [1000 sides.
- KILOGOXE, a geometrical figure, having huKJKAMMK, two I'lcnuli pound, a mea-sure of weight of 1000 grammes, equul to about 2 1-5tli lbs. avoirdupois, or more exactly 2-20485 lbs.; loo kilogrammes, or a quintal, is equal to 106SC cwt., 10W kilo-grammes, or the tonneau, to 19CSG cwt To convert pounds avoirdupois into kilo-grammes, or vice versa. divide or multiply grammes, of *vice versa*, divide or multiply by 2-20485.
- KILOLITRE, a French dry and grain measure, thi' iiuiul = llo'3171 cubic ieet.
 KILOMETIE, a 1'iencli itinerary measure, ncaily 5 furlongs; also called a.nulle, the tenth of the league, containing one thousand metres, equal to IOfUCKett yards, or 4 furlongs, 213 yards, 1 foot. 11 inches.
- KILOSTEBE, one Thousand stores, =35,317*41 cubic teet
- KILT, a Highlander's petticoat; a loose dri'ss extending to the knee.
- KIMDIN, a name in Cuinbny for a bamboo basket.
- KIMMEL, a name in Java and the Eastern archipelago, for a liqueur made from anisecd
- KIMMEV, KTMMOXD, a name in Scotland for a milk pall, uud fur a large shallow brewer's tub.
- Ki.v, another name for the catty, a Chinese weight. See CATTY. Kixcon, an Indian Isiced sntln.
- KINK, an ancient collective name for cows. KINU, the principal piece of u *nat* of chessmen.
- Ki\G-Fisn, a common name given to several lislies; for Instance, to the *CyUium Solan-dri*, and the *Polynemus pleOeius in* the East Indies.

KING-POST, the middle post of a roof.

KING-WOOD, one of the most beautiful of the J»ard-woods imported; which reaches us irom Brazil in tmmmr-d logs, from 2 to 7 inches in diameter. It is believed to be derived from a species of *Triptolomcea*. It is also called violet-wood, being streaked in violet tints of different intensities, finer In the Brain than rosewood, and is princi-pally used in turning and small cabinet-work, being generally hollow in the heart, uid therefore too unsound for upholstery. KINK, a twist or bend in a rope.

- KINO, an astringent substance obtained from various Australian and Indian tr*>es, and containing a larne proportion of tannic acid. It occurs in shining grains of a rich ruby red colour. In India, kino is used tor dyeing cotton a nankeen colour, and is also employed In medicine.
- Kixito, bandoline, made in India of tho mucilaginous seeds of *Salvia plebeia*, R. Brown, which, moistened with water, id used to plaster back women's hair, and to keep it flossy and in its place.
- KINSĤ, a lever or bar for quarrying or raising stones.
- KINTAL. See QUINTAL and CWT. KIP, a weight lor tin in Malacca, of 15 bedoors or 30 tampangs, and coutaiuius 40 lbs. 11 oz. avoirdupois. KIPAS, the IMalay name for a fan.
- KIPE, a basket for catching fish.
- KIPE, a basket for catching fish.
 KIPPERED FISH, salmon or other fish, salted, peppered, and dried.
 KIPS, a name among tanners for the skins of young-animals, though many kips belong to full grown cattle of small breed.
 KIPSIAU, the Chinese name for a pipkin, also used by the Malays.
 KIWC the Scotch name for their Presbyterian.
- KIIUC. the Scotch name for their Presbyterian or National church. KIRLACIIE, a kind of Turkish lighter, navi-
- gating the Danube, ranging from 30 to 100 tons
- KniLAKGHisH, a small Turkish vessel; a tender to the Admiral's ship.
- Liity, a churn; the last handful of grain **cut** down on the harvest-field in Scotland.
- KIKN'-MILIC, a Scotch name lor butter-milk. Kiiincii, KiRscniiNWAssEn, chcn y-brandy, a spirit distilled irom cherries in Germany
- Kis<sMiss, a small kind of grape, from \\ hlch the Shiraz wine is made in IVrsla. When dried in the form of raisins, it constitutes a large article of commerce in the Indian markets.
- KIST (Hindustani), a stated or anrecd payment or instalment; a portion of a tax paid by the ryot.
- KISTIIUNDEE, an Indian contract or agree-ment lor payments of rent, duties, debts, ⊲fcc by Instalments.
- KISTLUK. a trunk-maker in Germany. KISTXARAZ-BULLAii, a groin-measure in Bangalore, of 2 pucca seers, or 4 lb. 3 oz. 0& draiñs.
- KIT. asmailfldillc; a large bottle; a milk-pall or churn; the tools Ac. of a workman; an outfit, as the chost of clothes of a seaman, the knapsack of :i soldier; a small keg or wooden vessel. In which iisli is occasionally sold.
- KITCHEN, tho cooking-room or servants' room in a house.
- KITCHEN-DRESSER, a frame with shelves and drawers, for keeping crockery wore, «tc for ready use.
- KITCHEN-MAID, a cook or servant.
- KITWILK-BAKGE, a tire-grate and stove with oven and boilur, <tc. for cooking.
- KITCHEN-STUFF, a name tor the Tat and grease, or dripping, collected and sold by servants, and forming au ingredient in **the common kinds ol soap.**

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- KITE, a boy's plaything for flying, with a string; sometimes used to carry a line over livers, or elevated heights for engineering purposes; a namegiven to an accommoda-tion hill.
- KITKUTGAR, a table-servant In India, KITTYSOLLS, |taper parasols made in Chinn, which are exported to India and the Straits settlements, packed in boxes of 100 eacii. KITZE, the Turkish name for a purse of cold
- of 30,000 piastres.
- KLACK, In Scotland, fishing-ground near the shore, as oppobed to the half or deepsea fishing.
- KLAFTEB, an Austrian measure of length, containing 6 Vienna feet, and equal to 6 23 imperial feet, used ako for timber.
- KLAPA, the Malay name for the coco-nut
- KLEIN-SCHWBD (German), a white-smith.
- KLEIN-WAARE, KLINGEN-WAARE (German).
- hardware.
- KLKMPNER, a German tinker or tinman.
- KLINGENSCIIHIED, a German sword-cutier.
- KLINGEN-WAARE. See KLEIN-WAARE. KLIPSPRINGER, a Dutch name in the Capo colony for the Antdope oreotraga*
- KLIPP-FISCH (German), luh-flsh, dried-cod. KLIP-SWEET, a species of bitumen oozing from the rocks of the Winterberger in the Cape colony, used by the natives to euro convulsions, «cc
- KLOPPLER (German), a lace-maker.
- KNACKER'S YARD, a horse-killer's yard: **a** place where dead carcases are taken to be cut up for their commercial uses.
- KNAG, the shoot of a deer's horns.
- KNAPPING-HAMMER, a stone-breaker's hammer In Scotland
- KNEAD, to woik off a soft mass, as of dough or clay
- KNEADING-MACMNE, an apparatus for work-
- ing dough hy means of a revolving spiral. KNEADING-TROUGH, a deep tray in uhlch dough Is mixed by bakers, and breadmakers.
- KNECOT (German), a man-servant; a workman or journey man.
- KNEE, to elbow or bend In the middle; a crank; a bent piece of timber or mctaL
- KNEE-CAT, a cover or protection for the knee of a stumbling-horse.
- KNIFE. See KNIVES.
- KNIFE-BASKET, a tray for holding tableknives.
- KNIFE-BLADE, the metal or cutting part of KNIFE-BOARD, a piece of wood, plain, or
- cased with leather for cleauiug and polishing table-knives.
- KNIFE-BOX, a box with partitions for keep-ing superior table or dessert-knives.
- KNIFE-GLEANING MACHINE, a labour-saving machine for polishing knives. It consists of a series of brushes or leather puds which are made to revolve vertically. The knives are arranged in slits on the circumference of the case, and are subjected on each side to the revolving brushes. KNIFE-HANDLE, the holding part of the knife; that to which the blade is affixed.
- NIFE-REST, a metal or glabs article lor a dinner table to rest carving-knives on.
- KNIFE-SHARPENER, a steel or tool for giving a catting edge to knives,

- **KKIFE-TRAT**, a servant's tray for depositing knives in.
- KNIGHT, a mounted horseman; one of the pieces used in playing the game of chess. KNISTIR-GOLD, a German name lor gold leaf
- or tinsel.
- KNIT, to weave hy the hand.
- KNITTING-MACHINE, H machine for weaving and making knitted work, as nets, open curtains, dc. KNITTING-NEEDLE, KNITTING-PIN, a metal,
- wooden, or bone pin for knitting.
- KNIVES, cutting instruments for table use, and for various trades, tfcc as clasp, drawing, putty, and pallutte kniveB, pocket, or spring knives, desk knives, sportsmen's and gardeners' knives, penknives, fruit, ham, oyster, bread, butler, cooks', shoe, pruning, paring, plough knives, and other kinds; allot which differ in form or shape.
- KNOB, a boss or protuberance: the handle for a door or drawer, Ac. made of wood, brass, glass, slate, or some other material.
- KNOCKÉR, an iron rapper or instrument for summoning at a door; a piece of wood to deaden the recoil of a wheel.
- KNOLLS, a German name for lead ore separated from the smaller parts as they are raised from the shafts.
- NOPF-MACKKR (German), a button-maker. KNOT, a mark or division of the log-line, and name for the nautical mile of 2208 yards, 3 knots making r» marine league, and 60 knots a degree. The line knots are placed at distances of 60 feet from each other. Now, as 120 times 50 feet make almost a group mile so make an hour, and 120 times 50 feet make almost a geographical mile, so many knots will run from the reel In one experiment, as the vessel sails miles in an hour. Thé knot is used for ascertaining the speed of a ship's sailing, and answers to half a minute by the sand-glass, as the log-lino runs out, as a mile docs to an hour; that i3, it is the 120th part of a mile; hence we say the ship is going nine knots, equiva-lent to nine nautical miles per hour Xe<t Loo-LESS. Knot is also a fastening hi a
- rope. AM HITCH and BEND. KNOT-GRASS, the *Polygonum aviculare*, the small rugose nuts of which are reported to be emetic and purgative.
- KNOUT, the ball or piece of wood that is struck In the game of shinty; a kind of Russian leather whip.
- KNUBS, a name for the offal or waste silk, In winding off from the cocooa. A large quantity is imported under the names of knubs and husks," winch is carded and
- --spun up into various common silk stuffs. KOABK, a name in the interior of Persia for the shawl wool obtained from the doublecoated goat of Angora.
- KOART, a fine kind of Indian grass, used for making mats.
- KOB, KOBA, a species of African antelope, the AntUope Senegalensts. KOBANG, a gold coin of Japan worth 6s.
- At the opening of the ports very large oni-s were in circulation, but are now culled in.
- Theie are half-pieces of corresponding va-KOBES (German), a basket or doncr. flue

KOBIL, a small boat. See COBLE.

- KODA, a grain measure of Georgia, about 27 lbs.
- KODAMA, a money of Japan, consisting of a round, thick lump of oilver, passing in trade, and weighed. In payment Iroui one individual to another.
- KODEE, a name in Slnde for various species of cowry; the shells are calciued, and the powder sprinkled over sores.
- KODIE, a name in Java lor the candy or bahar, a weight, ot which there are two kinds, the large = to 610 lbs. avoirdupois, and tne small to 407 lbs. [sel. KOFF-BOAT, a small two-masted Dutch ve&
- KOFFEK-MACKER, utruuk maker in i <t-rinany.
- KoFFO-HkMP, a name in the Moluccas tor the fibres of the *Mttsa textilis*, a wild species of plantain, which yields the Manila hemp cordage of commerce. KOHL, the German name lor cabbage or
- colewort.
- KOIIL-BABI, a curious variety of cabbage, with a bulbed stalk, the rapecole (liras-
- sica oleracea, var. gongylodes. KOIJANG, a name In Java for the coyan, equal to about 60 imperial bushels.
- KOKF, a revenue measure of Japan, of 3.000 bags or bales of rice. [wood.
- KOKKA-WOOD, another name for cocus-KOKUM-OIL, a concrete oil, obtained in India from the dried iruit of the *Garcimapurpurea.* It is used as an article of food,
- and as a medicine. See COCLM BUTTER. KOLAS, glazed earthcnw.-ire puns, used in the East by sugar-boilers und sweetmeatmakers.
- KOLA* NUTS, COLAS, the brown seed of the *Utercuha acuminata*[%] about the sizu of a pigeon's egg, which are very highly esteemed in Africa. When chewed or sucked, they are said to enhance the llavour of any thing eaten afterwards, und also to purify putrid water.
- KOLE, a Malabar long measure for timber, equal to 28} English inches.
- KOMPODE (German), a chest of drawers. KOMPOW, a strong white Chinese linon made of flax, passing as a medium of currency in some of the rLilijiplne islands.
- KOMST (German), curdled milk.
- KONGPD, CONGPU, n name for the builders' loot measure in China, about 2 ot an iuch
- noot measure in China, about 2 of an luch more than the English loot.
 KOODO, a large African antelope, the/to malu strtpsiceros, which has fine long horns, with three elongated spiral turns.
 KOOL, a Bengalee name for the fruit of the Zuyphusjujuba. See JUJUBK.
 KOULAN a more in United at the fruit of the Second structure in the second s
- KOULINJAN, a name in Hindustan for the
- Galan ua root. See GALANGAL. KOOLTOO, a name in Bengal for a species of buckwheat, Fagopyrum esculentum.
- KOONGOONE, a name in Bellary for the Ita-lian millet, *Pamcumltahcum*.
- KOONGOO-TARO, an Indian name for the flowers of a species of Tamarix, used in dyeing*
- KOCKKICB a grain-measure of Iudia, of 5 ChiltackS. EOOKA, a measure of capacity, in the South
- Mabratta country, ot 31} gallons,

- KOORINGA-FIBRE, a good substitute for flax, prepared in Tanjorc from the Tylophora cuthmatica.
- KOOROOHBA, a nnme in Ceylon for the young or green coco-nut.
- KÕOSUM, KÕOSUVBA, a nnme in India for safflower; also tor the Schleichera tryuga, a tree on which the best lac resin is formed.
- Bengal bazaars lor putchuk or costua root.
- KOP, the Dutch unit of measures for dry wares, and the cube of the palm, answering to the French hue.

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- KOPLCK. See COPECK. KOPFEN, an Austrian liquid measure, 70 of which make up the wine cimer. SeeEi-MER
- KOPF-STUCK, a silver coin of Bavarta, worth 8}d; also called a siester; in Branden-burg it passes for 24 kreuzers.
- КОРКА. See СОРРЕКАН.
- KOQUEKETTE-BALLI, II native WOOd Of Demernra, which forms excellent rafters and beams for cottages, growing from 20 to 30 feet long, and Iroin 4 to 6 inches in diameter.
- KORB (German), a basket or hamper.
- KOBETZ, a Galíciun measure equal to Si bushels.
- KOIIBEL, A Flemish weight corresponding to the Fronch decigramme, or rather more than 1J grain (1-543.) KORSEC, KORZEC, a Polish weight rqnal to
- nearly 2 cwt.; also a corn-measure of about 3} to 3i bushels.
- KOSKOSSOO, in Tunis, a dry preparation of neniola, or coarse meal.
- OSSANG, a petty money of account in the Malay peninsula; the fourth purt of the mace.
- KOST (German), board, food, or dirt; hence the compound words kostganper, a boarder; kosthaus, a boarding-house; kostschulc, a boarding-school, «tc. OTAR, an eastern weight of 15} lbs.
- Kou. an ancient Chinese measure about 171 [Uussia, gallons. KÖUBANKA, a kind of wheat grown iu
- KOUKAN, an ornamented silver bracelet. KOU-KOU, a Tartar name for the St. Igna-tius bean, the seeds ot a species of *Strych*no* (S. Sancti Jgnatn, the Ignatia amara of some authors), which emoys a lii^h re-putation in the Chinese Materla JMcdica, It is bitter, and believed to bo a gooa vermifuge, but is dangerous from the quantity of strychnine it contains.
- KOUHIS, a liquor made in Tartary, from mares' and camels' milk, which has under-gone a certain degree of vinous fermentation.
- KOUKIE, KOWRIB. See COWDIE PINE. KOUSSO, a medicinal plant, the *lirayera* anthelmtntica, a native of Ab.yssiiiia; which is reported to be a very eflectual vermifuge.
- KOVIGEE, an Indian agrarian measure equal to 4 acres.
- KOTAN. a variable weight for dry goods Iu the East; at Lomhok it is equal to 88 piculs, at Batavia to 28, at Samarang, to 30, and at Singapore to 4a ^eCoTAN.

- KOTFUL, an Indian name Tor wild nutmegs. KRAAL, an enclosure (or cattle in the Cane colony; also applied to tho huts ot the nativės.
- KUAMA, a woman's wooden clog or sandal.
- **KRAMER**, a Ucruiuu shopkeeper; a merchant trader
- **KRAHEHGEWZCHT** (German), avoirdupois weight.
- KRAMERXEISTER, an alderman of the Grocer's guild in Germany.
- KRAMUES (German), retail wares; commodities; articles of trade.

- KRAMPLEB, a German wool-carder. KRANG, a name given by fishermen to the fleshy part of the whale alter the blubber hits been taken off.
- KmuT (German), colewort or cabbage. KRAUTEB-TABAK (German), herb tobacco. KKAUTER-THEE, herb tea.
- KKEAT, CRKAT, an infusion of the root of Andrographispaniculata, which is much esteemed as a tonic and stomachic bitter in the Peninsula of India, and also used in cholera and dysentery.
- KUEIDSCHKUB (German), a chalk-lino or plumb-line.
- **KREISAMTUANX**, tho bailiff of a circle in Germany.
- KREMSERWEISS, a pare carbonate of lead, of remarkably bright colour, made in Germany.
- KREOŠOTE. See CEKASOTE.
- KREUZEK, KM:UTZI;I:, a German coin of variable value, in some places worth about the seventh pare of a penny, in others, SO lircuzers are equal to one shilling. In Franklort, and the southern part of Germany, 4 pfennings make a kreuzer, and 3 kreuzers are equal to 1 penny sterling; and 35 to one shilling. In Bale, tho kreuzer passes for 5 demers, in the canton of iterne, for 6. Tho Austrinnjpaper, marked zeehn (10) kreuzers passes for 12 kreuzers. The larger kreuzer Is worth l kreuzer und 1 penny 1 pfenning

KRIS, the Malay name for a dagger.

- **KROX** TILLER, a German money; the crown-piece.
- KROO, KKOU, a measure of capacity on tho west const of Africa, varying troin 4 to *m* imperial gallons, in differentlocalities; lor palm oil it « 4 gallons, and weighs about 30 lbs.; in Accra and other parts, 50 lbs. A kroti of rice weighs from 25 to 30 lbs.
- KKOOMEN, labourers employed nt Sierra Leone, chiefly in boats ind vessels; ori-ginally natives of the Kroo country, 130 miles to the southward aud westward, whence their name.
- K Rosa AH, another name for tlie cos«, an Indian itinerary measure of two miles.
- KKUSK. See CRUSE. KUCHEN (German), a cake or tart; a kitchen.
- KUCHEN-MEISTER. the steward of a kitchen in Germany.
- KUCHEN-ZETŤKL, a German bill of fare.
- KUCHOO, a name in Bengal for the large ti borons roots of Arum Colocasia, in the
- West Indies known as cocos or eddoes. KUCHOOSA, a uauio in Hindustan for the

- long zedoary, the root of Curcuma Zerumbet.
- KUDA, a Malay name for the horse. KUDA, the Malay name for spars. KUDDIAKHAR, a local name in India for borax.
- KUDEI, the Malay name for shop. KUEIHUL, a n inie, in Hindustan, for the aromatic and stimulant bark of Alyrica sapida, a favourite native medicine.
- KUGEL-TUEE (German), imperial tea.
- KUJOOK, an Indian name for dates.
- KULACK, COULACK, a Chinese grain-mea-sure, in use in Jaya, = 7J catties, of 4(1 measures, each of 5 gnntungs, or about 9*83 lbs. avoirdupois. It Is also another name for the bamboo.
- KULIT, the Malay name for skin or leather. KULLANGEE, CuLTIKGV, an Eastern weight of about 78 grains, but in the Garnattc a little more. See OULLIXGEY.
- KULMET, a dry measure of Kiga: 84 kulmcts = 3J English gallons.
- KUMERA, the Maori name In New Zealand for tho sweet potato.
- KUMKUSIA, an aromatic drug and perfume, obtained from Didymocarpus aroinaticun; also the Malay name for safiron.
- KUMLA, a name in Bengal lor the sweet orange.
- KUUMEL (German), cumin, or caraway seed.
- KUMMEL-WASSER, brandy flavoured with cumin seeds.
- KUMNYIAN, the name among the Malays for frankincense, or gum olibunuin. KUMOON, an Indian nnino for cumin seed.
- KL*MFF, a German dry measure of 1J to 1* gallon.
- UMUT, a kind of bark cloth, made in tho Eastern archipelago, lroin the fibre of a
- species of *Artocarpus*. (uNcnooRA, KUNKHOORA, Indian names for the China-grass cloth.
- KUNDALOO, a largo kind of nettle growing in the Himalayas, from the fibres of which the natives make rope lor tying up their cattle, and snow-sandals.
- KL'NDE (German), a customer; a chapman.
- KUXDEE, KHUNDKE, an Indian dry measure used for salt, grain, and some other goods, equal to (ill pounds avoirdupois. KUNDKL, a name m Hindustan for the fetid
- gum-rcsin sagapenuui.
- KCNGQO, a name in Bengal for the seeds of the *ramcum Itahcum*.
- KUNJOO, a red powder made by steeping tur-meric-root in an alkali, used in India for the forehead marks of the Hindoos.
- KUNKUR, a variety of nodular limestone found in India, which is not easily cal-cined, ari'l forms but a poor cement. KuPFUt (Geman), copper.
- KUPOE, a Malayan grain measure. See COYAX.
- KUPOOR, the Hindustani name for camphor. KUPPAS, a name In India Iur cotton iu tho seed
- KiRA-KCRA, the Malay name for a laudtortoise.
- KURBAU, the Malay name for the buffalo. KURDEH, CL'UDEE. liuliuu names for saf-
- flowec

KORKEB, a coarse kind of blanket, made by the hill people of India, from a curious downy substance, obtained from the leaves of plants.

KURŜCIINER (German), a furrier; n skinner. JVDRTAS, the Malay name for paper.

- KURTAU, u Malay name for the mulberry. KUKUNDA, the Hindustani name for the Carissaearandas, an Indian plant, the acid Irults of which ullord tlio well-known and favourite curunda-Jclly.
- KURUNJ-OIL, an oil expressed from the nut of the Pongamia fflabra, and used in India externally as a stimulant; by some authorities this oil is said to be the produce *aX'Dalbergia arborea*. KUSHMUT, an Indian name for the root of
- Costus speaosus, used to adulterate Colombo root. l seed.
- KUSHNKEZ, tho Persian name for coriander KUKUFS, nn Eastern name lor celery seed, sold in all the b.izanrs as a stimulant.
- KubTENFAHitEK(German), n coasting vessel. KUTCHOORA, upend .il Indian name for the roots ot tlic gun us Curcuma.
- KUIEERA, a gum obtained in India from the Stercuho wens, which has but a limited use, the want of adhesiveness rendering it unsuitable tor tho arts, while its difficult solubility renders it inferior to most ot the gums for medicinal purposes. A similar gum. called kutlra, is afforded by the *Cochhspermum gossvpiutn.* This is the liussora gum of Guibourt, in his Histoirc de Drogues.
- KUTKARAXGA, KIJIKULEGA, Indian names for the seeds of the Cuesalpinia BonduceUa, which are a powerful tonic, and a valuable febrifuge
- KUTRANI an Indian name for pitch.

Kux (German), a share in a mine.

- KWAN, KOUAK, the Cochin China name for a string of about GO "cash," tlic popular coin. Each konan makes 10 heaps, or "tiens," each of CO cosh. The Spanish dollar averages about 4 kouan; in upper Cochin China being worth 3 to 4 kouan, and in Lower Cochin China, 5 or C kouan. As a weight, 500 kan or catties, of 1Jounce ł each, make one kouan.
- WART. KWAUTI, a measure of capacity in Poland and Gahcia, ranging from 1} to If pint.
- KWARIEEL, KWABDEEL, & Dutch liquid measure, 'by which whale and seal oil is. measure, 'by which whale and seal of vended; rangingIroin51 to88gallons.
- KWATERK, a Polish liquid measure, the lourth of the kwarti.
- KYABOOCA, an ornamental fancy wood obtained in the Eastern archipelago, from the knotty excrescences or burrs of *Pterospermum Indiana*. It is also called amboyna wood. It is much esteemed In Chum and India, where it is mado Into s-mall boxes and writing-desks, and other ornamental works'
- KTANIZING, a process of preserving vegetable llbre, by forcing a solution of corrosive subiimutf: into the pores of the timber. Several other processes have been carried Into successful practice since that of the late Mr. Kyan ot Xew York.
- KTAR. See ČOIR.

- KYAT, another name In Burmah for the Ucal, = LbU grains troy.
- KYLOES, a name in Scotland for highland cuttle, which arc usually ot small size and black.
- KYPOO, an astringent extract made in Ceylon, resembling catechu.

- f. n Roman numeral denoting 60.
 "j LA, a name In the Pucific lor tho sail of a canoe, or other vessel which is usually made ot'leavus sewed together.
- LAUDANUM, a scarce and expensive medicinal resin, obtained from the surface ot tin; leaves of Cistus Creticus in Candia, Ac. It is used in plasters, in perfumery, lor pastilc*, and as an expectorant.
- LABELS, narrow slips of parchment, paper, «fcc, for writing names tor articles, especially for chemists' preparations.
- LVUKUDAN, a German name for salted codfish.
- LABOR, a Mexican land-measure of 177 acres:
- work of any kind; a handicraft or trade. LABORATORY, tho workroom of aii experimental chemist.
- LABOURER, LABODBISG-MAN, a workman, a journeyman, one who earns his living by toll and the use of his hands at some work; not a craftsman or artisan.
- LABOUH-SAVINO MACHINES, inventions which economize or dimmish human toil.
- LABRADOR-STONE, U klud of feldspar, exhi-

biting a play of colours, supposed to be produced by microscopic crystals of quartz included In the labradoritc. It receives a good polish, and is valued for ornamental purpofection account of Us beautiful colours.

- ABRADOR TEA, a popular name for thic le.ivo of the *Ledum Utttfolium*[%] which, from their narcotic properties are used medicinally, and to render beer heady.
- L. A. C, an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that lie is a "licentiate of the Apothecaries Company."
- ite, In Hindoo numeration, 100,000; a lac of rupees is therefore £ 10,000; a crore is 100 lacs: a resinous incrustation produced on the boughs of trees by the punctures of the Coccus lacca insect; and which forms the basis of dyes, varnishes, and sealing-wax, entering largely into com-merce. Our imports of crude lac, and Lie dye, amount to about 1500 tons a year, worth about £88,000.
- LAC-DYE, small square cakes of lac, for dj eing red colours.

- kinds of lace under their separate names. LACE-BAUK, the reticulated bark of the *Lagetta lintearia*, a West Indian tree, which splits into Inycis with delicate transverse fibres, exactly resembling beautiful lace.
- LACE-BOOT, a boot which laces at the side or In front
- LACE-CLEANER, a laundress; one who re-novates the colour of antique or choice lace, or brightens gold or silver lace.
- LACED-STOCKING, a bandage-support or lacod
- protection for weak legs, varicose veins, ⊲tc. LACE-DYER, a dyer of lace in common with other fabrics.
- LACE-FRAME, a machine for making lace.
- LACEMAN, a dealer in gold lace, or In luce for ladies' wear. LACE-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of lane; one
- who has looms and workmen engaged in making lace.
- LACERET, LASSERET (French), a borer or anger; a sort ot ffimblct.
- LACERON, LAITERON, *sonchus*, sowtlu'stlo. LACE-RUNNER, a female who embroiders patterns on net, stretched on a frame, following the stamped device imprinted on it.
- LACE-WAREHOUSE, a shop where lace is sold, usually combined with the trade of mik-mcrcer and linen<ir.jpcr.
- LACua the German name for salmon. LACHTKR (Scotch), a lock or flake of wool; theeggslaidbyafowlatonetimc; af.ithoiu measure employed in the German mines, varying in different districts, Iroui 6} to nearly 7 feet.
- LACKER, LACQUER, a varnish for mettils: lacrcsln dissolved in alcohol, and coloured.
- LACKSA, a weight in the Sooloo islands, the half ol the picul, orGtiglbs.
- LAC-LAKE, a kl nd of lac dye. LACQUERED-WARE, articles coated or varnished witu Mcquer, which stand the effect of washing well. LACQUERER, one who varnishes metals or which stand the
- wood
- LACQUER-HAKER, a manufacturer of thick vurmshlm,' substances, termed lacquers.
- LACSAN, a money of Java, the tenth part of a catty.
- LACTARENE, a preparation of casein from milk, in extensive use among calicoprinters.
- LACTOMETER, an Instrument for determining the proportion or cream in milk, consisting of four or five glass tubes, about half an inch in diameter, and eleven inches long, fitted into an upright mahogany frame, each tube having a tine line drawn round it, ten inches from the bottom: three inches from the line downwards it is pr.ulu.ited into inches and tenths of Inches. After standing twelve hours, the quantity of cream which floats upon the surface of the milk, Is shown by

- the scale of inches and tenths; each division will theielore represent one per cent of the whole.
- ACTOSCOPE, a kind or eye-glass; an In-strument invented by M. Donne, ot Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream.
- LADA, the Malay name for pepper. LADAKG, a name in the Eastern archipe-lago for a newly cleared piece of ground; a plantation for pepper.
- LADANUM-GUM. SeeliKBDXSVM. LADDER, a frame of wood or iron with connecting rounds: a flight of wooden or rope steps for climbing.
- LADDER-MAKER, a manufacturer of ladders, LADDER-MAKER, a manufacturer of fadders, of which there are many kinds, as long round ladders, step ladders, rule-joint ladders, rope ladders, chain ladders, ⊲toc LADDER-WORK, among artificers, painting; stuccoing. the store of the none on a ladder, and is generally charged double. LADE, to load; a freight; in Germany, a trunk or box
- trunk or box.
- LADEUAN, in Scotland, a man who has the charge of a pack-horse; the servant of a mill who returns the louds of meal to the owners of the corn sent to be ground.
- LĂDEN, a shop or stall In Germany.
- ADEN-MEISTER, In Germany, the master of a company; one who has the charge of the chest or funds.
- LADEN-PREIS, the publication or announced price in Germany.
- ADING, a freight or cargo for a ship, barge, lighter, < fcc
- LADING, BILL OF. See BILL OF LADING. LADLE, a dipping spoon lor serving soup at table; an iron founder's utensil for re-moving molten metal; an instrument tor drawing the charge of a cannon. LADLE-BOARD, a mill-wheel floRt.
- LADKOXE (Italian), n pirate; a robber. LADY'S BOOT-MAKER, a maker of kid, cloth,
- or other boots for females. LADY'S-MAID, the personal dress attendant on a lady.
- LADYS-SADDLE. a quilted side-saddle, with a pummel for lady equestrians.
- LAEGEL. LAGEL, a weight for steel used In Germany; ill styrrn, JMM lbs.; in Prussia, 10311 His.
- LAGAN-GÓODS, a name given to merchandise
- LAGAN-GOODS, a name given to merchandise thrown overboard, and Mink nkh a buoy attached for recovery. See LIGAN.
 LAGATENIE, a money of account In Cochin China, of fluctuating value; two lagatcnies arc generally, however, equal to one deliver. dollar.
- LAGER (German), a camp; a harbour; a warehouse, or resting-place.
- AGER-BEER, store beer; a popular strong German beer, now largely manufactured In the United States.
- LAGEB-MIETHE, warehouse rent
- LAGER-WINE, old bottled wine, that has been kepi in the cellar.
- LAGOON, a salt-water pond; land occa-sionally covered by the bca, LAHN, a German name lor plated wire; tinsel, thin metal fbIL

- LAID-FAPERS, writing papers with a ribbed surface, which arc cither cream laid, bluelaid. Acc.
- LAIR, ft covered shed for cattle.
- LAIZE (French), a width ui manufactured stuff.
- LAKE, a pigment of a fine crimson red colour. of which there arc several kinds. Com-mon lake is obtained from Ilrnzil wood, which affords a very fugitive colour. Superior red lakes are prepared from luc, cochineal, or kenncs, and the best lrom madder root. *See* GAKANCINE. LAKIIRAJ, lands held rent-free in India, or
- of which the dues arc assumed or appropriated to some public or private object.
- LAMANEUR (French), a coasting pilot.
- LAMANTIN, the mnnatus or sea-cow. See Du-
- LAMB, the young of the shrcp kind, [GONG, LAMBSKINS, the skins of the lamb, which with the fleece on are extensively used tor cloth-ing for door mate was the grow and ing, for door-mats &c.,: the grey and black Russian iambs arc mostly used for coat and ciouk. linings, collars, caps, <fc. the Astrncan lamb Id a rich glossy, black skin, with short fur, having the appear-ance of watered silk. The Hungarian lamb ance of watered sink. The Hungarian lamb is produced in that country in limin-ns numbers; of it is made the national co it; the woolly part is worn outside in snm-mer, Inside in winter; they arc otten highly decorated. The Spanish lamb furnibhcs the well-known short jacket of that country. About a million of lamb-skins a year arc imported from abroad skins a year arc imported from abroad, chicfiv für glove-making.
- LAMUS'-WOOL, the fleece of the lamb; a kind of woollen stull; a name for a beverage composed of alo with the puip ot roasted apples added.
- LAME-DUCK, a slang term applied to a mem-ber of the Stock Exchange who fails to meet his engagements.
- LAME-MAKER, a loil maker.
- LAMKTTA. brass, silver, or gold foil or wire. LA MET, LAMYEH, a small Burmese mea-sure of capacity, about half a pint.
- LAMINATED, disposed In layers or plates. LAMP, a utensil or apparatus lor giving light, of which there arc many kinds, as light, of which there arc many kinds, as the argand lamp, the sperm oil lamp, the> moderator for vegetable oil, the cam-phiue lamp, the spirit lamp for chemical operations; the reflecting lump for light-houses, the miner's safety-lamp, «ta LAMP-BLACK, the carbon or smoke formed by burning vegetable substances In con-fined air. It constitutes the basis of I lthographic and printing inks, and also of an oil paint
- an oil paint.
- LAMP-COTTON MANUFACTURES, a maker of cotton wicks lor lamps. ThebC arc chiefly made in London.
- LAMPEKN. See LAMPREY
- LAMP-GLASS, the upright glass tube, or chimney for a lamp; the circular''j;l:i*»
- shade for a lamp, or gas-burner. LAMP-LIGHTER, an itinerant employed by iras companies or individuals to light lamps. , t [kinds of lam; s.
- lamps. , t [kinds of lam; s. LAMP-MAKER, a manufacturer of various LAMP-POST, the iron column or pillar tor
- carrying a lump.

LAN

- LAMPREY, a small eel-like fish, the fresh-water species of which, *Petromyzonjluviar*tihs. was formerly of great Importance aa a delicacy, and also largely used as bait by fishermen. In Germany they are taken in large quantities, fried, packed in barrels by Liycrs, with bay leaves aud spices, and sprinkled with vinegar; and thus exported to other countries.
- AMP SELLER, a vender of lamps often com-bined with the trade of gas-fitter.
- LAN, the Burmese name for the fathom.
- LANA, a close-grained wood obtained In Demerara from *Genipa Americana*, which is not liable to split. The tree will fre-quently square from 14 to 13 inches. The fruit yields the plgim-nt known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their f&ces and persons. Lana. la also the Italian for wool; and a Kusslau weight of 526} grains.
- ANA-DYE, a bluish-black colour used by the Indians ct Gultma for btauiliig their persons. *See* CARUTO.
- ANAIUOLO (Italian), a clothier.
- LANCASTER-GUN, a gun with a very long range named after the inventor. The bore is slightly oval, and some of these guns in use will throw A conoidal projectile, weighing 100 lbs., to an enormous distance.
- LANCE, a long spear, or sharp-pointed offensive weapon.
- ANCE-CORPORAL, a soldier from the ranks. fulfilling the duties of a corporal, with temporary rank as such.
- LANCER, a horse suldler armed with a SMA ar or lance.
- LANCET, a surgeon's Instrument for letting blood.
- LANCET-CASE, a case for keeping lancets in.
- ANCEWOOD, a slender tree, the Duyuetia qviUirensis, ot Lindli-y, the Guutteria virgata ot others; found in tolerable Houndance in the interior of liuiana, nnd also imported from Cuba and Jamaica. The wood possesses much toughness and elasticity, and is used for gig shafts, archery bows, billiard cues, and other purposes. Its native name is yarrl-yarrL
- LAND, ground; soil; real estate; also to
- LAND-AGENT, a bailiff or assistant to the steward ot uu c&tute; a manager of landed
- **EANDAU**, a carriage which may be opened.
- LAND-CHAIN. Set CHAIN, and GUNTKR'S-CHALN.
- LANDED-ESTATE, property in land. LANDhD-ruopiiiETOR, an owner of houses or land.
- ANDER, a miner who attends at the mouth ot a shaft to receive the kibble or bucket with ore, <fec
- LAND.FALL, the first land seen after a Tov-LARCDIEB (French), a large kitchen-grate or range; a kitchen andiron.
- ANDING, a quay or steps, Ac. for disem-barking from a boat; the level bpacu on a staircase at the top of u flight ot stain; a platform at a rallw ay btatiou

- who has the superintendence oflandmgwaiters, or of the discharging ol vessels in docks.
- LANDING-WAITER, a custom-house officer, or searcher who examines and registers the articles of a ship's cargo discharged in the docks or harbour.
- LAND-JOBBER, a dealer in land; one who buys to sell again at an enhanced price.
- LAND-MARK, a boundary stone; come object seen Irom tùp sea which guides a navi-[a large landed estate. gator.

LAKD-REEVE, nn assistant to the steward on

- LAND-ROLL, a clod-crusher and seam-prcsscr. LAND-SALES FUND, the money accruing in the colonies from the s.ile ol Crown lands. a large portion of which is usually applied to the introduction of labourers and use-
- ful settlers. LANDSCAPE.
- ANDSCAPE, a picture representing **'**the scenery of nature.
- LANDSCAPE-GARDENER, an artistic garden-er; one who plots and lays out flowergardens, shrubberies, park-ground*. < te.
- LANDSCAPE-PAINTER, one who practised the art of landscape-painting. LANDSXAN, a new hand at sea; not an able
- seaman, or conversant with the routine of shin's work. LAND-STEWARD, the agent of a land-owner.
- LAND-SUKVEYINO CHAIN-MAKER, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by wurvevors
- LAND-SURVETOR, one who measures and draws plans of lunded estates, parishes, &c.
- LAND-TAX, a government impost on rent *See* **PROPERTY-TAX**.
- LAND-TORTOISE, a tortoise that lives on land, several species of which are sought (or as food, or for their shell, which Is used for inlaying work, wliile others form excellent scavengers in wells.
- LAND-WARRANT, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt la among jobbers.
- LANGOUSTIXS (French), prawns,
- LANGSAGE, LANGREL, pieces of iron of any kind Ubcd as shot for great guns; chainshot.
- LANIFICIO (Italian), woollen manufactures.
- **3,AN TERN, LANTHORN, a circular case or** frame fur holding a light; a light-house frame.
- LANTHORN-LEAF AND nOjRN-PLATE MANU-FACTURER, a horn-presser
- LAKTAKD, a piece of small line or roi>c used for fastening tackle, <fcc
- LANZO, a Gennan loot-soldier.
- IMP, a roll or sliver of cotton for feed In or the cards of a Bnlnning-machiiie; a wooden disk or metal wheel, on which leather, &c is secured, used for grinding, burnishing,
- or polishing by the turner. LAPEL, a facing; the part of a man's coat turned over.
- LAPIDARY, a joweller; a gem cutter; ono who shapes and smoothes precious btones.

- LAPIS-LAZULT, a valuable deep-blue ornamental stone. It was formerly the only source of ultramarine, but this beautiful pigment is now artificially manufactured.
- LAPPA. a kind of Indian brocade. LAPPET, a broad string to a lady's cap or
- head-dress.
- LAPPET-SII'RLIX. a white or coloured, sprigged^, or striped, muslin for dresses, Ac.
- LAPPET-WIIEEL-CDTTER, a machine for making welds.
- LAPPING, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers
- dcc and made either plain, twilled, or line. LAPPING-ENGINE, a doubling machine; an engine for making folds or wcl<R
- LAPPIOR, a miner who dresses the refuse ores which arc left.
- LAPMUDE, a dress made of reindeer's skin.
- LArsTONE, a shoemaker's stone for hummer-/imr his leather on.
- LAitnoARD. the left hand side of a ship, looking lorward.
- LARCENY, theft; the stealing any thine below the value of a shilling is termed petty larceny.
- ARCH, a tree of the fir trtb<\ (Abies Larix), which has been introduced and largely cultivated in Scotland, where its timber is useful for many purposes, and the bark is employed in tanning. From the inner bark very excellent soft gloves arc made in Russia. The tree also yiold.s Venice turpentine, Orunburgu gum, and larch manna.
- ARD, the fat of the omentum and meseninto commerce, being used In phaimncy mid lor culinary purposes: our imports from the United States in some years exceed 11,000 tons.
- LARD AND (ÍREASE MANUFACTURER, a mclter and purifier of animal fats.
- ARDER, a pantry; a room where victuals are kept.
- LARD-OIL, the oleine from lard, after the stearine h:.s been removed, which is used lor burning, and lor lubricating machinery.
- LARIN, a money of silver wire, formerly current in several Eastern countries, and worth about 0J. In Arabia and Persia it was the eighteenth part of the toman, and in Goa passed for about 04 bazaruchi.
- LARK, a singing bird, oometimes kept as a cage bird, and often caught and spitted by the dozen, and sold for eating.
- LAitiiY, LOIUIT, a coal truck on a railway;
- a long wagon set on low wheels. LASCAR, a Hindoo seaman, employed on board vessels trading to the Kast Indian ports: menials employed to do the dirty Y ork^a i. ^{h c ar} tillery. and the arsenals In India. The term is derived from lushkur. literally, an army man.
- LASE, a land-measure of 324 square feet, used in Cornwall.
- LASHES, the thongs of whips, mane of cora",
- or twisted strips of hide. [packages. ASHING, baling cord; rope for binding LASSO, a strong rope of leather thongs with
- a running noose, carried by the gauchos or mounted hculMneii, in Patagonia and Huuius Ajrcs, lor catching will cattle.

LASSUN, LUSHOONA, Indian names for garlic and onions.

- LAST, a metrical term of German origin for a load: hence in commerce it is applied to various quantities of merchandise: as 12 barrels of tar or pitch, ashes, codfish, white herrings or meal. A last of flax is 17 cwt; of gunpowder, 24 barrels of 100 lbs. each; of wool, 12 sacks of 204 lbs. each a comin mean and the sacks of 304 lbs. each. As a grain-measure in England, the last usually consists of 10} imperial quarters; 12 sacks, or 48C3 lbs. For wheat and, rape-seed, it is calculated at 2 loads or 10 quarters. On the Con-tinent it varies, the last of grain in several parts being as much as 14 quarters. The fast of ballast in Amsterdam is hut 2000 lbs. The Prussian ship tor-t is 4124 lbs.; the last of timber at Duntzic, 80 cubic feet.
- LAST AND BOOT-TREE MAKER, a maker of wooden moulds, or shapes, lor boots and shoes.
- LASTING, the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight in shoe-making; a worsted fabric, used in making women's shoes.
- LASTING-MANUFACTURER, a maker of the woollen fabric termed lasting.
- LATAKIA, a fine kind of Turkish tobacco taking its name from the port of shipment. LATCH, a door catch or listening.
- LATCHET, a shou-buckle.
- door.
- LATCH-KEY, a small private key for a si reet-LATEEN-SAIL, a triangular main-sail with a

long inclined yard.

LATER, a brick or tile.

- LATERITE, a conglomerate mineral sub-stance used lor road-making in Maura?, and ground up to form a chief ingredient in liveniuhc cements.
- LATH, a thin cleit strip of wood, used in house-building; a runner nailed to u roof to support tiles.
- LATH-BRICK, a long kind of brick, 22 inches by 6, used in hopoasts or kilns Instead of laths or spars.
- LATUE. a revolving machine used for turn-
- Inc. drilling, or burnishing. LATUERKIN, a glazier's tool; a tringlette. LATHING, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed. staves for the cuitre-irimie of a bedstead, to rest the budding on.
- LATH-RENDEB. LATH-SPLITTER, a cutter of wood into laths.
- LATH-WOOD, straight-grained wood, the outside cutting* of fir-trees, used for splitting Into laths. Latinvood is sold by the fathom, and varies in length from 3 to 8feet: 4000to£000 tons are annually imported.
- LATH-WORK, thin battened-work at the sides of rooms, or at the ceilings, lor re-
- ceiving plaster. LATITUDE, in navigation, the distance from the equator north or south.
- LATTA (Italian), tinned iron; tin. LATHS (Italian), milk.
- LATTEN, sheet or plate brass, or thin plates cf mixed metal: black latten is brass in milled sheets, composed of copper and sine, used by braziers, and for drawing Into wire. Shaven latten is a thinner

LAW

nrtidc: roll latten is polished on both sides ready for use. ATTEN-WIRK, wire made from the plates.

- LATTICE, a trellis or cross-barred work; n net-work window.
- LATTICE-MAKER, a maker of light cros«-Imrred wooden framrs lor training creeping plants to, fur the-sides of walls or footpaths, or of windows for dairies, <a>kc.
- LAUDANUM, a preparation of opium; a so-porific and anodyne tincture used medicinally, LAUNCH.
- LAUNCE, a fish. See HORN-FIKE and SAND-
- LAUNCII, the long-boat, or large boat of * -ship; the sending ot si new vessel intotho water, which is usually attended, with some ceremony.
- AUNDERS, in the mining districts, wooden tubes or gutters for the conveyance of water; a long shallow trough to receive the powdered ore from the stamping-null. LAUNDRESS, a washerwoman.
- LAUNDRY, the place where washing is car-ried on; an ironing-room.
- AUNDRY-MAID, a servant who attends to the laundry
- LAUOK, the Malay name for a curry, stew. **⊲fec**
- LAUREATE (Scotch), to confer a literary degree.
- LAUREL, a handsome and interesting genus of trees, lurniphiug many important ar-ticles of commerce, us benzoin, sassafras, Ac See also BAY-BERRIES and UAY-LEAVES.
- LAUREL-WATER, the leaves of the Cerasus *Lauro-cerasus*, distilled with water, which is used medicinally, as a substitute for hydrocyanic add, in palpitation of the heart, বি
- LAVA, the scoria from active volcanoes, which is used for several purposes.
- LAVA-MILLSTONES, hard and coarse basaltic millstones obtained from quarries near Andcrnach on the lthlnc.
- LAVANDARA (Italian), a washerwoman.
- LAVARET, a species of salmon.
- LAVATORY, a washing-place. LAVENDER, the floral leaves of the Lavan*dula vera*, which arc very fragrant Tho compound spirit or tincture of lavender, is given in faintness orlowness of spuits, as u stimulant cordial. It is known as red lavender drops.
- LAVENDER, FRENCH. From the floral leaves of *Lavandula sptca*, the oil of spike is obtained, which is used by painters on porcelain, and by artists in the preparation of varnish.
- LAVENDER-OIL, a yellow essential oil, distil led from the leaves and llowers of various species of lavender.
- LAVER, the name for an edible sea-weed. See SLOKE.
- LAVUNcnA, an Indian name for Andropogon muricatum, which is esteemed for it* medicinal properties.
- AWEK, a Polish long measure, equal to 1*7 inch.
- AWN, a species of very line linen, approaching cambric in texture; a grass-plot in a garden, or in front of a dwelling-house; an open green space between trees.

- LAW-BOOKSELLER, a vender of books relating to jurisprudence; often also a publisher of legal works.
- LAW-STATIONER, a shopkeeper who keeps on sale the articles required by lawyers, such as parchment, tnpe, pounce, loolscnp ami brief paper, Ac; one who takes in drafts or writings to be fairly copied lor lawyers.
- LAW-WIG-MAKER, a manufacturer of the horse-hair howdcred wigs worn by barristers and judges, <tc,
- LAW-WHITER, an engrosser: **a** clerk cmployed by a law-stationer to make copies of briefs, cases, deeds, Ac. In a round legible hand.
- LAWYER, a name Indiscriminately applied to any one practising law, whither attorney or solicitor, barrister or judge.
- LAWYER'S-CLERK, an assistant engaged in a lawyer's office, to write or attend to outdoor business.
- LAWYER'S-OFFICE, the business rooms of a solicitor; thecliainbeis of a barrister.
- LAX, a name In Aberdeen for salmon.
- LAXAR, LUXUR, LOXAR, a weight used on the coast of 1'edir, Achccn, by which betel nuts are sold. It weighs about 168 lbs, and consists of ten thousand nuts, with from 10 to 25 per cent, added, according to the barguln previously marie, fur nuts which may be worm-eaten or otherwise damaged.
- LAY, to produce cgss; a share of the freight of a ship; land In the state of grass or sward; a Scotch term for to smear sheep with a mixture of tar and grcaso In winter.
- LAY-DAYS, **a** certain number **of** days allowed to the merchant or charterer to load or unload cargo.
- LAYERING, in gardening, binding down the shoots of shrubs, lu order that they may strike roots.
- LAY-iioLiiE, an artist's model to hang drapery on; a figure made of wood or cloili in imitation of the human body.
- LATINO, the process of twisting the strands of hemp into a rope; producing e,'gs»;
- -IR AFFÜITAIVII, u uvi Bumuvi JI IVIII, U LIQ. LAY-STALL, a place vrhurc milch cows aie kept in London. *
- LAZARLTTO, **a** pest-house or building, in which quarantine bus to be performed in the Mediterranean; where passengers and noods have to be Lindcd; an hospital ship.
- 1'AZULITE, a blue spar, found in crystals, _ and in masses in Europe and tho Brazils.
- •LAZZARONI, a class of beggars and idlers in _ the Italian States.
- LB, the abbreviation for the pound weight. 1* (* rench), the breadth of cloth between tile two lists or edge borders.

- LEACH-LINE, a rope used lor hauling up the leachofasaiL
- LEAD, a poisonous bluish-white metal, principally obtained from galena. Lend occurs in commerce under the several names of pig, sheet, or rolled lead, and shot; besides which there are red nnd white lead, chroinate of lead, and litharge. On shipboard the "lead " is a cone or pyramid of this metal, with a small hole at the base, attached to ft lino for taking soundings at sea. The hand lead for shallow depths weighs about 7 lbs.; tho deep-sea lead two or three times that weight.
- LEAD-ASH SMELTEB, a purifier of the slag of lead.
- LEADER, a principal or editorial article in a newspaper; a branch of ore leading to the lode.
- LEAD-LINE, the line attached to.n soundingx weight used in ships, which is marked or divided Into fathoms.
- LEAD-MILL, a circular pinte of lead, used by the lapidary for roughing or grinding.
- LKAD-PEXCTL. a pencil containing blacklead, or compressed plumiiugo.
- LKAD-PH'E MAKKU, a manufacturer of lead tubes of various thicknesses, for conveying water or gas, &c LEADS, shnpcd pieces of metal used by the
- LEADS, shnpcd pieces of metal used by the compositor for spacing and arranging linos of prmting-t) pc; a flat roof covered with lead.
- LEAD-SHOT, shot for flre-arms, for sportsmen's use.

LEAD-SPAR, a sulphate of lead.

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- LEADWOUT, the common name for several snecn'S of plants, belonging to the genus *Plumbago*, which have extremely acrid properties; the roots and leaves arc used for raising blisters, and as a stimulating wash tor ulcers.
- LEAF, the green blade of plants. A large commerce Is carried on in many kinds of

purposes, as cabbage; and for fibrous use, as many palms. The term leaf is also applied to any thing foliated, as the flap of a table, the side of a folding door, tho double page of a book; a thin plate of metal or horn. The leaf of a t.m is the surface which is cut in the shape of tho segment of a circle.

- LEAF-METAL. There arc four different kinds of Dutch brouzo lent; common, which is soft, and of a reddish cast, mado of one part ot zinc to three of copper; French, which contains more zinc, is therefore harder, less ductile, and has a purer yellow colour; Florence, which contains a large proportion of zinc, and Is of a greenish gold colour; ana lastly, white leaf, composed of tin. Lear metal is chiefly used for giving a cheap and billiant metallic surface to metal and other substances.
- LEAK-LARD, lard from the flaky animal me of the hog.

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- LEAGUE, an itinerary measure, varying in different countries. The English league is three geographical miles, or 6076 yards. The French astronomical league is 4860 and the french astronomical league is 4500 yards; but the French legal or posting league Is 42C3 yards; and the marine league 6070 yards. The Portuguese league is 6751 yards. The Spanish common league 7410 yards; and the judicial league 4637 yards. Also a confederacy or union for some specific object, as the an ti-corn-law ieugue law ieuguê.
- LEAGUER, LKGGER, an old Dutch measure lor liquids still used in the Dutch eastern colonies; at Amsterdam it was about 126 gallons; in Batavia it is about 133 gallons.
- LEAK, a hole or breach in a vessel at which the water comes In, or goes out
- LKAKAGE, an allowance uwdo in the docks, «Ic for waste or loss in liquors.
- LEAM, an artificial cut or drain in a fen district
- LEANG, another name for the tael, a Chinese weight. LEAK-TO, a shed attached to another build-
- ing. LEASE, to let for a term upon rental. *
- LEASEHOLD, a house, a landed estate, Ac. held lor a term of years at a rent LKA.SEIIOLDEII, on? vlio holds property
- under a le isc.
- LEASII, a leather thong to hold birds or dojjs by; among sportsmen three birds or ani-mals, as pheasants, partridges, and hares. LKASON, a pasture. . LEAT, an artificial water-course or channel.

- LEAT, an artificial water-course or channel. LKATHER, the skins of animals, which have been prepared for commercial use by tanning, tawing, or other processes. The iorciiin imports of leather are valued at about 3 million sterling per annum, while I'IU home production and the manufac-tured products bring up the annual value <i tlic leather trade to nearly 18 millions. Leather enters into commerce in the form Leather enters into commerce in the form of hides, aliuned leather, oiled or chamois leather, rough tanned leather, curried leather, enamelled leather, dyed leather, embossed or stamped leather, shoes and boots, saddlery and harness, Ac.
- LEATHER, AMERICAN, a kind of Japanned nnd enamelled cloth imitating leather, used as a seating material for clians, couches, «tec. See AMKRICAN-LKATIIKK. LEATHER-APRON, an apron used by different peraous, as blacksmiths, freemasons, &c, but ot different texture.
- LEATHER-BRECHES, men's strong garments of leather for riding or for hard service. LEATHER-BUCKET, a bucket made of leather,
- u^ed, tor Irrigation in India, by flreuiea and others.
- LEATHER-CAP MAKER, a manufacturer of seal-skin caps and other coverings of leather for the head.
- LEATHER-COAT, a popular name for a flsh in the West Indies, a species of C'Aori-memes; a tough-skinned apple
- LEATHER-CUTTER, a worker in, leather.
- LEATHER-DEALEK, a vender of leather of various kinds.
- LEATHER-DRESSER, a currier; one who pre-pares leather lor use in various ways.

LEATHER-DYER, a stafner of leather; one who colours the outer surface.

LEE

- EATHER-EMBOSSER, one who stamps leather in patterns for bookbinding, covering furniture or room hangings.
- ther; the workman A\ ho gives the {.lossy surface for which patent leather is remarkable.
- LEATHER- GILDER, an ornamentcr of leather. LEATHER-JAPANNEB. See LEATHER-ENA-MEIXKK.
- LEATHER-MERCHANT AND CURRIER, a whole-sale dealer in leather, sometimes com-bined with the business of tanning or currying.
- LEATHĚR- PIFE-AND-TJUCKET MAKER, a manufacturer of leather hose and pails.
- EATHER-SELLERS¹ COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in St. Helen's Place. LEATHER-SELLERS¹
- LEATHER-SPLITTER, a mechanic, who divides the skin, splitting it into thin sections by a machine<cuttmg kniic. LEATHER-STAIXEU, on** who dyes leather. LEATUEB-STRAP MAKER, a cutter of leather into string. for strong of different kinds
- into strips, for straps of different kinds. LEATHER-STRIPER, a workman who m.irks leather with coloured lines for the uwe of

- shoe-binders and others. LEAVEX, dough in a state of ferment; yeast. LEBAN, a fermented liquor, or milk-beer, similar to the koumiss made by the Arabs.
- LEBO, in the Pacific islands, leaves of the bread-fruit tree sewed together, for the Yurpose of covering lood in cooking to Neep In the steam.
- LECTURER, a proiessor; one who instructs or amuses a public audience by u discourse.
- EDGER, the principal account-book kept by tradesmen, banks, or romp.inics, for entering the debit and credit transactions of individuals; a large flat tombstone; horizontal timber used in bcafToiding. LEE, in navigation, the side of the ship un-
- der shelter, and opposite to that from which tiie wind blow
- EE-BOARD, a board fitted to the lee side of llat-bottomcd boats, to prevent their drifting to leeward.
- EECH, a worm ived for drawing blood, tho *Jhrwlo ntedicinalis;* eleven or twelve millions a-ycar ire annu.illy imported into France, and fully as many into this country.
- country. LEECH, ARTIFICIAL, a mechanical contri-vance for drawing blood In place of the worm usually employed. LKECU-ROFE, that part of the bolt-rope at the side ol the sails. LEEFANCE, an iron bar upon which the sheets of (ore and aft sal s traverse. LEEK, a well-known pot-herb, the Allium porrum used in course

- *porrum*_y used in -oups. *EER*, an annealing furnace In a glass-house; a long arched building, in which glass articles are placed to assume hardness and temper. LKER-BOOM, a Dutch name in the Cave
- colony for the tops of the aides of a wagon.

- LEET, one portion of many; a court-lectisan assemblage of persons to nominate lor an election to some office; a jurisdiction for a township; a petty inquest lor local police.
- LEEWARD, tho side towards which the wind blows. See LEE.
- LEEWAY, a deviation from the course laid down on the chart; a drifting uitli the current and wind to leeward. LEGACY-DUTY, a government tax on be-
- quests, or the transfer of property; which varies, in ninount, according to the con* saiiguiiiity of the receiver.
- LEGALIZATION, an authoritative document issued from the office of the chief secretary In Malta.
- LEGAL-TENDER, the authorized coins or pay-EGAL-TENDER, the authorized coins or pay-ment that can be lawfully ottered and re-ceived in a country; which varies. In 1816 cold coins were declared to be the only legal tender for Great Britain in all pay-ments of more than 4(K; stiver is there-fore now a merely subsidiary currency below that sum, and a legal tender up to 40s., and no higher. Copper coins are only a legal tender to the extent of a shilling in any one payment Bank of England notes are a legal tender without limit, except for payments due by the bank limit, except for payments due by the bank itself. In France silver is the legal tender.
- LEGATEE, one to whom a legacy is left.
- LEGATION, an embassy; a deputation. LECGERS, large casks. See LKAGUEK.
- LEGGING, long gauers reaching to the knees.
- LEGHORN, one or the names for a Tuscan plait for bonnets and hats, obtained from the straw ot a variety of bearded wheat, LEGHORN-PLAIT DEALEA, one who sells straw chip and plait for hats.

- LEGUMINOUS, pertaining to pulse; plants that produce pods, as pcas</br>

 LEISTER, LISTED, a pronged flsh spear.

 LEMON, a fruit. See LEMONS and LIMES.

 LEMON A product of the product of the

- LEMONADE, a cooling drink mnde fiomtlie juice of lemons, or some acidulated compound.
- LEMONADE-MAKER, a manufacturer of aerated waters, who makes a pleasant beverage with citric acid, or tartaic acid, and essence of lemon. Ac
- LEMON-GRASS, a namu for the Awlroponon citratum of Decmdolle. From its fra-grant smell and j-easant taMiv, It is in common use in the West Indies a3 a substitute for Chinese tea, and Is fre-quently enjiloycd as a sudorific in tebrile discovery. The white gravelant control of
- diseases. The white succulent centre or pith of the leaves is used in India to give an agreeable flavour to curries It I* largely cultivated in Ceylon and the Moluccas, and the otto obtained by distil-lation, and known in commerce as citro-nella oil, is employed lor perfuming soups and grease and making artificial essence diseases. The white succulent centre or and grease, and making artificial essence of verbena.
- LEMON-JUICE, the expressed juice of limrs **and** lemons, Justly esteemed as a valuable

- antiscorbutic remedr, and which is therefore required to be included in all ships' stores in regulated quantities.
- LEMON-KALI, a drink made from citric and turtarlcacid.
- LEMON-PEEL, the rind of the lemon sold either dried or preserved and candied. The rind of the *Citrus Bergamia* is forced by violent pressure in the &hape ol proper moulds into small box<s.
- EMONS and LIMES, acid fruits, the produce of *Citrus Limonum* and *C. acidu*. Tho rind Is aromatic, and the pulp or Juice refrigerant and antiscorbutic.
- LENDING-LIBRARY, one which gives books out to be read.
- LENITIVE-ELECTUARY, an agreeable confec-tion, prescribed as a mild laxative.
- LENO, a kind of cotton gauze, used for window-blinds, which is thinner and clearer than buck muslin, and is made bordered and figured for long curtains.
- LLNSES, glasses for conveying light to **a** focus in telescopes, \triangleleft cc. LENTIL, a pulse, the *Ervvm lens*, the seeds of which are amylaceous and nutritious, but difficult of digestion. It is much used as food in southern countries, and the meal forms the base of a popular sub-stance vended under the name ot Kevalenta Arabica,
- LEOPARD-WOOD, a fancy wood obtained from one of the palm tribe.
- LEPTA, LEPTON, a small Greek copper coin, and money of account, the hundredth part of the drachma. There are pieces of one, two, five and ten lepta. *See* LIPTA. LSSU-PUND, a weight used in Orkney, con-taining 30 lbs. Scots Troye, = 3 2 6300 lbs.
- avoirdupois.
- LESSEE, one to whom .1 lease Is glvcu.

- LESSEN, a piece of instruction. LET, to lease; to put to hire. LETTER, a type; an epistle; the transmitted correspondence through the post is very large. See GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
- LETTER-BOX, a post-office box for receiving letters; a box. in a street-door for deposit-
- ing letters. LETTER-CARRIER, a post-offico distributor; a postman who delivers letters.
- LETTER-CASE, a box for holding letters; a compositors case of type. LETTER-CLASP. LETTER-CLIP, a kind of
- bpring-iilo or hold-last, lur letters or papers.
- LEITER-COPYDMI-MACIIINK MAKER, a manilincturer of copying machines.
- LETTER-CUTTER, a die-sinker; a type-cutter; a maker of projecting letters in brass, class, porcelain, or wood. LETTER-FOUNDER, a loandcr who casts
- printing-type. [letters, «fcc LETTERING, marking books or pages witli^ LETTER OF ADVICE, a letter giving notico ot
- any transaction.
- LETTER OP ATTORNEY, a power or legal authority to act for another, and to pro-ceed with his affairs. The power may be special fora particular purpose, or gtelU'ral.
- LETTER OF CREDIT, an order \triangleleft r circular note from A bank or mercantile finn, on some foreign correspondent, givc.i to **a**

- LETTERS OF HOKNING, a Scotch law term for H species of outlawry.
- LETTER OK LICENCE, a customs permit: a permission tiom a patentee to make goo is, or to use an invention, 01 which he has the property or right; an instrument granted to a person in embarrassed circumstances by his creditors, grunting him tune for payment, or permission to continue his business.
- LETTER OP MAHQTTE, ft public or private licence, or extraordinary pi million granted to subjects lor reprisals; a kind of privateering.
- of privateering. Lk'riEiM'APEit, foolscap or post paper, for wiling letters on.
- LKTTEK-IMIESS, pi hit or impression taken from t3*pu.
- LETTER-MII-SS PRINTER, one who uses type in printing, contradistinguished from a cop.icr-plate or lithographic printer.
- LETTERS PATENT, a loyal grant; a patent right.
- LETIX'K-SORTEK, a subordinate employed fn a local or colonial post-office, or at Hhe stuk ml post-office, looking out and classifying letters for despatch or delivery.
- LETTER-WEIOHEK, a poising scale or steelyard, lor' weighing letters, to ascertain the postage they will be subject to on being mailed; a balance for calculating the rate of postage chargeable on English and foreign letters. The rate is uniform m the United Kingdom at Id. for letters under halt an ounce; and s> on in proportion lor every further half-ounce, the weight allowed by the post-olilcc for a single rate, being 218} grains. The sea-po<<tags/to the Colonies is also now pretty gcnci al at 61. The following facts may be borne in mind: —a sheet of com inon 4to letter paper weighs .•iliout 120 grains; a sheet of thick 4to, *IW* grains; a sheet of small foreign post, 65 grains; the usual quantity of wax, 6 grains; 20 dips of ink from a steel pen, when wet, 4 grains—reduced when dry to 1 grain; a letter exposed to a slight ram for 6 minutes, will gain In weight |r> grains.
- LiiTTEU-wopn. one of tho contlicit woods which Guiana possesses, obtained from J'IraUnera guianensis. It is very hard, of a beautiful brown colour, with black spots which have been compared to hier-iglyplncs. The spotted part is only the hearr--uooil, which is seldom more than 12 or 11 inches in circumference. It is adapted for cabinet work of small size, and lor veneering only.
- LETTBR-WKITEK, one who writes official or oilier letters, for persons less skilled in correspondence. In India, Turkey, and otner countries, where education is loss genenl this is a recognised profession. LETTUCE, the *Laetuea sativa*, a cooling and personable wegetable used as a solid right.
- LETTUCE, the *Lactuca sativa*, a cooling and agreeable vegetable, used as a salad plant, of which theroare two principal varieties, tho coss lettuce, and the cabbage lettuce.

- LEVEE, a public assemblage, or official gathering; in the United States an artificial embankment near rivers or the &ea, for the convenieiK-c ot commerce.
- LEVEE-DUES, shipping or lauding dues paid at a levee.
- LEVEL, a gallery in a coal mine, named in fathoms according to its depth below the surlacc; a workman's tool with a plumbline or a plummet; a surveyor's instrument for determining the height of one place with another. The spirit-level is a more accurate mode of determining tho plane of the sensible horizon.
- LEVELLING, removing the Inequalities of tho surface for roads, railways, «ec.
- LEVELLING INSTUÚMENTS, the spirit-level, theodolite, staves, and other Instruments used by the surveyor.
- LEVEK, a bar for raising a weight; afootm.it; a basket.
- LEVEKET, tho young of tho hare, during tho first yenr of its age.
- LEVEK-WATCH, a watch with a lever bill.nice.
- LEVIGATIOX, the process of grinding or reducing hard bodies to an impalpable powder.
- LEVV, a n.ime fn rennsylv.-mia for tho eighth part of a dollar, about 61.; it is called III New York a shilling; a distraint: an assessment; raising recruits for military service.
- LEWEH, a local name in Scotland for a lever; a hatter's mime for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellourfrom the French.
- LEWIS, a mecnamcal apphancu lor raising stone; thin wedges of iron indented mto the stone forming a dove-tail.
- LEV, a detergent wash composed of urine, soap, soap, soap, <b style="mailto:soap">soap, <b style="mailto:soap", <b style="mailto:soap">soap, <b style="mailto:soap", <b style="mailto:soap">soap, <b style="mailto:soap", <b style="mail
- Li, another name for the Chinese copper cash, ten of which make a candarccn, 100 a 11113, and 1000 a tael worth about 5s. See CASH. Also a Chinese linear measure equal 03C0niilc. sometime¹* called Lo, LIAKD, the French farthing, a copper coin:
- LIAKD, the French farthing, a copper coin: the quarter of a sou, 3 dculcra, and equal to half an English farthing.
- LIAS, a division ol the hank of cambric, yarn »niii by h:nd; .1 hank of 30 to the pound contains 3C0 lias; hydraulic limu used tor making cement
- LmwiA-GiossA, the Italian name for tho avoirdupois pound used in the Ionian islands and other lo<alltlos; Jibbra-sottlo being the troy pound.
- being the troy pound. LILDAII, a brown felt-cap worn by the poorer class of Arabs.
- LIRL'L, a malicious publication reflecting on character, & cLim-DiBi, a name for D'vi-divL See Drvi-
- Lim-DiBi, a name for D:vi-divL See Drvi-1>IVL
- LIIIKA, the best kind of tobacco grown in tho western part of Cuba, selected for its good colour, flavour, elasticity, and the entireness of the leaves; a Continental namo lor a pound weight, a balance or pair of scales; also a money of account, varying in different provinces In medicine when tho abbreviation for libra *is* preceded by

 Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant, Isut when succeeded by Kmnan numerals, troy weight or pint measure is intended. LIBKA-PICCOLA, tho silk measure of Austria- LIBRARIAN, the custodian of a public or private library; the owner of a circulating library who lets out books on hire to subscribers. LIBRARY, a collection of books; one or more rooms appropriated to books; arranged or classified. IJBRKTTO, the words of on opera; a fimall book. LICENCE, a grant; an official authority to act; a permission to sell exciscable articles, or to keep a public-house. LICENSED VICTUALLER, an innkeeper who sells wines and spirits. LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SOCIETY, an association supported by the subscriptions of the licensed victuallers of London and the Provinces, which supports a metropolitan daily paper, the Morning Advertiser, and large schools for the children of Its members, as well as alnishouses for decayed victuallers, Ac ZICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans. LICHENI	 LIFE-BOAT, a boat constructed to float in a stormy sea, and many of which are kept at certain parts ol the coast to proceed to tlie assistance of vessels in distress. LIFE-BUOY, an apparatus thrown overboard from a ship to a person In the water, consisting of a pair of hollow copper cylinders with an erect DOK, bearing a flag by day and a light fit, night; and on which a person can rest till released by a boat. LIFE-GUARD, a heavy mounted soldier; the Queen's household cuvalry-guard. LIFE-CLINES, ropes carried ulong yards, booms, ftc. or any part of u vessel, for men to hold on by. LIFE-PRESERVER, a cork or other floating buoy; an air jacket or belt, to be worn on the person as a protection at sea; a loaded weapon; a sword-stick. LIFT, a hoist; a support or tackle running from the yard-arms to the m.ist-head; an elevator for sending dishes, dec. up or down from a kitchen. LEFT-HAMMER, a large hammer. LIFT-PUMP, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. LIGAN, goods cast Into the sea, from a ship in stress of weather, and sunk, but having a float or buoy attached by a line. In order that they may be subsequently Jound and recovered. See LAGAN-GOODS. LIGATURE, a bandage. LIGHTER, a small licensed vessel or large barjte, employed in the transhipment of goods; a tai>er. LIGHTERMAN, the owner of a lighter, or a sailor employ cd In one. LIGHTHERMAN, the owner of a lighter, or a sailor employ cd In one.
politan daily paper, the Morning Adver-	over a dock entrance, moat, or canal.
Its members, as well as alnishouses for decayed victuallers, Ac	of the atmosphere on the external body of water.
or permits; an officer appointed by the Crown to rend plajs, and who, if they contain nothing immoral or objection- able, permits them to be publicly repre-	in stress of weather, and sunk, but having a float or buoy attached by a line. In order that they may be subsequently Jound and recovered. <i>See</i> LAGAN-GOODS.
county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans.	LIGHT-DUES, passing tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, towards the maintenance of the lights, shown for
follow a profession; a medical man; a barrister.	LIGHTER, a small licensed vessel or large barjte, employed in the transhipment of
LICHENS, cryptogamou* plants, several of which enter into commerce, as the Iceland	LIGHTERAGE, the charges paid for conveying goods in a lighter.
LICHNITE, a transparent and brilli.nit white marble obtained in the island or Paras; It is sometimes found flesh-coloured.	sailor emplo) cd In one. LIGHTHOUSE-BUILDER, an engineer; a maker of iron structures for transport to rocks,
estate by auction. LICORICE. See LIQUORICE.	LIGHTHOUSE - KEEPER, the resident la a lighthouse, who attends to the lamps.
LIEXCKLLO, the name in Venezuela for a. striped cotton handkerchief. LIEUE, tho French league; a measure or length. See LEAGUE.	structor of the reliecting plates, lantern, and other apparatus necessary for the brilliant light required in a lighthouse
LIEUTENANT, a deputy; as Lieutenant- colonel; Lleutenuni-yovcrnor: Lieute- nant-general; a commissioned officerin tne army or navy next to a captain.	LIGHT INFANTRY, sharp-shooters; soldiers not heavily armed. LIGHTING-RATE, a public rate for mnIntaln- _ ing the lamps or Hus-lighta in a parish.
LIF, LIEF, Loort a name, for the fibre by which the petioles of the date piuni are bound together. All sorts of cordage is	LIGHTNING-CONDUCTOR, a rod or wire from the top ot a chimney-stack, steeple, or mast-head, to carry oil the electric fluid. LIGHTS, the lungs of animals, some of which
drying towel after tho bath. .LIFE-ANNUITY, a pension receivable during LIFE-ASSURANCE, a money payment secured	arc cooked and eaten as food. LIGHT-SHIP, a vessel bearing alight at night, anchored by moorings on a bank, or in the proximity of shoals, to guide navl-
to relatives or creditors, alter a poison's death, by a yearly premium paid during life to an a> sura nee office, varying In per- centage amount according to age, health, _ or risk of accidental death. LIFE-BELT, an air-inflated or cork belt for floating in the sea. See LIF£-ruESEKVEL	gators. * LIGNITE, fossil wood carbonised. It Is found in various parts of England, and on the Continent, and supplies, in the dis- tricts in which it occurs, a bud substitute forcoaL
	4

- XALLE LACE, LISLE LACE, a light, fine, and transparent white thread hand-made lacr. sometimes called "clear foundation," taking Its name from the French town where it is made. It has a diamond-shaped mesh, lormed by two threads platted to a perpendicular line.
- LIMA-BEAN, the *Phaseolus Limensl*[^] an es-teemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics: the pciennial kidney-bean, *P*. perēnnīs.
- LIMAN, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made. LIMA-WOOD, the finest description of Ni-
- caragua wood, produced in South America.
- LIMBELLO, LIMBELLUCCIO (Itttllill), tllC Sliavings of leatlier.
- LIMBER, a two-wheeled carriage, bearing boxes of ammunition, fastened to a held-piece, which can be "unlimbered," or detached, when in action.
- LIMBER TAR, the bilge- water, or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the vovage.
- LIME, cement; calcined chalk or limestone, also called quicklime; a h uit so called. Ste LEMONS AND LIMES.
- LIME-BUBNER, one who prepares lime for cement, &c, in a kiln.
- LIME-IUICE. See LEMON-JUICE. LIME-KILN, a furnace ot diUVient kinds, bat iksuully a funnel-shaped chamber, in which limestone is mixed with coal or wood, and ignited, to prepare lime for mortar and manure, by driving otr the carbonic acid and water which it contains
- LIME-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer In lime. LIME-QUARRY, a pit or quarry where limestone is dug.
- LIME-STONE, calcareous spar, chalk, orotlicr mineral substance, u>ed for making Mine. LIME-TREE, LINDKN-TUKE, the *Tilia Euro pec c* an ornamental lofty tree. The white soft wood 19 tine and elose-grained, and is used lor harps and piano-fortes, Ac., and is particularly suitable for carving. The charcoal is not inferior to that 01 the aider and willow, for making gunpowder. The bark, when stripped oil, is made into shoos, cordáge, sucks for corn, matting, sc. See BASS
- LIME-WASH, a coating given with lime water; whitewash.
- LIME-WATER, water impregnated with lime, used as a steep for skins in tan-yards, lor whitewashing, and for various other purposes.
- LIMONADIERE. a barmaid at a French coffeehouse; a maker or seller ot lemonade. LrjfONITE, a name for bog iron ore; the hy-
- rjfONITE, a name for bog from ore, the hydrous oxide of iron, which, containing upwards oi 50 per cent of metal, is much worked in France, aud makes excellent worked in France, aud makes excellent the second seco

- Lrooo, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for sea-weed.
- LIMPET, a marine edible mollusc, the common species of which. *Patella vulgaru*, is well known on the British coasts.
- INCH, a boundary wall; an unploughed ridgé of land.
- INCII-PIN, a small iron pin put into the end of the axle-tree, to confine the wheels on carts, &c
- LINDEN TREE. See LIME. LINE, the tenth or twelfth part of an Inch; a row of type, or of soldieis, «fcc.; a railway track
- INEĂR MEASURES, the measures of length used in a country. See INCH, FOOT, MILE, **dec**
- LINED GOLD, gold lined with copper, used lor jewellery and ornamental articles. It consists of a standard gold leaf; affixed to a leaf of some other metal, either by means of pressure when hot, or by a
- chemical process. LINE-MAKER, u manufacturer of rope, sashlines, clothes-lines, «fca
- LINE-MEN, men employed on a railway: per-sons carrying the measuring lino lor a surveyor.
- INEN, under clothing; a woven fabric made ot flax. Our exports of linen are now larjjc. The shipments in 1856, reached about 14(IJ million yards, besides about 4J million yards of thread for sew-ing ond lace thread ing, and lace thread.
- INEN-AGENT, a factor or agent for Irish linen imuiufacturcrs.
- LINEN-DRAPER, a retail dealer in linen, calico, and other articles usually pur-chased by females.
- INEN-YAKN, ppun flax. Besides our large home consumption, we exported, in 1858, about 25 million pounds of linen yarn.

- LINEN-TARN-MEASUKIS. See YABN-MEASURB. LINE-OF-BATTLE-SHIP, a vessel of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel with two or more gun decks, and carrying, at the lowest, 64 guns.
- INER, a person who measures land, or maiks out Intended roads, railways, or plots of land lor digging trenches for sugar cane, or for plant ing; one of a line of ocean traders; a vessel o(war.
- INES, small cordage or large twine, useu T
- for various purposes. ING, a valuable fish of the cod tribe, the *Lota molea*, Cuy.; besides those consumed fresh, considerable, quantities are cured for exportation. The name ling is also ap-
- plied to the hake, when cured. LLNGAN, LINGEL, a name lur shoemakers* thread in Scotland.
- LINOERIA (Italian), linen. LIXGOT (Spanish), an ingot.

- LINIMENT, an ointment, a balsamic lotion. LINING, any covering for an interior surface, as to garments, Ac
- LINK, a torch; a ring or connection; a portion of a chain; each link of Gunter's surveying chain with the connecting ring measures cxactly 7^{*92} inches. See CHAIN and GUN-

LINK-MOTION, nn apparatus lor reversing s'.eain en'.dnes.

- LINSKED, the seed of the flax-plant which Is largely imported lor sowing, and for crushing' into oil tor painters* use, the reiuse cake Is employed to feed cattie and sheep. Our imports have been largely Increasing of late years. See FLAX-SEKD.
- LINSKED HEAL, the meal of flax-seed which is used for poultices.
- LINSEED-OIL, n well-known commercial yellow oil obtained from the seed of the flaxplant (Linum usttatissimum).
- LINSEED TKA, a mucilauinous drink; nn infusion of linseed sweetened with liquorice root, and sometimes with honey
- LINSET, LINSEY-WOOLSEY, a material made Jrom flax and wool, formerly much used by the middle classes for aprons and petticoats; now chiefly worn in union workhouses and charitable institutions. Linsoys arc mado cither plain blue, or plain white, or stripod blue and white.
- LINSTOCK, a dinner's match.
- LINT, linen cloth scraped so AS tp raise n nap or pilo, in order to make a soft and smooth surface suited for bandaues tiir wounds. It is usually prepared by hand, but has sometimes been done by machine.
- LrvTEL, LINTOL, a horizontal piece of timber or stone, placed over a doorway, to bear the superincumbent weight.
- LINT-MANUFACTURER, one who gets lint scraped for supplying large quantities to hffejiitrils and army sur^vons, «fcc. LIFT, a delicate nSh, the *Labrus*, of which
- tli' r« nrc eight or nine species, much esteemed about the Crimea.
- Lii'Fjr, n term in Scotland for the fourth part of a neck, also called 1 a iorpct, = 1*7-3.134 cubic inches.
- LIPSALVE, glycerine or cold cream; some solteiiing solution applied to chapped lips.
- LIPTA, a Greek copper coin, the hundredth part of the silver phoenix; which is woith vuhtpence halfj)cnny. See LEPTA.
- LIQUEUR-MANUFACTURES, a makerotcordfals or sweet liquors, compounded of alcohol, water, Mi.mr. and diilercnt aromatic fla-
- vouring substances. LIQUEUR-STAND, a metal framo for holding spirit bottles.
- LIQUIDATION, an arrangement or settlement of the affairs of a merchant-or company;
- the clearing up or pnywu oil'accounts. LIQUID-MANURE, urine; a solution ot cuano or some other fertilizer to bo applied to land.
- LIQUID-MANURE CAUT, A watering cart to diffuse liquid manure over a Held.
- LIQUOR, strong drink; u name among workmen for dyes or solutions used; any thing flowing.
- LIQUORICE, the roots of Glycirrhizaglabra, a Perennial plant common to the south of Juurope, considerable quantities ot which are Imported. Liquorice Is much u^{cd} in me Levant in making a decoction winch is drunk cold in summer, and liquorice
- *EHFawnicK, H>e inspissated Juice of the Uquorice root, boiled to a consistency

for rolling into paste, and used for confectionery purposes. Spanish juice. [It Is often termed [pounder of liqueurs. LIQUORISTĚ, LIQUEURISTE (French), a com-

- LIRA, a Veuctinn coin worth about IOrl LISBOXNINE, another name for the moiilorc,
- a Portuguese coin, and worth about 27*.
- LISLE-GLOVES, fine thread gloves for summer wear.

- wear. LISLE-LACK. See LILLE-LACE. LISPFUXI), LISPOND. a Dutch weight, also used in Norway, Sweden, and Denm.uk, varying from 14 to IS lbs.; In Hamburgh, the oll hth pait of the centner, which is equal to 112 lbs.
- LISSE' (French), silk; boiled sugar; "amnn-di-s Iissdes" is sugared almonds, almond comfits.
- LIST, an inventory; detailed particulars; n narrow selvedge strip torn from theeUyo ot cloth, used for various purposes.
- LIST-DEALER, a piece-dealer, also called a lent dealer; one who vends strips of cloth.
- LIST-SHOES, a kind of easy slippers made of strips of cloth woven together.
- LITCHI, nn elegant scurlet fruit, the produce of Euphoria (Dunocarpus) Litchi.
- LITER, Û name for the rottolo in Abyssinia, r.ither more than 10 ounces.
- LITHARGE, semi-cryitalline or fused protoxide ot lead, obtained in separating silver from lead oic, which enters largely Into the composition of Hint glass.
- LITHOGRAPHER, a writer or designer mi ttone; a workman who takes impressions from lithographic stones. LITHOGRAPHIC-PAPEK, jnlatlnous or sized
- p.ipcr, tinted with gamboge und rolled very smooth.
- LITHOGRAPHIC-PRESS MAKER, A manufacturer of the presses for lithographic work.

ITHOGRAPHIC-PRINTER, a workman who

- takes impressions on paper, from drawings, maps, plans, and writings previ-ously traced upon stone.
- LimoGUAraic-KOLLEK, an inking roller for
- a lithographic pru»s. LiTnoGRAPinc-STONE, a line oolite or granu-lar limestone used in lithography: good stone should be of a uniform yellow-ish gray Into, free from veins and spots, cut by a 6teel point with difficulty and in b'llinter.ng it should show a conchoid.il fracture. The keest stone was long obtained exclusively from Germany, out it is now found in other quarters.
- LITHOGRAPHIC-STONE IMPORTER, a merchant who receives for sale tho line yellowish gray limestones suited for the purpose of the lithographer.
- LITHOSTROLE, a sort of mosaic pavement.
- LITHOTIXT, a tint obtained by a brush uscrt on the lithographic stone Instead or a crayon.
- LITMUS, cakes of blue dye prepared m HOI-Jand from thm Leeanora tartarea and other lichens, and chiefly used lor chemical
- tosta. LITMUS-PAPER, unsized paper stained with lltinus used as a delicate test of M^{11/1}*
- LITRAMETKR, an instrument fbr ascertaining the spycillc gravity of liquids.

- LITHE, a cubic decimètre, the unit of mea-sures of capacity in tho French metrical system; about 1} pint (1*760). Lmtoy, a French dry measure, the sixteenth part of the old French bushel.
- LITTER, a carriage with a bed for an invalid or wounded person, conveyed by hand or bj'horse; scattered straw, <tc, as a couch or bed for beasts; the young produced by small animals at one birth; contusion or j careless arrangement
- LITTORAL, belonging to or growing on the shore of the sea; extending along a const.
- LIVA, a Tiiikish province, under the juris-diction ot a Aliruiirun or l'achu witii two tail-.
- LIVKR, an organ of the body of animaK winch is eaten as food; as the liver ot calves, of lambs of codfish, Ac
- LIVKKT, the particular dress or uniform worn by male servants In a gentleman's household; tho garb worn by citizens of high rank, or officers; the body of livery-
- men or superior freemen of a city. LIVKKT COMPANY, any incorporated com-pany of London having the right of livery. Livriff-LACE MAKER, a manufacturer of the
- luce for state liveries, and for official ser-
- vants, <ic. LIVERV-STABLK KnEPEit, a job-master; one who lets out horses and carriages, or takes
- in lioises at livery and bait. LIVE-STOCK, nnlmuls kept for use, to bo dealt in. or vended, or lor their produce;
- the term chiefly applies to cuttle, but in-cludes poultry, and even rabbits in some districts; while in many countries, llsh, Same, bees, silk-worms, <tc, are of suffi-cient importance to be Included in the outcome of live stock. category of live stock.
- LIVE-STOCK DEALER, a dealer in cattle, sheep, and otljer animals vended for tood. LIVING, maintenance; a clergyman's bene-
- lice.
- LmtAisox (French), a serial issue; the number or partot a literary work pub-lished and delivered periodically; tho vomincrclal name for a partial transfer of goods, in contradistinction to the actual r''coipt and acceptance by the purchaser, winch constitutes a delivery.
- LIVKK, the integer of account In the old «y *tem of France, equivalent to fl jd. nearly At In st the llvre was divided into 20 soh-ilos afterwards into 10 sous. The revolution changed the name into franc. Also the name for a pound weight The French hvic usuelle, wnsequal to 7717 grains, but it was prohibited to be used after 1st January, 1810.
- LIVKI: TOURSOIS, a money of Tours, for-incily in uso, which was one-liuh less tlinii that of Paris.
- LI/AKD- STONE, a name for the serpentine mat tile stone obtained In Cornwall, in tho vicinity of the Liz ml Tomt, which JS worked up into chimney-pieces, ornaments, «fcc
- LLOYDS, an establishment In London for the classification and certifying of British merchant ships; also a place where under-writers and merchants, engaged in marine insurance, «fec assemble.

- LLOYDS' AGENT, an agent acting for the committee of underwriters at Lloyds, who transmits all kinds of maritime information; reports upon accidents, and performs other duties.
- LLOYDS' REGISTER, a society formed from among the underwriter!), shipowners, and others, established in London for the purpose of obtaining a faithful and accu-rate classification of the mercantile ma-rine of the United Kingdom, 'and of the foreign vessels trading thereto. They publish a corrected relister-hook annually, for the use of subscribers containing for the use of subscribers, containing ample details, respecting the character o." ships, and these books are periodically posted up, with the necessary alterations and changes. The affairs of the society are managed by a committee of 24 members
- LOYDS' SURVEYOR, a skilled shipwright, or person having a thorough knowledge of ship-building, cmploved by the com-mittee ot Lloyds' llc:;i«ter to survey ships, or superintend their construction.
- LOYDS, THE COMMITTEE OF, the managing body elected from among the shipowners, underwriters, and subscribers to Lloyds, underwriters, and subscribers to Lloyds, to manage, m conjunction with a secre-tary, clerks, and outlying' agents at sea-ports, the general business affairs of the mercantile marine. They receive notice of, and register in their books, all move-ments of vessels, amvnls. departures, accidents, «fec; and publish these each evening in a daily sheet, termed "Lloyds' List." lor the information of subscribers Lisyds List," for the information of subscribers and tho public. The business ail.iirs of Lloyds occupy the upper part of the lioyal Exchange, and include a reading-room, undcrwriters'-rooin, captains'-room, and suites of offices suites of offices.
- LOAD, the charge of a J?un; a burthen or freight; a defined quantity of dillercnt commodities or bulky. metchandise : namely, 5 quarters, or 40 bushels of corn; SO trustes ut hav or straw; 18 cwt. of old hay; 19cwt. |Y2 il>s. nf ncwhay: 11 cwt 04 lbs. of straw; 500 bricks; 1000 tiles; 1> dishes, or nearly 3 cwt. of lead ore; 03 handle* of bulrushes; 27 feet of mortar. In the North American colonies, a load of coals is halt a chaldron; of grain, 15 bushels; of coffee in hags 12 cwt. of flour, 6 barrels; of rice, half a ton; of dried fish, a hogshead, or 15 cwt. In Mardried fish, a hogshead, or 15 cwt. In Mar-seilles, 3 loads .uc equal to two EnglJMi quarters. All timber is bought and soM by the lond. and a load or quarter of si cord, is t.-iJjnJled at 40 cubic feet of un-hewn or muuh timber, and 50 feet of Jiewn or squared timber, which is sup-nnscd to weigh a ton. A load of 1 inch plank is COO «*quaro feet; of 1J inch, 401); of 2 inch, 300; of 2}. 1U0; of U inch, 200; ot aj. 170; and of 4 inch, 150 square feet. In the Cape colony, two loops of wagon wood; 50 planks of yellow-wood, and 10 planks of stink-wood; each make a load. See CART-LOAD. See CART-LOAD.
- LOADFD CUSHION, a lady's table pincushion, lor Listening work to, and which is loaded with lead.

- LOADING TURN, the successive rotation for Hinps to approach the quays, to take in cargo.
- LOADSTONE, a magnet. LOADSTONE, a thick msiss or any thing; a large cake or shape of braid, of different weights and kinds; as the quartern, or 411). lonf; the hnlf-qiiarleni; the cottage loaf; tin loaves; bricks, &cc
- LOAFER, ail American term fur an Idler or vagrant.
- LOAF-SUGAR, solid white or refined bleached sugar, which has been run into long moulds or shapes, and purified from the molasses.
- LOAM, a clay containing a large proportion ol silex, and occasionally used for polishing common articles by manufacturers.
- LOAN, a national debt; money lent at in-terest; any thing lent. LOAN-OFFICE, an otllcr, of which there me many now established in town and country lor lending sums of money to individuals, at hiuh rates of interest, to be repaid by weekly or other instalments, uuaruutecd by the security of one or more sureties.
- LOBBY, a small hall or waiting-room; the entrance into a principal apartment.
- LOBELIA, a handsome genus of plants, some ot the American species of which, although dangerous in their properties, are used medicinally, especially *L. cardinalis* and *L. stphihtica*; spirit or ethereal tinctures of the Indian tobacco herb (*L. inflata*) are as an emetic: but should only be given in very small doses, or may cLe prove fatal.
- LOBSTER, a crustaceons animal, the Astacus gammurus {A. marinui of Fabr.), in the capture and sale of which a large trade is carried on, from 2J to 3 millions being brought to London annually.
- LOÇAXDIERE (Italian), one who lets furnished lodgings.
- LOCATION*, a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement; lea-ing on rent. Locn, the name in Scotland lor a lake; a French ship-Imildln,' wood; also a French sea-term for the log.
- LOCK, part of a gun; an Instrument to secure doors, Ac.; a tuft of hair or wool; part of a canal between a sluice and a llood-gate to confine water, t-nd to faci-litate the nsifnt «r descent of barges.
- LOCK AND HINGE MANUFACTURER, a maker of mechanical metal contrivances lor fanoning and hanging doors.
- LOCK-CHAMBER, the space ouacanal between two lock-gates.
- LOCKER, a small fixed chest or closet to stow anything away in on hosinl ship; acus tom-hou'C oilictT of the water-side.
- LOCKER'S-ORDER, a customs order, the counterpart or slip ot which is delivered the to a warehouse-keeper, being his autho-rity to deliver poods to a searcker. There are two kinds of these orders, one
- for wet goods, and the other for drj< LOCKET, a small neck ornament worn by a lady, to keep a lock of hair or small iniuiature or other mviueuto in.

- LOCK-GATE, the entrance into a lock-chamber on a canal, lor the admission, «tc of boats or vessels.
- LOCK-KEEPER, one who opens a canal lock.
- OCK-MAKER, a constructor of patent or ordinary locks,

OCK-SĂW. See SAW.

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- OCK-SMITH, a fixer and repnIrer of locks, who usually combines with it the business ofbell-hanger.
- LOCOMOTIVE, a self-moving travelling steamengine, running by inward machinery on land; one that propels or draws a train of railway carriages, or ballast vans, Ac. OCOMOTIVE-ENGINE HUILDER, a mechanical
- engineer; a constructor ot steam-engines.
- OCUST, a predatory insect, the Gryllus migratorius, which, in many countries, *migratorius*, which, in many countries, commits great devastation on crops, devouring every green herb that it cornea across, in Africa locusts are largely con-sumed in many districts for food, cither roasted, or pounded and baked into bread. They are also salted. A common Wost-Indiantrec,thc//^/7)en<?a *CourbariU* which often attains a height of from 60 to 80 feet, with a trunk from 7 to 8 leet in diameter. The wood is haid and compact, and its durability recommends it for mill-rollers and similar purposes. Also a uunie to? and similar purposes. Also a uunie to? the *Robinia pseud'-acacia*.
- LOCUST-BEANS, a name for the sweet pods of the carob free. See OARCB-BEAN. ODE, a mining term lor a regular vein pro-
- ducing or yielding ore or metal. LODGE, a porter's room; a cottage at tho entrance-gate of a park; a small dwelling-
- house, [atcd near tho lodge. LODGE-GATE, a park or entrance-Kate, sltu-LODGKK, one who occupies an apartment,
- and lives in another person's house; a tenant of pint of a house.
- LODGING-HOUSE, a house let out by the owner or tenant in apartments.
- LODGING-HOUSE KEETER, the tenant of a house who makes a profit or living by letting lodgings, casual or permanent.
- LODGINGS, rooms which nre for hire in a house, and are lei cither lurnlshed or un-furnished.
- LOF, LOOP, a Italian weight and dry-mea-sure : as a weight in Russia it is02*17 lbs.; as a measure it rauges in different locali-ties from one to 1} bushel. It is also culled a looper in some distiicts.
- LotT. a storehouse on an elevated story; a
- room immediately under the roof. Loo, a Jargo shapelcas junk of wood: a journal kept on board ship, In which tho situation of the vessel, weather, and every thing of importance is noted down; a Hat piece of wood loaded with lead at one of its edges to make it float upright, to which is attached a line about 130 fathoms long, divided into equal lengths by little pieces of limited into equal lengths by little pieces of knotted twine rove into it. The line is wound upon a reel, and cast Into, the sea, for ascertaining the ship's rate of sailing by the time a certain quantity takes in running off the reel. *See* KNOT. [LOG. LOG-BOOK, a journal of proceedings. *&ee* LOGGARS, a local name in Scotland for stockings without feet.

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LOGGER-HEAD, an Iron lor heating tar.

- LOG-GLASS, a half-minute sandglass, u«cd on bo»rd ship in timing the speed of Muling, by the quantity of line run out in a given time.
- LOG-HUT, a settler's rude cabin in the backwoods, &c; a lime burner's shanty LOG-LINE, a line thrown over the htcm of a
- ship with a float attached, to measure the rate at which she Is proceeding. Tho line Is usually marked with a knot at cnch Tho 120th part of a mile, and when measured by a half-minute sandglass, the number of knots carried off during that time shows the number of miles the vc&scl runs in an hour. See LOG and KNOT.
- LOG-SEEL, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound.
- LOGWOOD, a dye-wood used by the calico printer and others, obtained trum the Hcematoxylon Campechianum, which affords tixe most durable deep red .ind black dye. Our imports have hoon on the Incrc.'foe of late years, and in 1856 we re-ceived nbout 80,000 tons.
- LOIIEK (German), a tanner. LOHNARBEITER, a labourer in Germany.
- LOLO, the name in some parts of the 1'aclflc fur coco-nut oil.
- LOMBARD, on the Continent a banker or money-lender.
- LOMBARD-HOUSE, a public pawnbroking establishment; a mont de pie'te".
- LOMBARD-STREET, tho chief street of banks, discount-brokers, and bullion-dealers, in the City of London; a term for the moneymarkeť.
- LONGAN, an aprreeablo fruit, the produce of Nephelium Longan, sometimes imported from China for the sake of the sweet subacid vinous pulp which covers the seed.
- LONG-BEARD, a name for a kind of moss or eplphuc brought down the Mississippi. See BAIIBA HISPANICA. [ship.
- LONG-BOAT, the largest boat of a merchant LONG-BOW, nn archery bow for shooting.
- ONG-BOW-STRING MAKEISS' COMPANY, one of the minor incorporated companies of LONG-BOW-STRING MAKEISS' London, not on the lively, and which has no hall.
- LONG-CLOTIT, a peculiar kind or fine calico or cotton fabric, which Is made nulled and plain.
- LONG-DOZEN, thirteen articles to the dozen. LONG-HUNDRED, six score, or 120.
- LONGITUDE, in navigation the distance of ,i place on the earth's surface cast or west from a meridional point The Royal Observatory at (jrccmvich has been lor many years taken as the point of departure in English maps and charts. The French take theirs from 1'arU. LONG-MEASURE, the meuburc of length of a
- country.
- LONG-PRIMER, a printing-type intermediate in size between small pica and bourgeois.
- LONG-BOOM, the principal room in the London Custom-House, where shipping business is transacted.
- LONG-SHOREMEN, a nnme given in London to a large body ot liverymen, of the lower class, who have the reputation of taking bribes to vote at civic elections.

- LONG-TOM, a cradle used for washing out gold by miners at the gold fields.
- LONG-VACATION, in law the intervening period between Trinity and Michaelmas term. [palm.
- LONTAR, one of the names of the palmyra LONTAR MJGAR, sugar marie from the sap of the Palm>ra palm (Jioras&us raphisflabelh/ormis)
- Loons, tin slime or sludge containing ore.
- LOOF, a Russian corn-mea.-ure nearly equal to the clietwert. which is now generally used instead; 48 loof are equal to 11} Imperial quarters.
- LOOFIES, a name in Scotland for mittens for the hands.
- LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER, a maker of looking-glasses and mirrors, «fcc for bedroom or parlour use. OOKING-GLASS MOUNTER, a frame maker
- and ml(l«r.
- LOOKING-GLASS SILVERER, a workman who covers the b.ick of ylass with quicksilver for mirrors, &c
- LOOL, a vessel used in the mininjr districts to receive the washings of the ore.
- LOOM, one ot the most useful of machines, employed by weavers for crossing and weaving threads. There are various kinds of looms according to the pattern and fabric to be worked; somo arc still worked by hand, although the larger number are now moved by water pr steam power; the part of an oar held in the hand and within the boat, contradis-tinguished from the blade.
- LOOM-CARDS, perforated cards with patterns lor jacquard weaving. LOOM-MAKER, a manufacturer or frames for
- weaving, worked either by hand or by steam-power. <fcc
- L OONGHIE, an Indian waist cloth; a mixed. fabric ot rlch-colouicd silk and cottoti, made in Sinde, about four yards long by two feet wide.
- LOOP, a noose; a double or fold of string; a dry measure of Riga—18 «oing IO the lust-OOloops being equal to 14 imperial quarters; part of a row ot cast iron; in the Cape colony sufficient wood to make a wagOa out of, two loops going to a load.
- LOOP-LINE, a connecting line of railway, with uuuh i'iid joining the trunk line,
- LOOT, an Indian name for theft or plunder.
- LOO-TABLE, a round table for a sitting-room; oliginally so named from its convenient adaptation tor n circle of persons playing the game of loo.
- LOOTAH, a brans water vessel used in India of variable dimensions, holding from a pint to halt a gallon. LOP. the cutting? or branches from a tree;
- thus in a sale of stundmp timber trees they are advertised with their "lop, top, anď bark.
- LOPATNT, a description of Russian tallow. known as second candle tallow.
- LORCHA, a peculiar class of trading vessel in the Eastern bcas.
- LORD *MAYOR*, the chief magistrate cf the cities ot' London, Dublin, and York, each of it Jioin has the title of lord.

LORGNETTE, a spy-glass; an opera-glass. LOKIMER, LOKINEB, a bridle-cutter; ublt

nmker.

LORINERS'COMPACT, one of tlic minor livery companies of London which has no hall. LuiuiY, a CUJU truck. [but simply oiled.

- LOSH HIDR, a hide not dressed In any way. LOT, a division; a share, a term much used fu the United States, as lor instance,
- timber-lot, water-lot, residence-lot, gar-den-lot, bullding-lot, <fcc; a parcel of goods offered lor sale at an nuctiun, <fcc; A liquid measure of Dunkirk, equal to half a gallon.
- LOTH, a Dutch light weight used for quills and other small commodities, equal to lialfau ounce; the sixteenth part of the I'rusMan marc = '225 LT& IIn\; in Jlussiait is the-Uiirty-secouu part of tiiu burcucroot.
- LOTION', a wash.
- LOTMAN*, in Scotland, one who thrashes corn lor an agreed proportion of the grain.
- LOTTERY, an allotment; a distribution of
- prizes and blanks by a chance drawing. Louis. LOUIS D' OR, a French gold coin; the old Louis was 24 francs; the new one is only 20.
- LOUKDIEK, a kind of mattress.
- LOCVRB, a lantern; an onenins in the roof of a house tor smoke to escape.
- LOVAGE, a liqueur or cordial; a plant, the Ligustknm ticoticum, the acrid leaves of which are eaten crude as a sal;id. or boiled as greens, and, though aromatic and stomachir, are very nauseous; the būMi yields Eivli&h opoponax, and the loots are repotted to be carmin itivc.
- LOVE-APPLE, another mime lor the tomato, Lycopersicum esculentum, Mi Her. See TO-MATŌ.
- LOVE-BIRD, a name for the small parroquct, Psittacus passertnus, found m both Conti-nents, and esteemed as a cave bird.
- LOVK-KIRBON, a thin gauze ribbon.
- LOWER-CASK, in letter-press printing, an oblong c.i«c 01 about a] ard long, ;md half a yard broad. It is composed of about 50 boxes of different sizes, in which arc separately deposited the whole letters oi the alphabet, as also the points, double letters, and, in some orhec-, the figures. The case containing the capital letters, small capitals, and accents, Is placed on a frame directly above, and called. In contradistinction to the other, the Upper-case.
- LOW-PKKSSURE ENGINE, an engine where the steam is drawn otf Into a condenser.
- Low-WATER MARK, tho lowest state of the tide, sifter the ebb is completed.
- Low WINE*, the weak spirit remaining alter the lirst distillation of alcohol.
- LOXA, a measure lor betel nuts. See LAXAR. LOXA HARK, a pale Peruvian bark, also
- called crown bark, the produce of Cinchona Comfamtnea. There is another kind with a white epidermis.
- LOT, a long narrow spade n9ed in tho stony lands of Minister. Ireland.
- LOZENGE, a rhomb or oblique fbur-slded Hum e, as a glass quarry in a casement; a cake or sweetmeat rolled and cut fiiml-Uiiriv into any shape.

- LUM
- L.K.C.S., "Licentiate of the Koyal College of Surgeons."
- LUBRER'K HOLE, a hole in the top of a vessel next to the mast.
- LUBRICATION, the oiling of the joints and bearings of machinery, axles, &c in order to diminish friction.
- LUBRICATOR, an oil-cup or other contrivance for supplying grease, < t to case the motion of rubbing surfaces.
- LUCERNE, a name formerly given to the skin of the lynx; an artificial fodder grass, tho J/edicago sativa.
- LUCET, a lady's lace loom, made of bone,
- ivory, or wood. LUCIFER-BOX, a box or case with phosphoric matches.
- LUCIFER-MATCHES, splints of wood, dipped in a solution of phosphorus, chlorate ol potash, gum, or glue.
- LUCIFER-MATCH MAKER, a manufacturer of the matches so named.
- LUFFER, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the turret on a hall or kitchen root; the wooden window in a church steeple.
- LUFF-TACKLE, a purchase, composed of a double and single block.
- LUG, the projecting blip of a mould or flnsk, used in casting operations; a local name for the pole or perch; m Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards; a square sail used in large boats.
- LUGGAGE, personal baggage; any thing cumbrous carried about by a traveller, but now applied to goods of any kind or quantity transported, belonging to an individual.
- LUGGAGE-TRAIN, a slow or night train on a railway; that by which goods and merchandise are transported.
- LUGGAGE-VAN, a baggage-wagon, for con-ve> iug heavy goods and merchandise. LUGGER, a decked boat lor fishing; a vessel
- with two or three low masts and lug sails.
- LUGGIE, the name for a measuring cord or chain lu Bengal; in some places six feet; in Tirlioot and Sarun, 8i to 10 feet; in tho not them and western parts, from 12 to 14 feet.
- LUG-MARK, a mark cut in the car of a sheep or dog to identity it.
- Ltras, a classification of American tobacco; thus there arc lactory lu[^]a and planters UKS:
- LUM, a name in Scotland for a cottago
- rhiinncy. LuMAciitLLA, or fine marble, a kind of Hmcstone obtained in Florence.
- LI'MBARDAR, a cultivator of the poppy in lieimnl, who has biyned articles with tho government.
- JMBKK, a name hi North America for rough tiinlur; lossae spars on ssimibu.inl.
- LUMUER DEALER, a wood morchaut; a dealer in linrd and soft woods. UMBERER, a backwoodsman in itorta
- LUMBERER, America; one who fells and shapes timber.
- LUMHER-WHARF, a timber-yard.
- LUMPER, ono who furnishes ballast for snips. LUMPS, a kind ot brick or tile; dock-yard bargea,

LUMP-SUGAR, white or loaf sugar broken i into small pieces.

LUNAR CAUSTIC, *n* name for nitrate of silver,

used medicinally outwardly nud Inwardly. LUNATIC ABrira, a house 'or the insane LUNATIC ASYLUM PROPRIETOR, the helper

- of a licenced house for the cure of insane • maker of strings for luies or harps. LUNCIIEON, a mid-day meal; a rofrcshment LT, a Chinese land - measure, about tho
- taken between breakfast nnd dinner.
- *ijirsEJTE*, this rim of a watch gla>s: a small ¹ LYANG, another name for the Chinese tacl. opening in the roof of a house; an eyeglass.

LI/NETTIER, a spectaeie-makcr. suns.

- LI'NT (Qcrinan). a match-cord for n>mg
- LCPINE, a leguminous plant, tho seedd of i which arc eaten in Turkey.
- LUPPK (German), a microscope or magnify-¹ ing glass.
- nt HPU to one side.
- LUKCHER, a hunting dog that lies In wait, or watches for his game.
- LrsntE, a sconce or chandelier. LUSHED SEAL, a furrier's name *TOT* a 'lyed »nd prepared skin of the fur sen).
- LUSTRING, a shining silk; or ten corruptly written and pronounced lutestring. See LUTESTRING.
- LUSTROUS, having a shining or glossy ap- ; pcarance, like silk. [yacht. ;
- **UST-SCHIFF** ((icrman), a pleasure-boat or LUTE, a cement; a pasty or loamy nnd tatty matter, used to keep tho joints of
- tubes and chemical apparatus, Ac. tijrlit. It is made either with plpe-clny and lin-eccd-oil, or chalk, ilour, aud water; but

- the material varies with tho substance to be cemented; a musical instrument so named.
- LUTESTKIKO, often but very erroneously so spelled for lustring, a shining silk; the taring of a lute.
- LUTESTRING-MAKES, a silk manufacturer; a
- third part of an Englich mile.
- .LYCEUM, a theatre; a grammar-school;.a literary institution.
- LTCOPODIUJI, a species of cryptocamous plants: a decoction is u*-od m Sweden
- to destroy vermin in cattle. It is also employed for dyeing purposes, to fix tho colour of woollen cloth, mid also by pyro-
- tcchnista. LURCH, the sudden heavy rolling: of a vessel LYDIAN-STONE, a name fur the blood stones nnd jnspery vnnctics of quartz, used by ilso ns a touchstone, to determine the amount of alloy In jewellers' gold. The
 - amount of alloy In jewellers' gold. best pebbles arc obtuiucd from Lydla. See IŜASAMTK.
 - LYE, LET, water alkalized with "wood ashes. LYNX, the skin of thisanlmnl is oi a greyish white, with dark ppots. Being very *oft, warm, and light, It is much used by the Chinese, Creeks, Persians, and others, for cloaks, linings, facings, &c. When dyed and prepared, the skins of the lynx and lynx caf, arc exported in larve numbers to the United States.
 - LYRE, a musical instrument.
 - LYSPUND, JNETTEE, an Orkney weight. See LESII-PUKD.

М.

"VTAAFEE. a tcmi in Bengal for land exempt from revenue duty.

- MAANAH, nu Eastern gralii-mcusuro, about 34 lbs. 8 oz.
- MAAP, a liquid measure used in Baden, rather more than a gallon. MAAS, a division of the wine-measure In
- Bavaria, 48 milking a inuid or 15-08, nnd CO a wine elmer, of 812 imperial gal-lons. In Frankfort and the South of Germany, the mans, or gescheld, is a little more than 3 pints. A Persian name for curds of milk dried in the sun, Persian -which arc mixed with water, to niaLu JUÍ r.cidulous beverage.
- I.IAATJE, the Netherlandish name for the French decilitre.
- .MACADAMIZED .ROAD, a road prepared and made duruble, level, and 11 rm, by pounded granite, &c which binds the earth into a solid mass: named alter the introducer.
- MACARONI, U paste of flour. See 31ACCA-

MACAROONS, small sweet wmo cakes.

MACAW-PAT, a We«Mndlim name Jor the "oil palm, *Elais gutneensu.* m

MACAW -PALE, the Acroeomta sderocarpa

of Martins, occurring in considerable abundance in some of the West-India islands, and the custom pirtt of South America. Thio fruit yields an oil ot a golden yellow hue, of ilia consistence of America. butter, which has an odour like violets, mid a sweetish taste. It enter," into tho composition of toilet soups. The nuts, which are susceptible of a lugh polish, are sometimes fancifully carved by the ne-groes. The tree is also called the grougrou palm by the negroes.

- ACCARONI, a delicate food-product mmlo lrom wheat flour, the dough of which Is dried in tho shape of pipes. It is often termed Genoese paste. We receive Imports in small boxes *ot* irom 6 to 28 lbs., from tho Mediterranean, for consumption at tablp, with cheese, in soup, and torpimdings, store Vermicelli is the same buijstance, rolled smaller than inacenroui.
- MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI MAKER, a manufacturer of tho dough paste in pipes so named.

MACCO, fin Italian mess, which consists ot beans boiled to a mash.

MACCOBOT, MACCUBAD, a kind of snuflL

- MACS, the arillus, or branching membrane covering the nutmep, used as a spice; an ornamented staff borne before a magistrate, and some other functionaries. Chinese money and weight; the former is the tenth part of the tad, nearly 7*d., and consists of 100 to 140 copper cash; as a weight, it is about 68 crams; a fish measure, a mace or maize of herrings being 600 in number.
- MACELLARO, ail Italian butcher; macello being a slaughter-house or shambles.
- MACERATE, to wear away by steeping in water; to make lean; to mortify or fret.
- MACHEAT, MACHETTE, the negro name tor a cutlass.
- MACHETA. a kind of violin used In Brazil.
- MACHINE, an engine, a piece of mechanism or contrivance for performing some work; of which there are numberless kinds employed for different purpose*.
- MACHINE-UAKEK AND Mill-WRiGnT, an engineer; a constructive builder, who designs or supplies machines and engines to order.
- MÅCHLVE-BULKR, a person who lines or rules paper, according to patterns.
- MACHINERY, engines of all kinds, which are put into action to perform certain effec-tive work which supersedes manual labour; such as for spinning and weaving, wire-drawing, making lace, rope, paper-making and printing, sawing, wire-drawing, making lace, rope, paper-making and printing, sawing, wire-drawing, making lace, rope, paper-making and printing, sawing, wire-drawing, making lace, rope, paper-making and printing, sawing, wire-drawing, making lace, rope, paper-making and printing, sawing, wire-drawing, paper-making and printing, sawing, wire-drawing, paper-tion.com were stated to be, a lew ears ago, 15,000 stationary engines in the kingdom, workins in mines, Ac. valued at £25,000,000; 4000 wind, water, and steam mills, and 5000 horse, and other small mills. Besides what Is used at home, we export machinery nnd mill-work, to thio value of £2,500,000 avear.
- MACHIMH-STRAP MAKER, a manufacturer of leather and other connecting bands, «fec for the moving power of machinery. MACHINING, working off newspaper or book
- sheets at a steam press, often contracted for at an agreed rate per thousand. MACHINIST, one engaged in the manufacture
- of machines; an ellipse* at a theatre, who attends to tlio working of the moveable scenery.
- MACHO, a SpanMl weight, equal to about 150 French pounds.
- MACHOOTL. a name In Hindustan for the knot-grass.
- MACIVATOIO, an oil-mill In Ttaly.
- JUACINTOMI, a solution of caoutchouc In coal naphtho, applied to linen cloths and other substance^{*}, to render them water-proof; so called from the name of the patentee.
- MACK, the Burmese name for a handV" _breadth or measure of 4 Inches. See MAIK,
- MACKEREL, A wt'li-kiiowii useful fish, the *licojnber seombrus.* which frequents the British coasts, and is en her netted or caufcht by the hook; about 24.00U.000. weighing nearly 10.5W tons, are bi ought
- to Billingsgate In a year. mackerel fishery. MJM*¹!*' ^{to 8C,11} weavers' goods to the
- shopkeepers.

- MAO©N, a kind of wine. MACUQUINA, a silver cut money of debased quality, circulating in Guatemala.

MAR

- MACUTO, a money of account in Sierra Leone, equivalent to about 9d. Thcreare silver coins current, circulating for 2 and 10 macutos.
- MADA, an Indian weight of 1 drachm 20 grains.
- MADAPOLLAV, a kind of fine long cloth, shipped to the Eastern markets.
- MADDER, the root of Rubia tinctoria. which enters largely into commerce, furnishing a fine scarlet colour to dyers and calicoprinters.
- MADEGA, a Spanish name for a skein of hank.
- MADEIRA, an esteemed dry light wine, pro* duced in the Portuguese island from which it receives its lume.
- MAD-HOUSE, an asylum for the Insane.
- MADHOUSE-KEEPER, the licensed registered ownerof a private lunaticasyluin; a&uperiuteudant of insane persons
- MADOOKA, an Indian name ibr the Jiassia Mifoha. See MOWIIA.
- MADREPORE, a petrifaction, or species of
- coral; a variety of limestone MADRIF,RS (French), thick boards or planks.
- MAGAZINE, a warehouse or store-room; a secure place for keeping powder 'n, ashore or afloat; a periodical publication.
- MAGAZINE-PAT, the publication-day for monthlies and serials when they are supplied to the trade; the lust day of the month.
- MAGIC LANTT.RK, an optical machine, with a lamp and lenses for reflecting magnified pictures on the wall iroin painted glass ŝlides.
- MAGISTRATE, a public civil officer who has legal jurisdiction in certain cases. MAGXANIER (French), the manager or pro-
- prietor of a nursery for silkworms.
- MAGXANO, an Icihan locksmith.
- MAGNESIA, one of tlio primitive earths, Imv-IIIK a metallic base. The sulphate *Is* Epsom salts—the carbonate is compounded with carbonic acid gas. Magnesia is now gene-rally prepared artificially, and is used to purify oils; in the manufacture of glass, and for medicinal purposes. IAGNET, a kind of rich iron-stone, which
- has the property of attracting light pieces of iron ton ards it; a bar of iron made ar-tificially magnetic hv electricity.
- MAGNETIC-XLEDLE, See M ACKET. MAGNETIC 'rh.i.EGRAru. See TELEGRAPH.
- MAGNETON KTEIC, a measurer of the lorce of nmirnetisui.
- MAGNIFYING-GLASS, n lens that magnifies or enlarges the object looked at
- MAHALLAH, a petty brass coin current In some parts oX Arabia, the 66tU part of a dollar
- MAHARMAJI, a muslin wrapper wom ovc the head, and aero** the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armeuian ladies when they appear abroad.
- MAHAKUNGA, a name in the Himalayas for the Onosma emodt, which furnishes a dyestuff ukc aikaneu

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MAHASEEK, a delicious fresh-water Ssli of the Indinn rivers.

- MAHUB, MMI-CB. tlie fragrant kontcls of *CtrantH Mafialtb* or Limiasus, strung t|^{\$} necklaces, which are much valued by the women of Siniie and other parta of Tndffu
- MAHOE, an *Hibiscus* furnishing ft useful fibre. Tb« common malioe of the West indies is //. elatus of Swarte: the East Indian m&hoe, //. latifblia; the sea-iiianoe, fJ. tiliacnts. The strong fibre II used in the East for making corduye, coffee-bags, &c.
- II Anon AKT, a well-known valuable furniture wood, chidly imparted firom Honduras, when- It is obtained from a targe forest tree, the *Swielenia Mahagoni*. African African mahogany is the wood of *tChaya sen** eniis. Toe wood of the Toon-tree {Cearela Tuond) te sometimes called Indian mahopun'. Our imports of mahogany avej iiboiit 38,0i)0 ton- I-:1;1. Theastrtiiand the term of the set of the se substitute lor cinchona, but contains no alkaline principle.
- MAHOGANY UKOKEK ANT* MERCHAMT, nn importer or dealer in mahogany. MAHOXS, n targe Turkish bmfc MAKOBXB, a 11 ame for aniseed In Bengal

- JVIAIOCDJ, MAHKOCB, a Dame in Tunis for the sequin, a small thin gold coin 01 4J pi-astres, worth about 3s. %. sterling; Jn Ejrypt the manoulb passes for
- MAIDAX. B market-place in tin U rant.
- MAID 0* JIOXOUB, a kind of bull or cake sold at Blchmood.

MAID-?!-.KVANT. a female clotnestlc.

- 11 AIL-COAC», a travcllinff-CBrriage which carries Us for the post-office from one town to another. The great bulk of the Inland malls are now, however, isr-warded by railway, except on a few bye-roads t' 0WIIH rjr 1
- MAILLOIK (Wench), a piece of w.u'ble ou which bloachers beat the linen.
- MAILS, a common term for communications tted by the postn I mpriaiug letters, newspapers, bouks,
- JIAifl (French), the hand; tTte hief or prfcicipal; hence a common prefix to some Balls, yards, and parts of a ship; R great channel <r ditch; a large cant-lron supply-pipe under ground for diatiibutinR •. or gns owr a town or districi | shovel; *the.* grosi* or hulk o) any thing. SIAiN-uooM, the Bjjur of a si -uel's
- main-sail.
- RfAOr-cEunra. See CHAIN-PLATES.
- MAIN-HAMPKR» a hand-basket ror
- JUAIN-WAST, the chief or middle mast of a ship; the after-must of a brig.
- MAIN-SAIL, the lower coume or largest sail inasliip; tilatset on tin: main-yard, aud tending towards the deck.
- MAIS-SBEKT, the rope attached to the lower corners of the uiain-saiL
- i MSTESASCE, support, us of seamen, paupers, prisoners, or apprentice:?
- MAIN-TOP, the resting-place or junction be-tween the luitiii-iujist and the niaiii-toi>mast,

- MAIN-TARD, the largest or principal yard In a ship; that on which the main-sail is extended.
- MAIOIICA (Italian), earthenware.
- MAISOKKAGB (French), timber (or bulldinp. MAXBTSAKOS fFn-nch), ivarrant-otbc'-rd; noii-comniissionetl-ortleers.
- MAIZE, the general name for the seeds of Indian corn,' (Zea Mav*)) the principal grain crop of tin* United States; a Scotch
- nso-measure of 500 ht-rrings. See MACE. MAJOON, a confection of hemp, being a compooud of butter, Bagar, Hour, milk, and bhang. It Is largely consumed as an in-toxicating drua by all classes of nativca in tii" Bast.
- MAJOU, a fleld-oflicer in the army above a captain.

MAJOK-IKMCO, a house-steward.

- MAXAXA, II name hi Bengal *iw the EurgaH ferox*, lound in lakes and ponds. The ds of the berry being larinacrous, are a favourite article of diet among flm natives: they arc deemed powerful tunics.
- MALABOOBOXO, U Bmall weight useU in Borneo, equal to aboat 3 grail
- MALACCA-BEAN, a name in the East for the marfcmg-iiat.
- MALACHITE, B ralaable preen ore or massive carbonateol copper, much prized by the lapidary in consequence of the beauty of its colour and marking, and the nigh polish iL will take,
- SILALAGA, a kind of wine; also called mountain.
- H1 At. A a tmiTA TEITEit. See GBA DIS OF PABA-DE
- MALAHBO-BABS, a bark foun-] En Colon: possc-isetl of strong, bitter, and aromatic projieriias, *i*/w pruduoeof *Croton Malettn-*bo. It is also frequeutiy called iiatia* lurk.

MAI.KK. a pardpnerin India.

MALB-FEIW, a wild plant. Hie AspidiumjitiT tnotofSwartz, which has aatriugentand emetio properties, and is used as an atit-ln-liiiltitio; aiioltisalso irMjKirod from it. MAUEHSCBBW, i screw whicJi h i iiral tlireada on the outdlde ol ihu cylinder.

- MAXBT, a portmanteau. MALKTEHT, a heavy tax levied in the export o(wool some centuries ago,
- MALGOOEABEB. a name in Jmliii for land sulject to uHscssmeutj uaassessed land id
- MAT.KUSGUXKE, mi Indian name fir the cutrus panicutattiS, from ui« seeds of which an wnpyreumatleblack oilyiluidis dhitilled, osed beneficially In rheumatism. Large quantities would doubtless yield paraJHne and creasote. game.
- MALL, a public walk, numeil from an ancient MALLABD (French), a small grindstone; a drake.
- ! E-MOIXE (French), mull-muslin; very Μ thin mm
- JIAIXET, a small mnnl made of wood, used tor (woikinjr, servjnfi rope, 4c.
- JIALLEiticn (French), a p«>rtm;mteau-maker. MMLIILK (French), aauiupter horse; apackhcrse.
- MALUS, MARLK-STOCKS, a kind of brJcL See Cuxriiiw

- MALT, prepared barley, which has been steeped in water and then kiln-dried. 1c Is used for making malt-liquors. Malt is subject to a duly of 2s. 7d. per bushel and 5 per cent. The quant it, y made in l&G was about 34} million bushc'ls.
- MALT-DISTILLER, one -who makes a decoction or preparation from malt.
- MALT-DUST, small growing radicles of barley. WALTER, :i German grain-measure, varying inditlurent localities, but usually reckoned, in the southern parts of Germany, to bo equal to 3 bushels and 1J gallon.
- MALTESE STONE, a soft stone quarriori i-i Malta, used for carving, and lor making large jars, Ac MALT-FACTOR, a deal:? in malt.
- MALT-FLOOR, a perforated floor In the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the barley laid upon it.
- HALT-GRINDER, a machine lor crushing or cutting malted barley.
- MALTHA, mineral pitch; thickened petroleum or rock oil.
- MALT-LIQUORS, ale, beer, and porter, which are prepared with malt.
- MALT-ROASTEK MAKER, a manufacturer of machines lor roaming barley on a small scale.
- MALT-snovEL, a large flat wooden shovel for turning over inn It.
- MALTSTER, a manufacturer of malt from barley; there arc about WXX) maltsters hi the kingdom.
- MALT-VINEGAR, the ordinary kind of vinegar made for domestic usu in this country.
- MALVADA, a small Spanish coin, thirteen »f which make an English farthing, [wine. MALVAGIA, the Italian name for Malmsey
- MALWA OPIUM, one of the lending descrip-tions of Indian opium, which is inferior in quality to the Benares and Behar kinds.
- MAMAIJGA. a sort of hasty pudding or crout made from maize, on which the lower classes in the Danubldii provinces al.nost exclusively subsist. MAMMEE, a tropical fruit, the Ufammen
- Americana, which hits a sweet nnrt very agreeable taste, accompanied with ua aromatic pleasant odour.
- MAMMODLS, a coarse muslin.
- MAMMOTT, a road hoo, used in Ceylon.
- MAX, a corrupted name for the Indian mound.
- MANAGER, a director; a superintendent; the lessee or director of a theatre.
- MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAiusnown, a sabi depository for all kinds of cotton s-'oods.
- MANCHINUKL, a lnrge tree, the *llippomane* l *AfancmeUa, a* native of the West Indies, the wtvm of which is hard and durable; very close, yellow-brown, and beuutifully cloudetl. The sap is, however, a most deadly noiaon.
- roots of uu aromatic plant, used in Ueylou 4 in the preparation oi betuL

- MAXDATS, a national paper-money, issued in the early part of the century, in France, to replace the iis3ignats which had becou* wretchedly deprecintod.
- MANDAVALLÍ, an Indian name for the *Convolvolus rcptans*, affording n milky juice, which, when dried, is equal to a>cammony in purgative eilci t. The tops and leaves arc eaten in stews by tho natives.
- MANDEEL, a name in Turkey for black and coloured cotton handkerchiefs.
- MANDEL, a term iii Ueununy tor 15 articles of any kind.
- MANDILION, a loose garment; a sleeveless jacket.
- MANDIOC, a Brazilian name for the root and starch of the cassava, See CASSAVA.
- MAKDOLA (Italian), a cithern, a musical instrument; an almond
- MANDOLINE, a sort of lute.
- MANDORE, a four-stringed laté. MANDRAKE, the root ot *Mandragora ojici*narum, an old ingredient in philtres, but of dangerous properties. See M VY- APPLE. MANDREL, a pulley in a turner'^ lathe. *
- MANEGE, a French ntlinir school.
- MANEH, a Scripture weight equal to 2 lbs. 3 ounces, 10 dwts., 3 crams: when applied to money it consisted of 60 shekels, and was worth £616s. 7W. [wax.
- MANEQUIN, an artist's model of wood or MANGAL, a kind of portable copper stove or brasicr used in Turkey.
- MANGANESE, a black metallic ore, consumed to the amount of 4000 to 5000 tons per annum, bring u^cri In glass-making, for elazing block earthenware, giving colour to enamels, making chlorine for forming bleaching liquor, as a dryer fur painters colours, and preparations of it are used in medicine.
- MANUEL WCKZEL, one of the common names ora variety of the beet-root prown for feeding_cattle; tho Beta vulgaris, var. macrorhiza.
- j\ * ANGER, a trough or rack for feeding horses.

MANGLE, a machine or rolling-proas tor smoothing linen by pressure.

- MANGLE AND 1'RESS MAKER, a manufacturer ot machines so named.
- MANGLE-KEEPER, the owner of a mangle; a smoother of linen.
- MANGO, a tropical fruit, the nrodnce of trees of the *Mangueru* family, of which there aro many cultivated varic tios, although only two distinct species of tree. The fruit of the finer kinds have :i rich perfumed grateful flavour; while others arc so stringy nnd unpleasant us not to bo eatable. The fruit is pickled and preserved, and made into a chutney. MANGO-FISH, a small lis'h eight or nine
- inches in length nnd two in depth, tho Polynemus lonmfiUs ot Cuvler, the /*. paraduius or Liminus, esteemed ns a delicacy in India, where it Is also culled the Tunscc. Isinglass Is made of the swimming-bladder.
- MANDAXDOO, a mixture of the buds and I MANGO-GIXGKR. nn Indian name for trie Curcuma amado, used us an article lor seasoning food.

- MANGOSTEEN, a delicious eastern fruit, tlic produce of *Garcinia Alangostana*. The rind of the fruit iunushes small quantities of gamboge.
- of gamboge.
 * MANGROVE, a tropical tree frequent In or the borders of so.is and swamps, the *Rhizo-phera Mangle*, the bark of which is tited lor tannin?. The man prove or tree-ovsti'i* attaches itself to the boughs which dioo:> in the water. The wood of this trcu is used for muting sugar hogsheads, and loi* shin-building ~ ship-building.
- MANGUERA, a canvas shoot, used nt the Chincha Islands lor discharging guano into the holds of ships, or Into boms.
- MANHOLE. KU opening m the top of the boiler of an engine or tun, made to admit a person to dean the interior.

- a person to dean the interior.
 MANI. MASIDILLA. See BUCK-WAX.
 MANICRISTO, au Italian confection.
 MANIFEST, the list of a ship's carso. containing the mark, number, and description of each package of goods, the shipper's and consignee's name. &c.
 MANIFOLD-WIUTKK, a wilting apparatus, for taking several copies ot a letter or document at once by a stylus upon thin tissue
- ment at once by a stylus, upon thin tissue or tracing paper interleaved with black oiled sheets.
- MANIKA, MANNIKAH, *tin* Indian grain-measure ot 2 seers or about 4j pints. MAKILA-IIEMP, a name given in commerce to the fibre of the wild pla-utuin, *Jilusa textilis*, brought from the Philippines, mid from which the white rope so much prized is mode is made.
- MANILAS, a name for a kind of cheroots made in the Philippines, so called from the name of the city from which they ure shipped.
- MANILLA, a piece of copper, of a horse-shoe shape, passing as money among the natives on parts of the West African coast; a metal ring worn as an ornament on the small part of the leg, or on the thick part of the arm above the elbow, by African chiefs and others.

- MANIOC. See CASSAVA. [France for fish. MANIVEAU, a small tint basket, used in MANJADY, a Ceylon weight for pearl*, of 73 troy grulns, and divided into 320 fractional pařts.
- MANJER, tliehclmsmnn or suporintcndant of
- a boat in the river Ganges. MAXJHUKA. an Indian name for the small seeds of the sweet baziJ, *Oeumum IiasiU-cum*, used in disease of the kidneys, *Acc.*
- MAN-MILLINER, a man who makes or sclJs millinerv.
- MAKKA, a sweet gumrav exudation from several plants: the Calabrian manna is produced in tears from a species of ash the *Fraxmus rotundifoha*, while some is obtained from another species, the F. florifera. The oriental manna of t'iu desert is from Alhagt Maurorum. Manna is used medicinally.
- MANNACBOUP, a preparation of wheat im-ported from liussiu to compete with semolina.
- MANNETTE (French), a small hamper. MAN OF WAR. an nrnifd vebsei belonging to u Government or State,

- MANOMETER, an instrument intended to measure the rarefaction and condensa-tion of elastic fluids in confined circum-stances. It is also called a m.inoscopc
- MANONIM, a name for wild rice in Minnesota, America.
- MANOSCOPE. See MANOMETER.

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- MAXOVALE. MANUALS, a bricklayer's la-lioiuvrm Italy; a hodmnn. MAN-RUPES, side ropes to the gangway of a
- ship.
- MANSANA, a division of land in some of the State-, of Central America, equal to 100 Spanish or 88 8-91h English square yards.
- MANSARDE (French), an attic or uarret with a curved roof, so called from Mansard, tuo architect who introduced them.
- MANSE, a Scotch parsonage; a turm-hou »u and land.
- MANSION, a large dwelling; a manor-house. MANSIONKAIRE, the porter to A Clreel; church.
- MAN'S-MERCER, a vender of small articles of men's dress, such as braces, hose, glove*, handkerchiéfs. Acc
- MANTEL-PIECE:, MANTEL-SHELF, a projecting beam or Jed ire in a room, resting on tins j.\mbs of a fire-place. Mantul-pieuis aro of wood, marble, slate, or iron. MANTILLA, a small mantle. MANTLE, a lady's wrapper or clonk. MANTLE AND CLOAK WAREHOUSE, a show-room, or repository for ladies' wrapping growners, chocks, chowle, and mantles

- garments, cloaks, shawls, and mantles. MANTUA-MAKER, a sempstre^{**}, a maker of
- women's dresses and gowns.
- MANUAL, a hand-book or Instruction-guide; a book of reference.
- MANUFACTORY, a building where a manu-facture or trade is circled on.
- MANUFACTURE, to make up goods; to work up raw material.
- MANUFACTURERS, fabricators, or makers of goods by hand or with art; employers ot workmen and machinery.
- MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, a working- che-mist; one who has a laboratory and pre-pares chemicals, sec
- MANUGUDU, an Indian weight of 30 lbs. MANURE, any thing applied to fertilize land. In this and some European countries where the soil has been much exhausted by repeated cropping, a large trade is carried on in natural and artificial manures. Several of these, as guano, super-phos-phate oflhne. <a>fcc, are noticed under their separate heads.
- MANURE MANUFACTURER, a maker of artificial manures, such as super-phosphate of lime and other compounds used as fertilizers.
- MANUHE MERCHANT, an agricultural a sent; a vender ot guuuo or artificial manures to fanners.
- MANUSCRIPT, a letter or document written by the hand.
- MAŇY-HOOT, a name for the Ruellia tuberom, a native of Jamaica, the roots of which are emetic.
- MANZANA. a Spanish term for a solid square of buildings formed by the Intersection of streets and right angles. It vanes m extent from ISO to 350yards' frontage.

- MAP, a delineation of the surface of the earth, or part of a country, with its position, boundaries, and yeographicul peculiarities denned.
- MÅP AND CHART SELLER AXD PUBLISHER, a vender and preparer of maps, charts, and plans.
- MAP AND PRINT COLOURER, a person who defines more clearly the boundaries, districts or states on a map by dine rent colours; a tinter and colourer of black prints or engravings.
- AP-DISSECTER AND PUZZLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of maps and drawings. &c MÂP-DISSECTER in pieces, mounted, which can be united into one whole by children.
- MAP-ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, a worker on copperplate, who draws or engraves maps ana prints, dec
- MAP-MAKER, a constructor of maps from the information ot travellers or of published works.
- MAP-MOUNTER, a workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes and fixes them on rollers, Ac
- MAPLE, a family of trees, of which several have a commercial value. The common maple (*Acer eampestre*) is much used in America for house carpentry and turniture. A. saccharinum, lurnhhcs the bird's eye maple and curled maple. See IJIUD'S EYE MAPLE. A. pseudo-pl'ttanus is used in making Tunundge-wuie, and for boxes, butter-prints, Ac.
- MAPLE-HONEY, a name In British North America, for the uucrystalUzablc portion' of the sap of the sugur-maplc, which is consumed in the form of molasses.
- MAPLE-SUGAR, sugar prepared from the sap of the *Acer sacchartnum*, which is largely made for home consumption by the settlers in parts of the United States and British North American Provinces: usu-ally it is of a dark treacle colour, as it does not graphical readily. but it is occo not granulate readily; hut It is occa-sionally refined and bleached.
- UAQUILA, a term used in Mexico for reducing ores for mine-owners who do not possess hacienda or mill power, and tor which a certain sum, according to agree-ment, is paid by the mine-owner to the proprietors or the reduction establishment.
- proprietors of the reduction establishment. MARABOU-FEATHERS, the under toil co-verts of the *Ciconia argala* nnd ft *Marabou*; the former, the adjutant-crane of tropical India, furnishes the be&t; the latter inhabits Africa and Asia; both birds are very large, being sometimes six lect high. The feathers are very light, and are much worn for head-dresses, the white kinds being exceedingly valuable.

MARABOUT (French), a very largo coflee-

- name pot MARACAUBA, a furniture-wood Imported irom the Brazils, in appearance between mahogany and tulip-wood.
- MAIIUCHER (French), a kitchen gardener. MA RAJAH, MAHARAJAH, a Hindoo sovereign
- jpnnce.
- AIARANT NUTS, a name under which the marking-nut has been occasionally imported into Liverpool.
- MARASCHINO, a liqueur prepared in Italy

- and Dalmatia from a variety of cherry. The 1 rmt and seed are crushed together, one part to the hundred of honey added, and the whole subjected to fermentation, and then distilled and rectified. Sugar and water are subsequently added to flavour it, and it is then stored (or some months to free it of empyreumatic flavour.
- MAUAVEDI, a Spanish copper coin and petty money of account, the 6th of a penny and the 272nd part of the dollar: 34 maravedis make a real, which is the legal money of account.
- MARBLE, a description of variegated limestone used for ornamental purposes by puilders, sculptors, and others. Lar'e quantities are imported In blocks or slabs, and consist of statuary, yein, and Sicilian. Some of the commercial varieties used are Sienna, Sardinia, black, and dove, St. Ann's, Empérors red, and Sarpian, Brocatella, amber, verd antique, serpentine, rouge royal, black, and gold. In Spain t line-fourths of the mountains are com-posed of beautiful marble and alabaster. In Catalonia alone there are 177 kinds. The green marble of Granada and the fiesh-colouri'd, have a brilliancy to the eye, and a fineness to the touch, which rank them with tho most recherche' oriental substances.
- IAKBLE-CUTTEB, a stone-mason, a worker In iii.ii bio.
- MARBLE-PAPER MANUFACTURER, a maker of veined or marbled paper tor covering boxes, books, wall-hangings, Ac MARULER. one who veins paper, paint-work, or other material in imitation of marble.
- MARRLKs/er C/iilitren.&rc made of clay baked and glazed, of alabaster, of glass, of marble, and of a hard stone found near Coburg in Saxony, which is broken into small pieces with a hammer, and then' ground in a mill and reduced to accurate smooth spheres In about a quarter of an hour.
- MARC, the cake or refuse after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds, as of apples, olives, grapes, <cc, mostly used for manure; the halt pound ot 8 ounces in the old weights of Former the old weights of France.
- MARCAL, an Indian dry-measure containing 8 measures or puddles: 400 marcals uiiiku one uarro of 925GJ lbs.
- MARCELINE, a thin silk tissue called Persian, MARCELLA. a quilted cotton fabric. MAKCHAND, a French shopkeeper or dealer. MARCHEITO, a current money of Venice, 124

- making a ducat.
- MARCITE MEADOWS, a name for Irrigated field-* in Italy.
- MARCO, a weight for silver In South Amc-riea or 8 ounces, or C4 oitavos.
- MARCUS, a large iron-headed hammer.
- MAKE, the fomalc of the horse.
- MAKENA, a kind of dry salt fish In Turkey. IUARENGO, a name for the 20 franc gold pii'ce in Piedmont.
- IARE'S-MILK. The milk of the mare Is richer in su[^]af than that of the cow, and Is usually employed by the Kalmucks and oilier^{*} for the manufacture of milk beer. By distillation, ardent spirits are obtained Irom this koumiss, ami, when caretaUy

mao>, a pint of liquor will yield half on ounce of spirit. To this milk-brandy, when only onco distilled, they give the common Eastern name for spirit, of arraca, and iroin the residue in the still u kind of ha»ty-pudding is made.

- MAREYEUR (French), a fish-carrier or fishmonger tusks.
- MARFIL (French, Ttalian), an elephant's MARGIN, an edge or border; the blank: un-
- printed sides of a book page. MARGOSA-OIL, a native name for the oil cxprc^ed in India iruin the seeds of
- Jlelut azadirac/tta. MAUCUUN (trench), a small bundle of
- f.igots.
- MAUGUII.LIER, a churchwarden in France.
- MARICHU, a Sanscrit name tor pepper.
- MARIELLK, a kind of vessel employed at Maples in the coasting or foreign trade.
- MAUIEN-GHOCHE, a com of Hamburgh north about Id.
- MARIGOLD, a genus of showy plants; tho ti ell-known common marigold, *Calendula* ojfficinalis, was formerly used in soups and broths, and employed as a carminative, but is now chlelly used to adulterate saffron.
- MARIGRAPH, a French machine for registering, in a permanent manner, the height of the tides, «fcc
- MAIUXADE (French), pickled meat fried; fish s.iltcd and prepared; or baked in vinegar w ith spice.
- MARINÂRE (Italian), to pickle.
- MARINE, frequenting or appertaining to tho .sea. A general collective term for shipping, as the mercantile marine, the loval mmine, Acc.
- MARINE-ENGINE, a steam-engine for use in {ships at sea.
- MARINE-ENGINE BUILDER, a mechanical engineer who makes engines lor steamers.
- MARINE-ENGINE JJOILER-MAKKR, a lnailUf.ICtuier who contracts lor the construction of boilers made of iron plates.
- MARINE-GLUE. See (JLUK
- MARINER, a seaman.
- MARINES, soldiers who serve on board ship. Ihc Itoyal marine corps has also an artillery brånch.
- MARINE-SOAP, soap suited for washing in sea-water, which Is made chiefly with cocoa-nut oil.
- MARINE-STORK, a place where old ships* materials are bought and bold, us canvas, junk, iron, sfec.
- MARINE-STOKE DEALKR, a purchaser and voider ot marine stores, who is permitted to deal in certain articles.
- MARIONETTES, a puppet-show; dancingdolls.
- MAKISIBALU, a South American tree, which is used chiefly for spurs. Jt will square from 13 to 14 inches, from 30 to 40 feet In length.
- MARITIME, naval; relating to the sea.
- MARJORAM. the Origanum vulgare, used as a seasoning in cookery, the powder as an en hine, the tea for nervousness. Tins nliut also yields what is called the oil of thyme in the shop*, a common remedy tor tooth-ache.

- MARK, a stamp; a badge; a letter, number, or device, put upon boxes or package! shipped; in archery or gunnery a butt or point aimed at; a Spanish half-pound weight; a com of Is. 4d. in Germany.
- MARKER, a counter; one who registers the score at a bill surd-table.
- MARKET, a public place in a city or town, where provisions and merchandise are sold: the right to hold a market was formerly a chartered right or privilege.
- MABKKTABLE, what may be readily sold.
- MAKKETAINE, a name in the Danubian pro-vinces for nails, locks, kettles, and other small wares. fto market.
- MARKET-BOAT, a boat which conveys goods
- MARKI:T-CAKT, a cart travelling to a market with KO-HII for sale.
- MARKET-DAY, thw day fixed on which a market is held in towns under a chartered privilege.
- MARKET-GARDENER, one who raises vege-table*, fruit, and flowers for sale. Flowers are usually, however, cultivated by nurserymen und florists.
- MARKET-PLACE, UU open square or ground, where stalls are pitched, or goods exposed for sale in a town.
- MARKING-INK MAKER, a maker of indelible inks for linen, the basis of which is nitrate ot bilver, although there are various compuunds and inviedients used.
- MARKING-NUT, a name for tho seed of the Seimcarpus anacardium: the pure black acrid juice of the pulp is universally employed in the East lor marking cotton cloth, the colour being improved and prevented from running by its being mixed with lime water. The fleshy receptacle on which the seeds rest, is roasted and eaten, and tastes very like roasted apples. MAUL, an earthy carbonate of lime, forming
- a valuable addition to many soils; a term among sailors to wind or twist a small line or rope round another.
- MARLE-STOCKS, a builder's name for a kind of brick sometimes called firsts or cutters. See CUTTERS.

- MARLI (Fieiich), Scotch gauze. MARLINE, a fine kind of spun-yarn; small two-stranded stull Used for twisting or winding round rope.
- MAKLINE SPIKE, a pointed iron pin, suspended to a l.myurd, used by sailors and others to mjike an opening Jn rone, Ac. MARLING-HITCH, a kind of hitch nscd by
- sailors in winding or twisting spun-yarn.
- MARMALADE, a confection; preserved or sweetened fruit, bcotch marmalade Is presumed to be of oranges; and there are also marmalades of lemon, quince, and shaddock.
- MANMALADE-TREE, the Lucuma mammosa, which yields a delicious fruit, like marmalade. The hard tough wood Is used for making pestles.
- MARMALA-WATKR, a fragrant liquid distilled in Ce3lon, fiom the flowers of the Bengal quince, *jEgle murmelos*, and much used as a perfume lor sprinkling by the natives
- MARMORATDM, a cement of pounded marble. MARONE, a brownish, crimison or claret colour.

MAROOL, a name for the long fine libro of

- the Sansetiera zeylamca. MAROUCHIN (French), an Inferior sort of woad, a plant used by dyers.
- MARQUEE-MAKER, a manufacturer of strong Held booths or tents, of a long form, differing from the small circular tents.
- MARQUETERIE-MANUFACTUIIEB. See BUHL-CUTTER,
- MARQUETRY, a general name applied to In-laid works of various materials, as buhl, relsner, parquetry, mosaic, &c; a kind of cabinet work, in which the surface of the wood is ornamented with inlaid pieces ot gold, silver, pearl, tortoi&eshell, ivory, horn, or rare woods.
- MABQUETTE, a cuke ot bec's-wax.
- MAKQUIES, au Indian coin woith about 3s. 4d.
- MARRON, a large chestnut; a work printed clandestinely. fin Italv.
- MARROXETO, an orchard of chestnut trees MARROW, the tat in the Ion:; hollow bones of animals. Beef marrow is eaten as a culinary delicacy, and also considered useful as a pomatum for the hair.
- MARROW-FAT, a choice but lute variety of pea.
- MARROW-PUDDING, a pudding made with beef marrow.
- MARROW-SPOON, a long thin shaped bono or metal spoon, for scooping out marrow.
- MARRYAT'S SIGNALS, a particular code of marine signals, very generally adopted by merchant vessels, as laid down in Marryat's Signal Book. MARSALA, a Sicilian light wino.
- MARSEILLES QUILT. See COUNTERPANE. MARSEILLES SOAP. Marseilles is the chief seat of the soap manufacture in France, and olive oil is principally used lu this
- manufacture MARSELLA, a kind of twilled linen.
- MARSH-HALLOW; the leaves of the Althaea oJRctnalis, being demulcent and pectoral, are used by herbalists, and like those of the common mallow, *ilalca sylcestris*, made into poultices for use in external inflammation.
- MARSILIASE, a Venetian vessel.
- MARTELLO TOWERS, buildings formerly erected along the coast, within slpht of each other, for observation and defence.
- MARTINGALE, a perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, lor guying down the head-stays of n ship; part of a horses bridle, a strap from Hie noseband to tho girth, to prevent him tossing up his head
- and rearing. MARTINGANK. A kind of vessel employed at MAKVIX OF PKRU, a vorv handsome flower, the *Mirabihs*. The roots ot one species, *M. Jaiapa*, are drastic and purgative, wntu old.
- MARZUOTO, a kind of Tuscan spring corn, supplying straw for bonnets. MAS, a money of account, by which calcu-
- lations arc made in Cochin China, equal to about 3d. In Indian numeration, the mas is 100 crores of rupees, the crorc be-ing one million pounds sterling. Mas is also the Malay name for gold; mas-urel being gold du&L

- MASCULIT, a vessel used on shipboard In tho Eitftt Indies.
- MASDKU, a kind of red wine. MAHH, the Hindustani name for a species oi pulse, *fhaseolus radiatus*; a mixed food lor horses; malt and water.
- MASHA, an Eastern weight of 15-075 troy grains, used for the precious metals by native goldsmiths.
- MASH-TUN, one of the most important vessels in the brew-house, made of cast iron, in a circular shape, and provided with an Inner pierced bottom.
- MASK, a cover for the lace in fencing, <fcc MASLIN. See MESLIN. [in stone or brick.
- MASON, a stone-cutter; a worker or builder MASONS* COMPANY, one of the livery com-panies of London, whose hall is situated in Basinghall-street
- MASQUERADE AND FAXCT-DRI:5"3WAREHOUSE, a shop where dresses, mask*, and dis-guises are sold for revels, fancy-drcbd balls, &c
- MASSICOT, a manufacturing n.imo for :i tolerably pure oxide of lead, the protoxido used by glass-makers.
- 31 ASSOT BARK, a bark obtained from a lofty tree in New Guinea and Java, which had tonic properties, and is rich in essential oil.
- MAST, a spar set upright from the deck to support vards, s.uls, and ringing. See MAS>TS. The fruit or nut oi t lie beech-tree, on which swine are extensively fed In Europe and America, but thu pork is not much esteemed.
- MASTELLO (Italian), a bucket or pall; a liquid measure of Italy, in some places 12 gallons; in others L3
- gallons; in others L3 MASTER, a manager or siipcrIntcndant; ai respects vessels, it applies to the person who has the permanent command or charge; a chid officer in many public departments, as master of the mint, mas-ter of the rolls, <tc.; an employer uf labourers; a chief teacher; the head of a shon or school: the commander of a tr ulshop or school; the commader of a tr.ul-ing vessel; a departmental supcriutcndaiit in a theatre, as a property-master, chorus-master, ballct-ma&ter, &c.
- MASTER-BAKER, MASTKR-BKICKLAYI:T:, MAS-TER-BUILDER, &c, persons who carry on trades on their own account, aud employ workmen.

MASTER-KEY, a key that opens many locks.

- MASTER MAKINEK, the commander of a merchant vessel; a skilled mai Incr holding a certificate of competency to take charge of a vessel.
- MASTER-WORT, a common name for tho Jinperatorin 0-truthium, the root of which is acrid and bitter; it has been used for tooth-ache, and commended as a remedy for Intermittent fever.
- MAST-HOUSE, MAST-LOFT, a large roofed building, in which masts are shaped, bound, and fitted, which is usually situated near a mast-pond so that the ma^ts can be easily floated in and out. MASTIC, a choice and valuable white resin obtained from the *Pistacia lenfiscus*. which
- forms the basis of a varnish tor paper; :i buildingccmcnt made from Portland stone, sand, and a small quantity ol litharge.

MASTICOT, a Uglit yellow pigment prepared from tin.

- MAST-MAKER, one who shapes, Joins, and prepares spars for m.ists; often combined with the manufacture of ours, sculls, and ships' blocks.
- MASTS, tbc erect spars of a ship or boat on which the yards and sails arc suspended, of which n vessel has one, two, three, or more, according to her rig; and large vessels have several tiers of masts, rising one above another. For the lower-masts of ships ono spar is seldom thick enough; it has therefore, to be padded or fitted at the Btilcs with other pieces of timber fastened and banded together, by iron [Cicer Lens. hoops.
- MASUR, MUSOOB, the Hindoo nanio for the MAT, a floor-cloth for wiping the feet, ofynrn,
- or sheep's skin, A c ; a texture of flavor rushes; a protection for yanRind shrouds from chafing, mndo of strands of old rope and oakum. See .MATS. MATADORK, the ollicer in a Spanish bnll-
- linht, who kills the animal when disabled. MATAPI, the Indian name in Guiana lor n
- cassava squeezer to press the juice irom the root.
- MATAR, MUTTIR, an Indian name for pease.
- MATATCA, a Turkish water-bottle made of leather, often embroidered in gold.
- MATCH, a game or contest; as a rowinirmatch, a crickct-iiintcli; a luciicr; something that will readily Ignite,
- MATCH-BOARDS, a kind ot plunk used for flooring.

MATCU-BOX, a box or case to liold matches. MATCH CLOTH, a coarse kind ot cloth.

- MATCHLOCK, a long musket fired by a ropematch: still used by many ot the natives ot the East.
- MATE, a helper or companion; in the mercantile marine an olliccr under the master as first-mate, second-mate, <fcc; in tho ltoyal Navy a midshipman who has passed his examination for lieutenant; an assistant, as a carpenter's mate, boatswain's mate, gunner's mate; a name lor tho beverage made from the Páraguay ten.
- MATKLASSIKR (French), a mattress-maker. MATELOT (French), a seaman; tho tender
- to a large vessel. MATKLOTJS (French), a stew of different
- ushen. MATERIALS, the substances or fabrics from which any thing is to be mude up. Kaw materials is a trade term for products
- imported or sold for subsequent prcpuiatlon and use in manufactures.
- MATCRIA MEDICA. a knowledge of drugs and their uses; a dispensatory or work treating of tho properties and uses of phnrinaceutlcal preparations, animal or mineral, and medicinal plants.
- MATIIKMATICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer and vender of tho various instruments and machines used by scientillc men, in which there is a large trade, and much skill and precision is required in their construction. The manufacturing nart of the trade is divided into different liunds, >omo making only parts, as tho kuics. brass-work, &c; others mounting

and finishing, while other workmen merely make the* cases.

- MATHEMATICAL INSTIU-MENTS, a collective trade name for a variety of instruments, including compasses, slide-rules, theodolites, chains, Ac., and the sale of which is usually combined with philosophical instruments, or those uacdin tho physical sciences.
- MATIAS-BARK. See MALAMBO-BAHK.
- MATICO, the leaves of a Peruvian plant, the Artanthe elongata of Miquel, used as a powerful styptic, and for other medicinal purposes.
- MATIKS. anameforthc first quality of Scotch cured heninus, being those fish in which the rocs and melts arc perfectly but not largely developed.
- MAT-MAKER, a weaver of mats; a worker in rope, yarn, or rushes. See MATH.
- MATRIX, plural MATHICKS, a mould for casting, used by type-tounders and others; a cavity or shape in which any thing is formed.
- MATROX, a female supcrintendant MATH, floor covers, ot which various kinds, are imported from Africa, India, and China. The grass mats from Africa, are of all sizes, and very neatly made of fancy-coloured patterns. Kattan floor mats from China, are usually made 7 feet long by 5 broad. Those of rushes aro of various sizes and colours, some beautifully checkered. Plain ui.d coloured table mats to stand dishes on are made In sets of six, of three different sizes, both plain and coloured.
- MATT, a name given to the bale of flax; the Russian matt is about 5 or C cwt, the Dutch matt is only 12G lbs.
- MATTARO, an oil nuM-sure of Tiipoli, considered equal to 47 11M. weight.
- MATTING AND HASSOCK MAKER, a manufac-turer of tho articles so named.
- MATTOCK, a pickaxe with broad ends.
- MATTONIERO, an Italian bnckmnker.
- MATIHESS, a hard under-ocd filled with flocks, horsehair, straw, or other stufmiu.
- MATTitEss-MAJiKB, a uiuuutucturur of mattresses.
- MATY, a servant of all work in Southern India; usually a native servant is re-
- quired for cuch special class of work. MAUD, a species of wrapping plaid or bhawl, made of undyed or natural brown wool, of different kinds and countries. Mauds aroused as a wrapper for the shoulders in walking, or tor the knees in driving; also, a gray striped plaid, worn by s>hcp-lierds hi tho south of Scotland.
- MAUL, a heavy wooden hammer; also an iron hammer use.t In driving bolts.
- MAULSTICK, a writing-painter's stick to steady his hand.
- MAUN, a Persian weight of about 7J lbs.
- MAUND, a hand basket; 8 bushelsot apples; a variable Indian weight in different localities, but divided into 40 seers. Tho ordinary Indian bazaar-maund is 82 2-7th lbs. Tho Bengal factory-muuud is 74 lbs. in
- oz. 10 drachms. The Madras-maund is only 25 lbs., the Bombay-maund is id lbs., while the Surut-uiaund Is 41 lbs.

MAUNDRILL, a pick with two shanks.

- MAUNDY MONEY, a name given to certain special small silver coins, distributed as aims by the sovereign on Maundy Thursday, or the day before Good Friday. MAUNET, an Indian land-measure of 2400
- square feet; the 24th part of a cawney; it Is also called a ground*
- MAURITIUS WEED, a name for the Rocella
- fuctformis, a dye-lichen. MAW, the stomach of an animal: the sto-mach of the calf furnishes rennet; the stomach of fishes enter into commerce in the East, under the name of fish maws.
- MAXIMILIÁN, R gold coin of Bavariu, worth ahout 13s. 6il.
- MAT-DUKE, a kind of cherry.
- MAT-FLIES, the Ephemera vulgata, which are used In some pa its of Hungary mid Carinthia as manure, many fanners m some seasons using uure than thirty cartloads on their farms.
- MAYO, a Brazilian dry measure of 15 fane-gas, and equal to 2i bushels; as a liquid measure the Spanish mayo is 10 cantan MAYOR, the chief magistrate ot a town.
- about and danced round by chimney-sweepers on the prst of May.
- MAZAGAN, a kind ol bean.
- JVIAZAUD, a small dark black cherry.
- MAZARINE, a deep blue.
- -MAZE, a place made with many windings and turnings.
- MAZER, a drinking cup made of maple-wood. MAM, the TUI Mali name lor Kails.
- AIAZZÁGAVALLo, tin engine used in Italy to draw water.
- M.U.P., the abbreviation for a *' Member of ihe College of Preceptors,'' and for a ''Member of a Colonial Parliament.'*
- M.C.8. "Member of the Chemical Society." M.D., ** Doctor of Medicine;" ulso, In Itomaii numerals, 1500.
- MEAD, a wine made with honey; metheglln. MEADOW, a field under grass cultivation; gr.iss land mown for hay
- MKADOW-SWEKT, a wild plant, the Spircea fflmaria, or, queen of the meadows, the roots of which are astringent, and the flowers yield a fragrant distilled water, which Is said to be used by wine-merchants to improve the. flavour of home made ulncs.
- MKAK, a hook with a Ions handle.
- MEAL, the flour of corn or pulse, which has been ground for food. [or maize. MEALIES, an African name fbr Indian corn MKALMAN, a miller; a dealer m meaL
- MEAR, a boundary
- MEASE, 600 herrings. SeeMxctL MEASURE, a standard; an instrument for finding weight or length; the size of a suit of clothes, or shoes, hat, Ac.; applied to strata or beds, as the coal measures; an Indian term for tho puddy, a dry measure, but used also for oil and
- ghee; In Austria, two bushels. MEASUREMENT-GOODS, light goods taken on freight by bulk or the cubic dimensions of the packages, in contradistinction to ponderous goods, which arc usually charged by weight.

- **MEASURES, one who computes dimensions;** a surveyor. •
- MEASURING-LINK, MEASURING-TAPE, measures of length, used for dillerent purposes.
- MKAT, food; the flesh of animals. Preserved meat is meat parboiled, prepared, or potted.
- MEAT-BISCUIT, a portable or concentrated preparation of moat Dounded and dried, ana mixed with meal and baked.
- MEAT-DISH, a large dish or crockery-ware or metal, lor serving meat at table. MEAT-HOOK, a hook for banking meat on.
- MEAT-PIE, MEAT-PUDDING, meat covered or uncased witli dough.
- MKAT-SALESMAN, an agent for cattle breeders; one who receives in towns car-cases from the provinces for sale, or yends them whole or dissected, to retail butchers
- MEAT-SCREEN, a metal screen placed behind meat roasting ut the tire, to keep m the heat
- MECCA-BALSAM, a choice oleo-resln, obtained from the Bakamodendron Gihadcnse.
- MECHANIC, a skilled woikman or artisan; a handicraftsman; one who plans or makes machinery.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a practical mechanist; an engineer who understands tho construction and working of machinery. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, an institution for
- the instruction and amusement or' working men, supported by small subscription!! from the members.
- MECHLIN LACE, a beautiful light Belgian lace, which has a six-sided mesh, of three, flax threads, twisted and plaited to a per-pendicular line, the pattern being worked in the net, and the plait thread surrounding the flowers.
- MEDAL, an ancient or imitation coin; an honorary reward given for scientific merit; a distinction granted for public service, to be worn on the breast.
- MEDALLION, a small painting or curving; a medal of a largo size.
- **MEDALLION-WAFER MAKER**, a manufacturer ot stamped adhesive waters; imprinted from a die, with some fancy device.
- MEDALLIST, one skilled la the art ot making medals; a seal engraver; a coin-dealer,
- MEDAL-MACHINE, a coining press, with dies for striking medals.
- IEDICAL-AGENT, a person who makes a business ot buying or selling the nood-will, Ac. of chemists and surgeons, keeping a register for reference of business transfers open tor negotiation.
- MEDICAL-BOOKSELLER, a vender or publisher of works on pharmacy and medicine. JVIEDICAL-OALVANIST, a person who applies galvanism for the cure of diseased action.
- MEDICAL ({LASS-DEALER, a vender of glass j.m, bottles,' and other fittings for sur-irerles and chemists' shops.
- MEDICAL-LABELLER, a maker of labels fbr bottled; a painter who writes the names on drawers, Jars, and other surgeons' and chemists' fixtures.
- MI'DICAL-HAN, a physician or surgeon.

- MEDICATED-SPIRITS, alcohol flavoured with some strong ingredient, aud permitted 10 be imported duty free.
- M EDICINAL-WATERS. See MINER AL-WATERS.
- MEDICINE, a drug or tincture prescribed, or taken, for ailments or the body.
- MEDICINE-CHEST MAKER, a manufacturer of cases with bottles, ⊲ec to hold drugs and chemicals, for ship or family use.
- MI:DIDA, a Portuguese wine measure, the canada = '703 of a wine gallon. Ult Dive, an old Turkish money of 3aspcrs,
- worth lijd. See MKIDEN. MEDINO, another namu lor the Egyptian para, 40 of which go to the piastre in Alexandria and 33 in Cairo. MEDIO, a Spanish silver coin, worth about Gil
- J/IKDIUM-SIZED, a kind of paper 22 inches by 17 inches
- WIDLAB, the fruit of the Mespilm Germa-ttica; the white soft wood of the tree is used tor walking-sticks. MEDLEY, a mixture.
- MKDLKYS, a technical term which includes all wool-dyed colours, excepting blue and black.
- MEDOC, a French red wine; a shining pebble found In France.
- MEERSCHAUM, a hydrated silicate of mag-nesia, largely used for making ornamental pipe bowls. When found It is usually pressed into moulds, dried by heat, boiled in milk, and afterwards rudely poli-hed with soft leather. Kctorc being moulded Into pipe bowls, it is soaked in a liquefied unguent
- MEET, an appointed place for fox-hnnters, and a pack of hounds, < to assemble.
- **MEETING-HOUSE**, a dissenter's chapel or place of worship.
- MEGAMETRE, a French Instrument for determining the longitude by measurement of the stars.
- MEGASCOPE, an optical instrument for re-presenting objects on a large scale.
- MEGASS, a name given to the dried cine stems after the juice has been expressed, used as fuel Jn the furnaces of sugar boilers, and also called trash. See BAGAZO. MEGISSIER, a French leather dresser.
- MEIDKN, a former coin of Constantinople, consisting of 3 aspors, and 30 making a Spani[^] dollar. See MEDINE.
- MELARANCIO (Italian), an oruugc-trec.
- MELASSES. See MOLASSES. MELATA, an apple marmalade made In Italy.
- MKLAYE, MELAZE, a Turkish woman's bilk veiL
- MELET, the French name for the sprat.
- MEHCOTOON, a peach grulted on a quince stock or tree.
- MEUGA, a name in Italy for millet or dhurra. the corn grown in Turkey.
- MELILOT, a sweet-scented člover.
- MELLAGHOO, a common Indian name for
- pepper. 3IELLAROSA,anamefbr the bergamot orange the *dtrus Bergamia* of Risso, which yields the essential oil of bergamoL
- **MELLIFEROUS producing honey.**

- MEDICAL KUBBERS, a coarse unbleached flax towelling, used for drying the body a.tei bathing. & BADEN RUBBERS. The sector of the performer. Is allowed to act on the reeds. Scraphine, harmoneon, reed-organ, &c are names for essentially the same instrument. The concerting is much on the same principle, with a different arrangement of details.
 - MELODRAMA, a play with songs, music, or pantomime.
 - MELOE, the Indian name for one of the hii3tering filii-s {AlylabrU cichorei), the Tellnl of the Hindoos.
 - MELON, a grateful and delicious fruit, the *Cucumis JJelo, of* which there are several cultivated varieties, as the water-melon, musk-melon, &c |melons.
 - MELON-FRAME, a glazed frame for raising MELT, to make or become liquid; the solt
 - roe of a fish; the spleen of an animal. MELTED-BUTTER, boiling water with butter and flour added, used for sauce.
 - MELTER, a soap boiler; a purifier of lard; a tallow-chandler.
 - MLLTING-POT AND CKUCIBLK-MIKER. manufacturer ol tho utensils so named. See CRUCIBLE
 - MELTON, a kind of broad cloth.
 - MEMBER, one of a fellowship or society; the representative in Parliament for a borough or county
 - MEMBRURE, a French frame for measuring cord-wood; a pannel square; the rib or frame of a ship.
 - MEMOIR, a statement; a biographical notice. MEMORANDUM, a reminder; a note to re-
 - fresh the memory.
 - MEMORANDUM-BOOK, a note-book; a common-place book.
 - MEMORIAL, a statement of facts and petition. MENDEE, an iudian uanie lor henna See
 - HENNA. Talins. MENDICANT, a beggar; one who solicits
 - MENDICITY SOCIETY, a society established in London to suppress begging, and to put a stop to fraudulent impostors preying upon
 - the charitably disposed. MENDO, a wild bwcet potato of Aorth America.
 - MENIAL, a hireling; a domestic servant MENSURATION, the art of measuring.

 - MENTOOLOO, an Indian name for TngonaJa Fcenum Grctcum. See FENUGREEK
 - MENCISIER, a French Joiner.
 - MERCAL, an Indian grain-measure. See MARCAL.
 - MERCANTILE, relating to trade.
 - Is treated as a cylinder or long round body MEKCATOII'S CHART, a chart where the earth
 - MERCER, A dealer in silks and cloths, laces and small wares.
 - AIERCERIE, a French commercial Customs classification for a variety of goods, not including merely small haberdashery wares, as hooks and eyes, knitting-needles, buckles, necklaces of berries, wooden beads, reels, Ac. but comprising under common mercerie, a very wide range of articles, too numerous to particularize, including, for instance, such things as sabots, snuff-boxes, mariners' compasses, spectacles snuffers, whips, dec. Flué

:ucreerlc includes more cos>Uy manufactured articles—those to which a greater degree of finish, polish, and ornamentation have been given.

- ME-KCEKS' COMPACT, the first In rank of the twelve great livery compHilicsot London; their original charter dates Irom the 17th Itichard II., AD. 1393-4.
- MERCHANDISÉ, trade goods or wares; the stock dealt in, received, forwarded, or kept for sale.
- MERCHANT, n wholesale dealer; one who trades abroad. The word Is, however, often affixed to special home trades, as coalmcrcJiant, wine-merchant, vinegar-merchant, timber-merchant, Ac. [ves-el. MERCHANT CAPTAIN, the master of a trading
- AIKRCHANTMAN, a cargo vessel, a foreign
- trading ship. [of the country. MERCHANT-SERVICE, the mercantile marine
- MERCHANT-SHIP, a trading vessel; one cany ing passengers and cargo.
- MERCHANT-TAILOR, one who supplies cloths dec, for garments; a name lately assumed by many ciotlners and outfitters.
- 31 InCHANT-TAYLORS' COMPACT, tllC 7tll in rank of the twelve great livery companies of London, whose first charier was granted by Edward]II.
- MERCURY, a white silvery fluid, also known as quicksilver, of great value in the arts and incdiiine. It is found under the name of cinnabar, in union with sulphur.
- MhRiDiAN, an imaginary circle passing through the north and south poll's of a place, and defining its position relatively with other situations. See LONGITUDE.
- MERINO, aflne-woolled sheep; a thm fabric made of fine wool.
- MnuLUCiiic (French), stock-fish; haddock.
- MbRRY, a small wild n'ackcherry, P./m'Mm. MJ.IIRY-ANDKEW, a bufloou at u'fuir-boo:h-
- a clow n in a pantomime. M MIRY QUILTS, cottou fabrics made in Assam.
- MhsiiEs, the interstices or open spaces between the lines ot a net.
- MESLIN, METEIL, -wheat and ryo grown together tor home consumption, a very common crop in France.
- **MESQUITE**, a Freucli name for American oak; a kind of gum. See MEZQUITE.
- MESS, a dish; a meal; a number of men who take their meals together; thus in vessels of war there are ward-room and gun-room messes, comprising commis-sioned and subordinate ollicors. The soaincn and marines' messes consist of udozen or more under the superintendence ol a non-commissioned or petty otllccr.
- 3IESSAGK, an errand; a telegram or despatch.
- MESSENGER, an office-servant; the bearer of umessage; a despatch-carrier in the employ of the Foreign ottice; a rope
- used for heaving in a cable by the capstan. .MESSMATE, a companion at meals, one ot a mess.
- MESSUAGE, a tenement [tua. •MRSS-UTENSILS, eating and cookin? appara-
- MESTOLA (Italian), a ladle; a troweL MESToup, a name in the silk trade for a pack Age.

- MET, MET JANGREE, a species of fuller's earth found In tiinde, used for scouring the hair, and for cleansing calico cloihs preparatory to dyeing. . METAGE, the charge made for measuring
- goods in bulk Irom a vessel.
- METAL, a sweetmeat or confection in India. METAL, a technical name lor glass in a state of fusion; a mineral substance; broken
- stone for roads; the effective power of
- guns borne by a vessel of war. [minerals. METAL-BROKER, a dealer in metals and METALLIC-CURRENCY, the coins forming the circulating medium of a country.
- METALLIC-STANDARD.
- METALLIC-STANDARD. See STANDARD. METALLING, an engineering name for stone and other material applied to give firm-ness and solidity to railways and common roads
- MtTALLURGisT, a worker in metals.
- METALLURGY, the process of separating metals from their ores, and converting them into articles of commercial value,
- METAL-PERFORATOR, a workman who bores or makes holes in metals.
- METAL-PLANER, a smoother; a polisher of metallic substances.
- METAL-REFINER, a smelter of ore?, one who separates the dross from copper, lead, and other ores.
- **METAL-SASE-MAKER**, a constructor of frames
- of metal tor holding panes of glass. IETAL-TURNER, a turner and driller of inctals.
- METAL-WAREHOUSE, a store where metal* arc warehoused or sold. [in produce
- METAYER, a cultivator who pays rent partly METER, a measurer out ot fruit, corn, Ac. See also GAS-METER.
- METHEK-SEED, mi Indian name for Tngonetta Foenum Oroecum seed. See FENU-GREEK.
- METUEGLIK, another name for mead, a sweet drink ot honey. [cation.
- METHOD, a plan or system; order or classifi-
- METUYLATED SPIRIT, spirit of wino of J£ per cent, over-proof, mixed with not less than one-ninth part of its bulk measure of wood naphtha, or inethylic nl<-ohol, for use in manufactures, and to prevent its consumption as a beverage.
- METRK, the uulty of French long measures, » uu-3710 inches.
- MKTROGRAPII. a controller of the speed of railway trains; this apparatus Indicatesat every moment and every mile 'the speed of the train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station.
- **METRONOME**, an instrument for beating and dividing the time in music.
- MKTTAR, MATARO, a variable liquid measure ot Tunis; lor oil about 4} or 5 gallons; in weight 40} lbs; as a measure for wino it Is one-half less.
- METZE, a variable German grain-measure, about the fourth port of a bushel.
- **MEUBLES** (French), furniture.
- MEULARD, in France, a large grindstone.
- MEULAKDK (French), a grindstone oi a middle size.
- MEWS, a range of stablca; a locality:for stabling horses. Originally the word meiint a coop for hawks; hon<x\ when talconrj

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- stables, although the name remains. MEZEREOX-BAKK, the bark, of Daphne ilfe-zereum, which is employed medicinally, having acrid, laxative, and poisonous qualities. It is also used as a masticatory
- MKZQUITE, n soluble gum obtained from the *Jiobima, a* species or acacia in Texas, and other parts of North America. AIKZZAIUOLO, a farmer in Italy.

- MEZZAUOLO, a farmer in framediate story or Uoor; the attic story of a house. MEZZO, an Italian -word lor half. JUKZZOTIST, a pjirtU'jiLir mode of engraving on copper plutus by pun dung and scraping.
- MICA, a transparent mineral in flakes, large-ly used in America, and, to some extent, in this country, lortiiu openings of stoves, in order to afford a view of the fire. It is of ton confounded with tnlc.
- MICHAELMAS DAY, one of the usual quarter-days of the year, falling on the 29th September.
- MICHAELMAS TERM, among lawyers the interval between November 2nd and 25th. Mico, Muo, a vegetable butter or solid oil, made from *Soja hispida*, in Japan. MICROMETER, un instrument employed for
- measuring very small spaces; usually ut-tached to a telescope, microscope, «fcc.
- MICROSCOPE, an instrument lor magnifying and examining minutu objects.
- MIDDEN, a dunghill.
- MIDDLE-MAN, one who stands in the middle, as, between buyer and seller, or landlord and tenant
- "MIDLING, of mediocre quality; passablest \IIDLINGS, a miller's n.mie lor the ll kind nt bran. See SHARPS. .MIDSHIP, in the middle of the vessel, equi-
- distant irom the bulwarks.
- MDSHIPMAN, a non-com missioned naval officer in a vessel ot war, or in an East Iudiainan.

- Iudiaman.
 MIDSUMMEII'S-DAT, one of the quarter-days
 of the year, tailing on the 24th June.
 MIDWIFE, a female accoucheur.
 X IGLACCIO, a kind ofmillot pudding, eaten in Italy.
 MIGRATE, to pass or remove from one region or climate to another; the term la Reneively applied to birds and fished, many species of which aru migratory. Emispecies of which aru migratory. Emi-grate Implies to go out, and immigrate, to comoln.
- MILCH-COW, a row yielding milk. JMILD ALE, mellow ale; not sharp or hard-f.ivouivd.
- MILDEW, a disease in plants; a blight or ni[^]t in wheat, Ac.
- mi^At in wheat, Ac.
 31 ILK, an itinerary or long measure; In England, the statute mile is 17C0 yards; in Holland, 1093*63; the nautical or geo, 'raphiccti mile is the third of the marine league, or 2025*66 yards; in Scotland, 1984 yards; in Spain, 1521-97 yards; in France, 2181*58; in Italy, 202.V66; in Portugal, *225074; in Rome, 1C2S97. The linear measure corresponding to the British mile bears different names in various
 of stout paper or card-board trade. Under this name hended paper-boxes, hat boxes, iancy-boxes, smuff-boxes, in Italy, 202.V66; in Portugal, *225074; in Rome, 1C2S97. The linear measure corresponding to the British mile bears different names in various

countries, and mast therefore be looked for under the special title. MILEAGE, the rate of fare per mile; fees paid

- for travelling, when posting or proceeding by rail.
- MILE-POST, MILE-STOKE, a mark for a mile.
- MILIIO, a Brazilian name for maize.
- MILITARY-ACCOCTREMENT MAKEII, an army outfitter; one who supplies belts, sashes, swords, shacoes, Ac
- MILITARY-EMBROIDERY, gold and silver lace and other ornaments for the facings, col-lars, and skirts, of soldiers' coats, Ac. MILITARY-MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, A manufacturer of horns, kettle-drums, fifes,
- or other instruments.
- MILITARY-PLUME MAKER, a maker of feather ornaments for the hats of field and staff
- officers, army-surgeons, «ec. MILITIA, a kind of volunteer troops, not en embodied corps; citizens trained to arms
- for local defence. MILK, a fluid si-crctcd by certain glands of inammifcrous animals to nourish their young; it Is sold raw, or skimmed, and If* also artificially imitated for sea voyages.
- MILK-CAN, a large tin vessel holding several pillons, in which milk is brought by rail-way or other conveyance from the farms to dairies. There arenlsoothersmallercans of a quart or less carried round daily tor supplying families.
- MILE-MAID, a woman who milks cows, or carries round milk for sale.
- MILK-PAIL, a large tin bucket with a handle, used for carrying out milk (or sale.
- MILK-PAX, a shallow dairy vessel tor holding milk.
- **MILK-PUNCH**, a luscious liqueur.
- MILK-SCOKE, a bill for milk supplied. MILX-WALK, the district served by a milkman, often yielding a large and profitable return, and the good-will of which is frequently sold.
- MILK-WOOD, a common plant In the West Indies, the Brosimum spurium, which furnishes a useful fibre.
- MILK-WOBT. a wild plant with bitter pro-perties, the *Polygafa vulgaris*, used in pulmonary affections, and us a remedy in spitting of blood.
- MILL, an engine for grinding &c; a build-ing or luctury containing machinery; the 1000th part of a dollar; a lapidary's term for his different wheels, which arc called roughing-mill, cloth-mill, Ac.; to servate or dent the edge of .coin; toinull or throw silk before It is dved.
- MILL-BAND MAKER, a manufacturer of bands lor machine shops, and for driving wheels. MILLBOARD, a stout pasteboard.
- MILL-UOAKD-B!>X MAKER, a manufacturer of stout paper or card-board boxes for the trade. Under this name are compre-hended paper-boxes, hat and bonnet boxes pill boxes couff boxes moth boxes, pill-boxes, mat and bonnet boxes, pill-boxes, snuff-boxes, match-boxes, iancy-boxes, muff-boxes, linen dr.ipers'-boxes, Ac, *See* CARTON-PIERRE. MILL-COG, the tooth of a water-wheel. MILL-CHOFT, a small Acid or enclosure, near

a null. [up water to turn a mill. MILL-DAM, a mound or embankment Co keen

market

[sweets au

one possessing a know-

Maxm; a nimmfneturerof

Hmraoue. alignid measure of Marseilles, r. t he soft roe of fisli. See MELT. Tiuila, Ac -14 15 imperial gallons, MILTER, it male salmon. MINV. EMIJJA, an Italian prain-measure of 4 BILLEKT, a common name for several species of small seed cor:i. In the Mediterranean atari, and equal to 8.145 bushels. Uiu millets are general)] called Dliurra. On Uiu Western African co;tst the chief in France. • u ;irc *lloU-ns liinntus, mollim,* ami f. In Hie West Indies in.llct MINCE-MEAT, meat chopper! up flne, was MINCE-PIE, a sur illplemai le of mince-JieaL passes under the name of Guinea coni. MINCING-MACHINE, A Cliopping the e , a drink made of fermented . with <t to rentier It ustntucnt, tued by tin; (.'rirntricle, for the erode ore or iron-atone. Will be variously design of the statement green-mine, burnt-mine, &ci.;«nuirals, artars, and also called murwa or bouza, LLET RICE, a grain gruivu in Judia, the ground wurk for obtftinJng min 'anicum colonum. or for blovlna up with another nanio for : ,"?« V» IL-GEARING, the shaft. Wheels, AT. by which the motion or tilt! tirht moving making a plastre. The ; nin Tnikey. 130 power is communicatttd tu any iintin.facturing masblne. dry-measure used in France. MINE-CAPTAIN, the overseer of : i mine. MILL-HAND, ft wurkmnn employed In u fao-MINER, a searcher for ores; a wortman MILLILITER, thetli ousandth part of the litro. MILUUE-TRE, a nominal French lineal meaunderground. ULIS KILL, CHARCOAL, a combination of charsure, the thousandth part of a nibtre, und Coal and co-l, WBich is sometimes met fci)U:tl to 0.0000371 inch. MIL JNER AND DRESSMAKER, one who makes with. bonnets, head-dresses, and gowns, and ifr>> ERALOGIST, 01! her articles of female attire, edge of minerals. 511>ERAL SURVEYOR, an inspector of mines ; MILLISO, ; t'lintobars; one who understands the appearance of denting the edge of coin.* lode?, and the prospects of working lor MILL-MAKER, a constructor of grindin pulverizing machines of different binds, on 🛸 chiefly of steel. MINERAL' artificial tee ground quartz, Chine clay, and other substances, pressed into MILLOCO, a tuberous plant growing in Ecuador, which has the taste and shape of the moulds, colliron, and then burnt to harden them. Mineral teets are Lugely best potatoes. MILSEY, a sieve for straining milk. mer the United States. MINERAL-WATER WAREHOUSE, a manufac-MILLSTONE, a stone for grinding corn, minerais, paints, drugs, &c., which forms an made in I at lil ^CJfufud Wilt' rs Impttgnawju i wlu ceecrtti&l important branch of trade. There are up-wards of thirty makers of millstones in the United Kingdom, who produce about 1100 pairs of large millstones annually; medicinally. besides about as many more smaller makers spread over the country, and others who are engaged in preparing burr-stones, making and dressing the millstones, &c. The weight of the stones annually made is estimated at 2,500 tons. An ordinary sized pair of milistones measures 4 feet diameter, by 10 inches thick, is composed of from 20 to 30 burrstones, and weighs probably 12 to 15 cwt. or more. Good millstones will last 30 or years, and when worn can be tresh cut, 40; America milistones are largely obtained from the conglomerates of the coal measure, from red sandstone, anil the finer stone, shales, and syenites. MILLSTONE GRIT, a coarse-grained quartzose sand-stone, Mainter MAKJER, a simper and binder of stones for grind MC [>iir|Ki-vs in mills. MILLWRIGHI. U I Bgllifi r. . . r. lie si Ili & ill the mech laical cvi)»uuctkm ui. of machintry. e integer or account In Brazil >thR ol KWJ nis. TIM exchange on England, but is usually equi-

Itla written thu-. r*. 1*00

MINESTRA, pottage or soup in italy. MINGEL, a German liquid measurp, about 2 pints, 13 of which make a steckan. MINHARE, a term for unassessed land in India. See MAAFEE. MINIATURE PAINTER, an irtist who takct likenesses on a small scale. MINIM, in apothecaries' weight, a divi '1011 of the fluid drachm, which is made up of 60 minims; a measure of time in music. MINING AGENT AND BROKER, a dealer in shares; a secretary or manager for mines. MINING COMPANY, a joint-stock association for carrying on operations in a mine. MINION, a kind of type intermediate between brevler and nonpareil; a piece of ordnance, the bore of which was 31 inches diameter. MINISTER, a high officer of state; a priest; an ambassador. MINIUM, a kind of red lead obtained ft exposing lead or its protox is converted to a red oxide. MIMVEK, the while for ol red spotted with black • netiisttfng mark <t nobih MX anoiium rii l MX, aroiiun.-rii.Ll nanie for^) manuof the Mustela vison, a " , T«I«iii to 4. 8d. See Conro. Also a Porwhich is extensively ui. tÖVtHM Koið an rita AhleHhçə Mi worth 3d. facture of ladies' victori . From 1M000 t 250 up and -I-T!i'il annu.iily.

MINOOMOOLOO, an Indian name for Phaseolus Mnngo.

- MINOT, an old French grain-measure, chiefly used In Lower Canada, equal to 14073 bushel, but by some stated to be 1-8th less* than a bushel.
- MINSTREL, a vocalist who accompanies him-
- MINSTREL, a vocalist who accompanies him-self on an instrument. MINT, an official place for coining money. There Is a British mint in London, ait Cal-cutta, and in Sydney. There is a mint at San Francisco, California, and several other mints in the American States. Al-most every civilized country coins money lor local circulation. A plttnt, ttie *Men-tha viridis*, *which* has a strong, peculiar. tha viridis, -which has a strong, peculiar, and pleasant odour. The leaves are used as a culinary sauce and salad, and beini; aromatic and carminative, are prescribed medicinally, and an essential oil is ob-tained from them.
- MINT-JULEP, an American drink; spirit and
- •water flavoured with mint-leaves. MINT-SAUCE, mint chopped up with vin-egar and sugar, used as a flavouring for lamb.
- MINUTE, the 60th part of an hour.
- MINUTE-BOOK, a rough entry-book contain-ing a sketch or note of the proceedings at committee-meetings, or the operations of public companies. [minute.

MINUTE-GLASS, a sand-glass running tor a MINUTE-HAND, the long hand or pointer of a -watch or clock, ^ Inch registers or indi-

cates the minutes and seconds, as the short hand docs the hours.

MISYAK, the Malay name lor oil. gallons.

- MIRA, an Italian measure (or oil, about 34 MIRABHITE, an efflorescence on the sou among salt springs in some countries, used as a substitute for soriu in the manu-facture of glass. *iSee* CJLAULER SALT.
- MIRBAKE, ESSENCE OF, a mixture ol benzole and nitric acid; an artificial oil of bitter almonds, used for scenting soaps, and for flavouring confections and cookery.
- MIRROR, a looking-glass, usually of an oval or circular form.
- MISALTA, the name for pickled pork in Italy. MISCAL, an Oriental weight used in Arnbiu, of 73-37 troy prains.
- Miscu, an Indian tooth-powder.
- MISE-EN-SGENE, getting up lor the stage. MISER, an instrument for earth-boring.
- MISERABLE, a name in the chocolate manu-factories of the Italian ports, for the lm-k of the cocoa bean; It Is imported thence in large quantities, and partly ground up In the inferior coco.-is, and partly div-patclied to Inland, where It is said to yleid a wholesome and agreeable beverage to the poorer classes.

MISHK, an Eastern name for musk.

- MISHMEE TEETA, a name in India for the cold thread roots, whk h are sent to A-wain in neat little open-work rattan baskets, containing about an ounce. See GOLD THREAD itOOT.
- MISHMISII, the Arabic name for the apricot. MISPICKBU a white granulated iion ore; an
- nlloy of iron with arsenic.
- MISSELTO, MISTLETOE, a parasitical plant, the Viscum album, which grows on the

- oak, used at Christmas lor decorating rooms, and from its viscid berries birdlime is made.
- MISSILE, a weapon for throwing.
- MISSIVE, a letter sent by a messenger.
- MISSOY-BARK, an aromatic bark obtained in the Eastern archipelago.
- MISTACH, a liquid measure in Crete or Candia; for oil, it is equal to 3 imperial gal-lons; for wine, It varies from 3 to 5 gallon.*.
- MISTEĆA, MESTEQUE, a local name lor the cochineal insect in Mexico.
- MISTIC, a kind of sailing-vessel. [Hmlni.
- MISURA, a Maltose corn-measure, of 10 MITE, a division of the troy*gram, used by moneycrs; a small coin.
- MITER-BOX, a joiner's tooL MITHKAL, a name in Nubia for 4 dollars.
- MITRE, an angle of 45 degrees; a junction of two boards at an anjde by a diagonal fitting; a bishop's crowm MITRE MUSIIROOU, the *Helvetia erispa*, Scopoli, a nutritious funu us. found in woods, and esteemed a delicate article of lood.
- ITTENS, MITTS, thin ladies' gloves without lingers, ot silk, net or lace; men's warm wrappers for the hands made of cloth, worsted, &c diflering from gloves in having no séparate divisions for the fingers.
- Mix, to mingle.
- **MIXTURE**, a compound; one or more articles combined.
- MIZEK-MAST, the aftermost most of a ship. M.N.I., *• Madras native infantry.''
- MOACHIBO. a name for the cotton plant in some ol the Pacific islands.
- MOCASSINS, roujih deer-skin sandals.
- MOCHA* a weight in Abyssinia, equal to a troy giain. MOCHA-COFFEE, the best description of
- Arabian cofleé.
- MOCHA-SIONE, a species of quartz, with the appearance of mosses in it.
- MOCHE (French), a bale of raw silk.
- MOCHILICA, a memorandum or agreement In Iiidm.
- MOCK-LEAD, a miner's name for blende.
- MOCK-TURTLE, a soup mude ||u|| calf's head, veal, and condiments, which, as it solidifies upon cooling, is also sold in Hint form for private ways by confections. form for private use by confectioners and at cooks' shops. MocuDDUH, the Hindustani name for the
- head ryot in a village; a collector of government rents; he is sometimes called a mundub in Bengal.
- MODEHANDLUNG ((ierman), a fancy trade;
- a milliner's shop. MODEL, a miniature plan of any thing; an original pattern to work from ; a speci-
- MODELLER, a designer; a moulder in wjfx, clny, or plaster; a sculptor in stone; u constructor of models ol sliips, buildings, åc.
- AODELLING-LOFT, a place In a dock-yard, or shipwright's yard, where the parts of a ship are laid down.
- MODEL MAPPING, a mode of showing the features ot a district or country by accurate representations on a raised surface of the elevations, depressions, Ac in relief;

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- HODILLIONS, small inverted consoles form-Ing ornaments in a cornice to support the larmier.
- MODISTE, a milliner. MODUOA, a name in India for the flowers of
- the Butea frondosa, used to dye red. MOELLON (French), rough stoned lit for building.
- MORT'I CHAMPAGNE, the finest quality o champagne, named after the maker. MOFF. a silk stuff made in Caucasia.
- MOGGIO, a variable Italian dry-measure, In some places, 2 quarters, in others only 4 bushels; a land-measure of Naples, of 37,898 square feet, or 0-8700 English acre.
- MOGREE-OIL, a name in Western India lor oil of jasmine.
- MOIIA. a name for the German millet (Setana Itahca, Palisot). MOHAIR, the Ions silky lialr or wool of the
- Aurora yoat, *Capra Angorensis;* also, a fabric made from the wool dyed.
- MonAiR-MA\UFACTURKR,aworkerofmohair; the manufacture is principally carried on in Bradford by those who weave alpaca wooL Mohair is worked up into plush, lace, fringes, ⊲fcc
- MOHAIR-YARN, the woolof the Ancrora goat, combed and spun Into yarn or thread.
- MOUSUL, a native form of legal process in India, which consists in sending a peon, horse or foot, to demand the revenue; the peon remains until lie receives payment, the defaulter being charged with his &ubsit ence.
- MOIIULLA, MOTICLLAH, a ward or district of a city In Indix [an Indian city. a city In Indix [an Indian city. ITOIIULLAHDAR, the head man or warden of
- MOIL'R, an East Indian gold coin, equal to 15 rupees: as it contains 1G>O2 grains >ure gold, nnd 15OS grains alloy, it id worth intrinsically £1. to. 2<1. sterling.
- MOIIURII:, an Indian policem.uv
- MOIDOJIE, a Portuguese gold coin of G dol-lars and worth about 27s. It contains 48 testaos, oflOOreis.
- MOIETT, the half ot any thing.
- JVIOIO, MOYO, a Portuguese graln-mcasuro of 2J quarters; also a wine measure in Si>am. of 50-827 gallons.
- MOIUK, watered or clouded silk; moniir.
- -MOII:E- VNTIQUE, a species of watered Mlfc. iMoisovxiER, a tenant-fanner in France, who divides that produce of the land with the owner.
- MOKKA, a vernnonlar name in Bengal for Indian corn {Zea Mays).
- MOLASSES, the drainage from susnr, In the process of granulation; the syrup which, will not crystallize forms the treacle ot the shops.
- MOLE, a name given in America to the draining plough; a kind of pier MOLE-SKIN, a suustitute lor low woollen
- cloths; a strong twilled fustian. See Jf us-
- MOLLEBAERT, a Flemish agricultural Instrument, consisting of a kind ot lnr.¹O shovel drawn alone by a horse and guided by a man. See MOTLDEBAERT. MOLLI.TON (French), swanskin; a kind of
- blanket or flannel
- MOLUNUHEK, a salt-maker In India.

- MOMEEA, a name in Nepaul for the waxen churrus or resinous exudation of tho hemp plant
- MONCIIA, a grain-measuro for rice, used in Madagascar, containing about 7 pints, or 6 lbs. weight of that grain.
- MOXDELLO, MODILLO, a Maltese grain-mea-sure, nearly a gallon.
- MONEY, coin or stamped pieces of metal, the legalized circulating medium of civilized countries, issued from a mint, nnd usually bearing on the face an impresof slon of the monarch in whose reign it was coined. In general acceptation the word money is not, however, restricted to coin, hut also includes paper money, notes being tho chief medium of exchange m some states. See BANK-NOTE nnd COIN. MONEY-BAG, a small leather or canvas
- purse for the pocket.
- MÔNET-BOX, a child's closed box with a slit at the top for hoarding or saving money.
- MONEY-BROKER, MONEY-CHANGER, MONET-DEALER, names lor exchange-brokcis and bullion dealers.
- MONEYERS, workmen employed in the royal mint to forge shear, round, mill, and stamp coin.
- MONEY-MARKET, a general term for tho transactions in Lombard-street, the Stoclc Exchange, Ac., where discounts, loan:;, and payments, are transacted. It wu* estimated, in 1850, that there were about 130 millions of money in circulation among the London banks.
- MONEY-ORDER, a convenient form of transmitting small sums of money, carried on to a great extent by the English General Post-oflice through its branches, receiving deposits and granting orders, payable at sight, for any small sums up to live pounds, on payment of a graduated fee of threepence for any sum under one pound, and sixpence beyond. This mode of remittance has recently been extended to most of the British colonies and possessions abroad, where the necessary arrangements could be carried into effect. In 18.51, the number of money-orders issued in England was five-aiid-a-halt millions, representing nearly £10,500,000 sterling. MONEY-SCRIVENER, one who obtains Inoiiov
- on loan for others.
- MONEY-TAKER, a waiter at an hotel, <bc.; .i cash clerk in a retail shop; a door-keeper at a public placo of amusement, who receives the payment for admissions.
- MONGER, a small vessel used by fishermen.

MONGREL, an animal of a mixed breed.

ZONING, a flno black tea.

ItfONiTEDR, the official gazette of Paris.

- MONITOR, a school-boy set to teach or watcli others.
- MONKELSER, a name in Persia for the royal guz, a measure of length ot 37} Inches.
- MÖNKEY, an apparatus fur disengaging and Securing again the ram of a pile-driving machine. [with a swivel.

MoNKEY-BLOCK.asmallsInsleblockstrapped DONKEY-BOAT, a boat employed in the docks-

MONKEY-BREAD, a name for the large fruit or the Adansona digitata, the slightly acid pulp of which I * used as an article of lood by

the natives of Africa. The leaves dried and reduced to powder constitute Lalo, a favourite article with the Atricans, which they mix daily with their food, for the purpose of diminishing the excessive perspi-ration to which they are subject.

MONKKT-JAČKET, a short spencer, or thickpea-jacket

- MONKEY-WRENCH, a spanner with a movcnhlejaw.
- MONKSHOOD, a wild plant, the Aconilum Napellus, the roots of which yield aconi-tina, an acrid, narcotic poison, the most virulent known. It Is, however, used in medicine. The plant is also called wolfabane.
- MONKS'-SEAM, a scam made by laying the selvages of sails one over the other.
- MONOCHOIII>, a one-stringed instrument.

MONOCLE (French), u reading-glass lor one

- MoNÖXGAircLA-wmsKY, a popular home-made spirit in the United Mute*.
- MONOPOLIST, one who enurosscs nil; a person who holds exclusive possession; an opposer of free-trade.
- MONOPOLY, the exclusive possession of any thing, as of a patent right, a sole licence to manufacture or sell; a special market, Ac
- MONSOOX. a species of periodical strong trade-wind in the Eastern seas, blowing lor a portion of the year in one direction, and lor the remainder in a contrary direction.
- MONT DB PIE'TF/, A public pawnbroking oflicc on the Continent, kept in general by the Government
- MONTKFIASCO, an I till Ian wine.
- MONTKUO, a Spanish horseman's cap.
- MONTEORS, a class of French workmen who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings, sfac
- MONTHLY, a magazine or periodical, pub-lished every month.
- MONTHLY-NURSE, an attendant on females (luring childbirth, and until convalescent.
- MÒMILLADO. See AMONTILLADO. .UONTON (Spanish), a miner's name for a hcupofore; a batch under the process of am.ilcamation, varying in quantity In (Ilffurent localities, from IS to 82 quintals.
- MONUMENT, :I column; a memorial of the living or dead; a tonil).
- AluO, ŭ Burmesé ucijiht (* two bal, rather moic than half an ounce. [spnnuc. MOOABADUL, an Hindustani name lor
- MoociiiiF., an Indian shoemaker. MOOCHKUUS, a guin-rcsin obtained In India from the Bombax Alalabancum, JDecand.
- MOOCHY, a saddler, bookbinder, or any worker In leather in India.
- MOOD AH, a bundle or bale of rice in the East. packed In straw or rush-matting, tied wltucolr.
- MOOUOOK, a weight in the Sunda Islands, the ti iith part of the candarcen. MOOJANKK. an Indian name lor the *Pha-' seolus thlobus.* [for wax. for wax.
- MOOM, the name in Persia and Hindustan, MOONO, varieties ot pulse or gram {*I*'ha-sfolus radiatus and *l*\ Mungo), cultivutvd
- iu India.

- MOON-BAKER, MOON-SAIL, a small uppermost sail, occasionally carried by American, vessels in light winds, above the sky-sail.
- MOONSIFF, an assistant native magistrate la India.
- MOONSHEE, a Mussulman linguist; an inter-
- preter or senbe, literally a wiiter. MOOQL, an Arab name for gum bdellium. See CJOOGUL and BDELLIUM.
- MOOR, to secure, a silip by two anchors. MoonA, MOOHAII, an Eastern long measure; that used by stone-cutters being rather more than 83 inches, and that employed by carpenters, 84 1-15 inches. Cotton twist is measured by the lnoorah; a bundle in India; in Bombay, a weight or measure lor paddy, ot 86J lbs. 12 oz. 12 drs.
- MOORINGS, a ship lying with more than one anchor out; moorings arc also buoys in a harbour, securely anchored, for the con-venience of ships to make 'fast to.
- MOOKSTOKR, a miner's name lor granite. MOOKY4 a brown cloth made in India.
- MOOSE, a large species of elk, the *Cervus* alces: this line animal lurmshes an excel-lent hide for mocassins and snow-shoes,
- and the flesh supplies food to the Indians. MOOT, a piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at each end, used in making blocks.
- MOOTER, a maker of tree-nails or wooden
- bolts, for fastening the planks of a ship. MOOTHAS, im Indian name for species of *Cyperus*, tho roots or rhizomes of which are used there as a diaphuietic and diuretic [greek-seed.
- MOOTIIR, METHA, Indian names for tenu-MOOZONAT, MOUZOUNAII, a small silver coin current in Morocco, and equivalent to
- 7-10ths of a penny. MOP, a country tair for hiring servants; pieces of cloth, or rope fastened toa handle, for wiping up wet, or cleaning .stones, boards, Ac
- 10P-AXD-BROOM-STICK MAKER, a shaper of wood for hnndJcs.
- MOP-HEAD, MOP-STICK, tho separate parts of a mop.

MOQUUITE, a tapestry Brussels carpet of a line quality; a specie* of Wilton carpet. Mou, the Malay name lor myrrh.

- Mou, the Malay name for myrrh. MORA, a valuable South American wood, obtained from the *Mora exccUa*, a tree which, in Guiana, frequently reaches 100 lect in height or upwards. It is tough, close, and cross-prained, and is peculiarly adapted for ships' timbers and planks, fur which purpose it Is extensively used, be-ing recognised as a first-class wood br Lloyds. When of tho height of from 40 to 50 feet, the trunk will square from 18 to 20 Inches, but when grown to thait size it 20 Inches, but when grown to that size it is generally faulty. The bark is used as a tanning substance. The seeds of the tree contain starch, and are used by tho In-dians as food in times of scarcity.
- MojtAU, a footstool used in India made of rattans, *Calamus rotang*; a weight in Mysore coiiMstmg of about 80 lbs
- IORAU, an Indian grain-measurc equal to 34-56 cubic inches.
- MORAY, an Indian measure of 88 seers, about 13-J0ths bushel, also called a Mddi.

MORCELLEMENT, In France, a compulsory division ot land among the sons, on the death of the father.

- MORCBAL, an emblem of state In India Of gold and sliver tissue, spangles, feathers,
- MORDANT, a chemical base used In calico-printing to fix the colours, such as alum; a liquid mixture, used in dyeing, which enables the colour to combine perma-nently with the textile fabric.
- MOREEN-, a kind of worsted stuff, chiefly used for hangings, covering furniture, and
- adies' petticoats. MORELL, a variety of cherry; the smallest and most delicate kind of wild mushroom, the *Morchella esculenta*, found in woods. MOKFIL, a kind of coarse woollen material used in France for making socks or bags
- used in France for making sacks or bags to contain the oil-cake of flax seed; ele-
- phants teeth. See MARFIL. MORGEN, a German land-measure, varying in different localities, but usually about two-thirds of an acre.
- MORGENBLATT, MORGKX-ZEITUXG (Gorman),
- a morning newspaper. MORILLOKS, fine black grapes grown In France; rough emeralds. [4 id. MORISQUE, an Algennc coin worth about MOUITA, a Spanish name for the tustic-trce, Madura Unctona. See Fusuc.
- MORLING. iSfeeMOUTTJNG.
- MORKING-GOWN, a lady's loose undress wrapper for morning wear.
- DROCCO-DRESSER, MOROCCO-LEATHER-DRESSER, a preparcr ot leather of the kind called true morocco, or in limit-ition. MOROCCO-DRESSER,
- MOROCCO LEATHER, a Hi; lit fancy leather tanned with &umach and dyed, used fur coach-linings, chair-covers, book-binding, ladies' shoes, <a true morocco Is made from goat skins, but imitation morocco is made from split sheep-skin. It is usually compared grained.
- MÖROCCO-LEATHER-CASE MAKER, a maker of pocket-books, writing-ca>cs, and other articles covered with morocco.
- MORTIIIA, an important principle of opium, used as an anodyne, &c HORSE, a name for the walrus, and some-
- times applied in trade to the hippopotamus; the teeth of both enter into commerce for ivory purposes
- MORT, a three-year-old salmon.
- MORTADELLA, the Italian name for Bologna bausapes.
- MORTAR, a utensil for pounding or bruising drugs, Ac. in, made of vnrious materials, drugs, Ac. III, made of vintous matchas, porcelain, agate, brass, slone, earthen-ware, or glass: marble ones are often used for domestic purposes in the kitchen; n thick candle or chamber light; a cement for joining bricks and stone; a short cannon with a large bore lor throwing shells, In shape somewhat resembling an Inverted bell.
- MORTGAGE, a pledge of land to a creditor, until the debt is paid; a lien on land, houses, ships. Ac. for money advanced.
- MORTGAGEE, the person who holds a mort-
- ⁻⁻gage on property. JuoRTicE-ciiishL, a joiner's tool of different
- kinds, square, round, or pointed.

- MORTICED-BLOCK, a single block of wood, morticed out to receive a sheave. MORTICE, a hole cut into wood for another
- piece to fit into. MOBTISING-MACHINE, a machine for catting
- holes in wood.
- MORTLING, pelt wool; wool from the fleece ot a dead sheep.
- MORUNO SAUL, a timber, recognised as a ship-building wood by Llojd&; a species ot Shorea. See SAUL.
- MOSAIC-GOLD, abisulphuret of tin imported from Of rinany under the name of bronze powder, used for ornamental work, especially paper-hangings; an alloy of equal proportions of copper and zinc. A common composition for trinkets, is 75 parts gold, 25 paits copper, and a little ŝilver
- MOSAICS, Inlaid patterns or pictures. There are several kinds of mosaic, but all of them consist in embedding fragments of different-coloured stones, gems, marbles, and even glass in a cement, so as to pro-duce a fancy pattern, or the etloct of a picture.
- MOSCOSQUE, a Russian money of account, the half of a copeck, and the 200th part of a rouMe.
- MOSKLLK, a French white wine, and one of the most acid of the light wines Imported.
- MOSLINGS, a name for the thin bibulous shreds of leather shaved off by the currier
- in dressing skins. MOSQUE, a Mahometan temple. Moss. The Now Orleans longmo«s Is the produce of *Tdlandsia usnoides*: it possesses considerable elasticity, is prepared as n substitute for horse-hair in upholstery purposes, and is used by naturalists lor stuffing birds. See BARBA IIISPANICA.
- MOSS-AGATE. See MOCHA-STONE. MOSS-BASKET, a fancy basket for a room, conservatory, Ac, covered with moss^{*}. MOSS-ROSE, a choice and esteemed variety of rose, extensively cultivated lor sale. MOSTAIIILA, a JJrazllian wood. See Mus-
- [press. MOST-FRESSE (German), a wine or elder MOTE, an Imperfection in work
- MOTE, an Imperfection in wool, which has to be cleansed of burrs mid motes by machine; a name for the nut of tho *Carapa guineensu*, used for extracting oil in Sierra-Leone.
- MOTHER, dregs, lees or feculencies; a thick slimy substance found in liquors.
- MOTHER-CLOVES, a name in the East for the fully expanded flower-buds of the Caryo-phyllus aromahcus. which, when ifiey thus reach maturity, are only fit for seed or tor candving.
- MQTHER-OF-PEARX, the commercial name for the iridescent shell of the pearl oyster and other molluscs.
- MOTHER-OP-VISEGAR, a name for the vine-...gar plant {Mycoderma aceti).
- MÖTION, the moving part of a watch, or of machinery; the cross-head, «fcc in a locomotive.
- MOTTO, a sentence, emblem, or device. AI OTTO-KISSES, sweetmeats having poetry. mottoes, <fcc, rolled up in fancy papers for the amusement of a party.

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- MOTURFHA, an Indian tax on houses, ships,
- MOUD, a wooden grain-measure used \n Nubia, holdInp about eighteen hnndfiiis. MOULAGE, a French name for scgim nts or stone, cemented together and bound by Iron hoops, used as mill-stones.
- MOULD, a shape fur confectioneiy a form lor casting type-metal, &&: find earth. MOULD-BOAUD. the part of a plougn acove the share, which turns over the earth or lays the furrow-slice.
- MOULDEBAERT, a farming Implement m Flanders, drawn by a pair of horses, for taking up and dropping compost, earth, dee MOULDER, a founder; a former or shaDcr. MOULDING, a small border or edging to a
- panel or to a picture-frame. MOULDING-MILL, U saw-milror shaping mill
- for timber.
- MOULDING PLANE. See PLANE. MOULD-MAKER, a maker of casts or shapes of different kinds: thus there are moulds for making glass bottles, for gold-boaters, for iron-founders, for sugar-refiners, for casting tobacco-pipes, for making tassels and fringes, sec
- MOULD-TUKNEB, a maker of metal frames or shapes.
- MOULKS (French), mussels.
- MOULIN, a French mill MOULINAGE (French), the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.
- MOUNTAIN, a kind of wine.
- MOUNTAIN-GREEN, a carbonate of copper: malachite.
- MOUNTAIN-PEPPER, a name for the seeds of
- Capparis sinaica. MOUNTAIX-IUCE, an upland description of rice, grown without irrigation, on the edge of the Himalayan range, in Cochin-China, and some parts of Europe and the United States.

- MOUNTEBANK, a cheat'or charlatan. 'MOUNTER, an oniamenter; a picture or class framer; one who stuffs and sets up birds and animals.
- MOUNT-GUARD, to do dnty as sentry; to be on the watch or look-out. MOUNTING, the setting to a gem; the frame
- to a picture; the harness or tackle used lu weaving
- MouRNiNG-Bnoocn, a Jet brooch. MOURNING-COACII, a carriage with black horses and trappings to attend at a funeral.
- MOURNING-REGLET, a broad metal bordering for black columns In a newspaper.
- MOURNING-RING MAKER, a manufacturer of finger rings which arc worn as mementoes of deceased friends.
- MOURNIP, a Tartar nnme for koumiss or fermented mare's milk, which is said to cure consumption.
- MOUSE, to wrap a hook and its standing part with 3'am to prevnit its slipping. MOUSE-TRAP, a trap baited to catch mice. MOUSE-CHE, a name for the fecula of the
- manioc
- **MOUSSELINE** (French), muslin.
- MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, mu de n made of wool.
- MOUSTACHE, hair worn over the upper lip by males: artificial moustaches are sold
 - for the use of actors and mittgucraders.

- Mourn, the opening of a vessel; the muzzle of a nun; the lip of a Jug; iho aperture of a furnace, boiler, or funnel. MOUTH-GLASS, a small hand-mirror for in-specting the teeth unit gums, itec. MouTir-riKCE, the part of a bugle or other wind Mitiument, applied to the 11 s. MOUZAII, an Hast Indian tcim fur a town-, ship, or tract of land, with known limns and a separate name.

- and a separate name. MOVEABLES, dress and personal goods, nousc-hold furniture, books, tanning-stock and Implements; things that can be moved.
- MOVEMENT, the train of wheel-work In a
- clock or watch. MOVEMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of the
- Internal machinery ot watches or clocks. Mow, MAU, a Chinese land-measure, equal
- to about a rood; a heap of corn or hay. MOWHA, MUOIWA, the flowers of *Jiassia latifolia*, dried as they fill off, which, abounding in saccharine matter, are eaten in the East by the natives. Subjected to fermentation, they yield a spirit, which forms the common arrack of a great part of India. Its flavour is compared by somo to thuitof wils>ky.
- MOWING, the operation of cutting grass with a scythe.
- MOWLOO, the licniraiee name for a species of yam, *Dioscorea aculeata*.
- MOXA, a shrui), the Artembia moxa, De-cani?.; a native of China, which is used in paralysis of the nerves, and other a flections. The loose wool or the beaten tops, forms an inflammable substance, em-ployed to produce eschars, instead of the actual cautery.
- MOTAU. a minute Burmese measure of lengl h, 4 making a flnger's-brcadlh, or about au inch.
- MOYO, a liquid measure of Spain, 56-827 galls.

- MOTO, a nquid measure of Spain, 30-02/ gais. MOZING, an operation in preparing cloth in. the gig-mill. M.H.C.S., "Member of the Royal College of Surgeons." M.S.A., "Member of the Society of Arts," F.N.A. being "Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.* Antiquaries.
- MSS., abbreviation for "Manuscripts."
- MUCCHERO, an iniusion ot roses and violets, made in Italy.
- MUDAR, the *Calotropis gigantea*, R. Brown, which is alterative and sudorific, and used in medicine in the East
- MI'D-CART, a scavenger's cart for removing filth from the streets.
- MUDDE, MCID, a Dutch and Belgian grainmeasure, corresponding to the French hectolitre, and equal to 27522 imperial bushels, but variable. It Is also called a zak. **IUDL** See MORAY.
- Mt'FF, a soft cover of fur or feathers, dec. to
- wrap the hands in. MUFF-BOX MAKER, a maker of paper boxes
- to hold ladies' muffs. MUFFIN, a cake of plain paste, with hard sides for toasting.
- MUFFIN AND CRUMPET BARER, a maker of the light tea-cakes so named.
- MUFFINEER, a covered dish to keep ton«tod muffins hot. rg_{nd>}
- MURTH-HAN, an Itiueraut vender of inuf-

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- MUFFLE, to wind some thin ground, so as to deaden the sound, as muffling the pars of a boat, muffling a knocker, fcc.; a hollow nrched vessel of fire-clay, closed at the extreme end, used in a-furnace, and for silver assaying. MUFFLEB, a throat-wrapper, made of tartan,
- woollen, or some other warm or soft ma-terial; a Turkish or A nib woman's veil for the lower pirt of the face.
- MUFF-MAKER₁ a furrier; one who makes of skins ladies' case coverings for the hands. MUG, properly ajug or vessel without a lip; but indifferently applied to both. MUGGET, the entrails of a calf. MUGNAIO, MOLIXARO, an Italian miller.

- MUH>, a Dutch grain measure. See MCDDIS. MUKE, MRUK, a Belgian grain-mcusuic, 4J to 5 gallons.
- MUKKI, nn Indian native name for gamboge. MUKUEE, the Hindustani name for Indian corn or maize.
- MULBERRY, a tree, one species of which, the *Jlorusniqra*, is cultivated fi>r it? fruit; the other, *Jlforus albtt*, and it* varieties, lor the leaves, which form the food of silk-worms: the wood, in some.ot the varieties, is esteemed for its toughness.
- MULCH, half-rotten straw, littor, &c.
- MULCT, to stop wages; to inflict a lino or penalty.
- MULE, a name for the spinnincr-Jcnny, a machine for drawing or elongating the fibres ot cotton, and twisting or winding the yum for the shuttles of the loom; a hybrid canary; a mongrel animal of any kind; a serviceable cross between the ass and the marc, forming a sure-footed beast of burden.
- MULE-LOAD, the travelling burthen for a mule; in South America the medium pack-load for a mule is 270 lbs.
- MULE-SPINIER, a machine-spinner.
- MULETEER, a driver ot mules.
- MOLETTER, a kind of sailing-vessel. MULL, a very thin and soft muslin, nsed for dresses and trimmings, of which there are several kinds made, under the names of 8wiss-mulls, India-mulls, starched-mulls, «tcc A snuff-box made of a ram's horn. *
- MULLED-WIN'E, wine heatal over the fire,
- with sugar and spices added. AIULLKR, a liaud-htone lor grinding down oil paint on a slab, or coin by natives; u vessel for heating wine over a tire.
- MULLKT, the rowel of a spur; a sea-fish, of which there arc scvcial species belonging to two genera, the red and the gray mul-lets. The former (*Mullus barbatits*) id still as esteemed as it was among the Romans; the latter (*Mugil capito*) is not so fine a fish, being generally taken out of season when it ascends the rivers.
- MULLIGATAWNY, a kind of curry soup, the stock of which Is made of veal with liaiu,
- wegetables, &c. added. MULIGATAWNY-PASTE, a curry paste, used for flavouring mulligatawny-«oup. MmxiON, tho upright bar dividing the _lights of a window.

- MULSE, wine boiled with honey. MULTIPLTING-GLASS, one which repeats the same object several times at once.

- MULTIPLYING-WHLEL, a wheel which In-, creases the number of movements iu machinery. MULTUM, a 'name under which a stupefying
- mixture, of cocculus Indicus and other
- MULTURE, a toll for grinding; grist MULTURE, a toll for grinding; grist MUM, a kind of spruce beer, or ale brewed with wheat, oat malt, and ground beans, and flavoured with aromatic herbs. It requires to bo stored about two years.
- MUMMY, a dead hum.in body embalmed and preserved, kept in museums, or the cabinets of the curiojis. MUN. a local name for tho maund in parts
- of India.
- MUNDIC, iron or arsenical pyrites, melon. MUNDIKEI, the Malay name tor the water-MUNDIL, an embroidered turban richly ornamented in Imitation of gold and silver.
- MUKGPAŢXT, the Bengalee name for tho ground nut, Arachis hypogcea.
- MCNIMENT, a deed or charter; a strong-hold. M UNJAKDIE, an Indian weight nearly 4 grains.
- MUNJEET, Uncommercial name for the root of Rubia muryista, largely used for the same purposes as madder.
- MUNTEGA, the Malay name for bnttcr.
- MUNTZ'S-METAL, a composition for sheath-ing, <a href="https://www.sci.exa.com/sci.exa.com after its inventor, the late Mr. Muntz of Birmingham.
- MURAL-CIRCLE, a quadrant fixed in a wall. MURKX, the handsome shell of a mollusc, many varieties of which are esteemed by collectors. Some species of Murex, und Purpura, yielded tho Tyrlan purple dye of the ancients.
- URIATE, a salt formed by muriatic acid, combined with a base. Muriate of soda and chloride of sodium, are chemical names given to common salt
- MURIATIC ACID, hydrochloric add; a com-pound of hydrogen and chlorine.
- MURLINS, another name for the Alaria cscu*lenta*, also called badderlocks. MURRAIN, a disease among cattle.
- MURRAYA-WOOD. n name for boxwood.
- MURSIE, a liquid measure used in IJatavIn, ten making a rand, which is about IMO third of n gallon.
- MURUTE, a name in Ceylon for the *Lager-strcemia regina*, the wood of which is used for imilding and making casks.
- MURWA. See MELLET-BEER
- MUSADA, a native name in parts of India for the *Strychnos nux-vomiea*.
- MUSCADEL-WIKE, MUSCADINE, a rich wino of Lnnguedoc in France.
- MUSCARDIXE, a tun mis or rot, the *Uotriitis liassicuia* of Montague, which kills silk-worms in great numbers.
- MUSCATEL, a choice species of grape, dried on the vine for fine table raisins.
- MUSCOVADO, the ordinary dark coloured, raw, unrefined sugar of commerce; mol>tsugár.
- MUSCOVITE, MCSCOVY-GLASS, a name for mica.
- MUSCOVY-DUCK, n variety of tho duckspecies so named.

- MUSEUM, a building¹ appropriated to objects connected with science and art, of which there are several mixed or special ones in the metropolis: as the British Museum, taking In the whole range of objects of natural history, antiquities, literature, the Museum of Economic Geology; the Museum of Dotany and Vegetable Products at Kew; the East India Company Museum, at the India House, Lcadcnhallstreet; and the South Kensington Museum, including anim.nl products, Paintings, Fine Arts, and other illustrations.
- MUSH, an Ameilcan name lor a porridge made of Indian meal.
- USHROOM KETCHUP, a flavouring for viands; a snuce made of mushrooms. **MUSHROOM - KETCHUP,**
- MUSHROOMS, a name lor edible funul, some of which, as the Agetricus campestris and A. oreadesy the mitre mushroom, and the morcli, are esteemed as delicacies.
- MUSHROOM-SPAWN, the seed of the mush-room sold In mass by gardeners. MUSICAL-BOX, a small barrel-organ machine
- which is often made to play a large num-ber of popular tunes. They are princi-pally manufactured on the Continent.
- MUSICAL CLOCK, a clock which plays tunes at the hours.
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENT COVKR MAKER, a
- maker of leather-cases for wind instru-ments, or of boxes for violins, «tc. MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manu-facturer of one or morn kinds ofinu.-iC.il instruments: several of these aro special trades.
- maker of catgut, or the prepared twisted Intestines of sheep, &c, for the btrinns of harps, violins, guitars, and other instru-ments. MUSICAL - INSTRUMENT STRING-MAKER,
- MUSICAL REED-MAKER, a manufacturer of the pipes for reed-organs, &c
- MUSICAL-TUBE MAKER, a maker of parts of
- certain musical instruments. MUSIC-COPYIST, a transcriber of the score of music, for largo bands or orchestra use, where a numbertof copies arc required.
- MUSIC-ENGRAVER, an artist who engraves tho score of music on metal or stone, for taking Impressions from.
- MUSIC-FOLIO, MUSIC-WRAPPER, a case or book for holding loose music.
- MUSICIAN, an iustrumentulist; one who plays or composes music
- MUSICIANS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall of its op n, transacts its business
- at Guildhall. Music-LICENCE, a permission from the ma-gistrates to hold concerts and vocal entertainments, tbc. at a room or house
- MUSIC-LOFT, a raised balcony or gallery for a band.
- MUSIC-MASTER, MUSIC-MISTRESS, a teacher of music; a professional who gives lessons to learners.
- MUSIC-PAPER, lined paper, ruled in a particu-
- lar manner, for copying music on. MUSIC-PLATE, an engraved plate with music notes, for taking impressions from. MUSIC-PLATE MANUFACTURER, a preparer of
- sheet* of metal to engrave music on.

- MUSIC-SELLER, a Bhopkeeper who keeps a stock of popular songs, opera acorci, &c, and vend* printed music. Music-SLATE, a slate for writing music on.
- MUSIC-SMITH, a workman who makes tho
- MUSIC-SMITH, a workman who makes the metal parts for pianofortes, &q. MUSIC-STAND, a light frame for holding a piece of music or book; a Canterbury, or other article of furniture, for holding music-books.
- Mufic-STOOL, a round;sentcd screw pivot
- stool (or a pianoforte player. Mut>ic-TYPE, the symbols or notes of music, cast for printing from.
- MUSK, an odoriferous substance, one of the most powerful, penetrating, and lasting of perfumes, obtained from the musk-deer, Moschus moschtferus. Our imports average 9,000 to 10,000 oz. a year.
- MUSKET, a hand-gun for a soldier: the barrel, lock, and stock are ail made by separate hands.
- MUSKET-BARREL, the metnl tube of a mu?kct, which is sometimes browned or bronzed, and sometimes plain.
- MU>KET-LOCK, the hammer or striking part of a gun; the nipple, &c. ot a percussion lock
- IUSKETOON, an American weapon, a kind of [SeeMRhox. blunderbuss.
- HUSK-RAT. See MUSQUASH. MUSK-KQSE, a variety of rose, from which a
- very odoriferous oil is obtained in the re-gency of Tunis.
- MUSK-SEED, the seeds of *Abelmoxchui mos-Chatus*, of Wijrht and Arnot; the *Hibiscus abelmoschus of L\nnse\i»*, which are stimulating, cordial, and stomachic, and mndo into a tincture by the Arabs, against serpent bites. *See* ABELMOSCHUS.
- MUSK-WOOD, a pretty veined dotted wood, uselul tor the cabinet-maker, obtained from the *Euribia argophylla*, in Tubiuuliia.
- IUSLIN, a very thin cotton material, ni Which there ate nuinbrrh-ss kiuds; book, mull, jaconet, bishops'-lawn, saccharilla, harness, Icno, nair.sook, scerhard, foun-dation, cambric, co.-il, and f.mcy checks, Acc. Figured muslins are wrought in the loom to imitate the tamboured muslins. Muslin is only distinguished from calico by its supcilor fineness. The India mus-lins are remarkably fine, nnd very rich, soft, and durable. Machine-made muslins are, however, deficient in some ot these properties properties.
- MUSLIN AND LACE PRINTER, a manufacturer of printed muslin and lace.
- MUSLIN BLIND, a thin short curtain for tho lower part of a window.
- MUSLIN CURTAINS, long curtains of nuulin for a drawing or aitiliug room, for summer wear.
- MUSLIN-EMBROIDERER, a sempstress who ovrrlnys or embroiders muslin with figures or patterns.
- MUSLINETS, a kind of muslin of which thero are several varieties, as single cord, and fancy satin stripes and figures. ^
- Mi HOUR, H common Indian nmuc tor *Ervum*

- UusQUAsn, a burrowing animal, the *Fiber* zibethicus, commonly called the musk-rat, native of North America, soupht lor its skin, the iur resembling that of the beaver. It is chiefly used for hat-making, llnther more than a million skins nre annually imported which are for the most part ber imported, -which are for the most part bent to the Continent.
- MUSQUASH-ROOT, a tuberous-rooted olant, the Claytonia acutMora. eaten by -ne MicmacIndlanr. in the British American Lower Province*
- MUSQUITO-CURTAIN AND NETTING, thin mil*-lin hung round beds in the tropics, to keep out the troublesome mosquitoes.
- MirsnoLL, the noseband for a horse.
- IIUSSAUL. a useful male general servant em-ployed in Bombay.
- MUSSEL, a common mollusc, the *Mytilus* edulis, eaten by the lower classes. The shells are used to hold gold and silver paint or size for artists. In several species
- ot river-mussel pearls are found. Mussuck, a large skin or leather bag, used for supplying water in India. MUSSULCHEE, an Indian link-bearer.
- MUST, the juice or the crape, before fermen-tation has commenced.
- MUSTAIBA, a close sound heavy wood Im-ported Irom Kraz'l, and usod tor turning, and at Sheffield for making the handles of f lazlers and other knives. The veins nre of a chestnut brown, running into black. MUSTANG, a wild horsé.
- MUSTARD, pulverized mustard-seed, made Into a paste with water, as a condiment tor meat, or used for ^Imulatliig poultices.
- MUSTABD-MANUFACTDRER, a prep.'llcr of mustard meal or flour, an extensive ma-nufacture, the quantity made annually exceeding 2000 tons. MUSTARD-SEED, the fruit of various species of Singuis Largely Imported as oil scools
- of *Sinapis*, largely Imported as oil seeds for crushing, and varieties arc cultivated at home for the meal, which is used as a pungent condiment.
- MCSTER, a sample; a review; a drawing together.
- MUSTER BOOK, a book for entering attendance in.
- MUTCHER, a Scotch liquid measure of 4

- gills, = LV851 cubic inches; the fourth of the Scotch pint Jum. nn Austrian and an Italian corn-inensure consisting of 30 lm-tzen: 100 inetzen •• 21 l-6th imperial quarters
- MUTHAB, MUTTER, an Indian name for peaso (Ptsum satieum)

- MUTIARA, the Malay name for pcarL MUTTON, the flesh of sheep. MUTTON-BROTH, a thin soup of mutton. MUTTON-CHOP. MUTTON-CUTLET, pieces from
- the ribs or leg of a sheep. MUTTON-HAM, a leg of mutton salted. MUTTOX-SUET, the (at Irom the vicinity of
- the kidneys ot the sheep.
- MUTTT-PAL, a resinous exudation from *Ahanthus Malabançus*.
- MUZZLE, a gag or headstall put on dogs to prevent them biting, or on calves to prevent them sucking; the mouth of a
- gun. MY A, the name for a cord or rope In some of the Pacific island*.
- MYAM, the sixteenth part of the hunchl, a weight for gold and silver, used iu the r.ast Indies. See BUNCAL. MYKIAGKAUUK, a French weight of 22-048G
- lbs.
- MYKIALITHK, a French measure of capneity; 10,000 litres = M-yJOI imperial quarters. MYKIAMUTRK, the new French league often thousand me'res, 105)36-330 yards—<\$ miles, 1 lurlong, 28J poles. ITEOBALONS, a "commercial name for the
- dried wrinkled fruit of various species of *Terminalia*, largely imported from India lor the use of tanners and dyers.
- MYRRH, an aromatic medicinal gum-resin obtained from tho Bahamodendron vnirrlia.
- MYRTLE, a well-known shrub, the Myrtus eommunis. The fragrant and aromatic dried Iruit and flower-buds were formerly used as a spice, and are said to be so still in Tuscany: a kind ot wine Is formed of them, and the flowers yield a distilled water called Eau d' Ange
- MYRTLE-WAX, a green solid vegetable fat obtained in the Cape colony and North America from the berries of several species ot Myrica.
- **N** an abbreviation for North, one of the « four cardinal points; nml lor Number, immedical prescriptions.
- **J**AARTGE, a name in the Capo colony for a _small kind of orange.
- AABEB, a powerful poison mada in the East indies from *Aconitum ferox*, colled also lijsli and Bikh.
- *^{AMF} » powdered sugar-candy. **N** ^C F^{HER} A, the Italian name for the casta-. nets; a kettle-drum.
- ACKÉR. See KNACKER. S f f W ^{t h e ma9t}*r of an Arab-vessel on the Acueen cooat.
- NACRE, the lustrous substance which lines the interior suriace of shells yielding mo-
- the interior surface or shells yielding in ther-of-pearl. ACREOUS-SHELLS, iridescent shells; those which have an exterior or interior layer of pearl, of which several kinds are usea for manufacturing purposes, as some iy>ecies of *Meleagrina*, *Turbo*, *Ifautui*^A &C. [better bred.]
- NAG, a roadster, less than a coach-h«)rse, and JIAHOOK, a species of medium-sized wild sheep found in Nepaul, the *Ovu Jfofoor*. NAI», JI deputy law-officer in an. Indian
- court ol Justke.

- KAIL, a stamping instrument: a measure of length, 2J inches, or the 16th part of a yan); a metal spike. Nails are made of variable weight and length, and are usually named from the price at which they are sold. Nails nre either cut or hammered; the former are preferable on account of their sharp corners mid true taper, and the facility with which they may be driven without the danger of splitting the wood.
- NAIL-BRUSH, a toilet brush for scrubbing and cleaning the miner nails.
- NAILKR, a workman employed In nallnial.uífr.
- RAIL-FILE, a small fllo for smoothing the linger nails
- NAIL-MAKER, a manufacturer of nails.
- NAIL-SCISSORS, small short seissor>, with flies on the sides, for trimming the linger uailb. NAIL-TRIMMEI'H an instrument lor cutting and paring the linger nails.
- NAINSOOK, a thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped; it was formerly made in
- India. 25 AKKD-FLOOBTXO, the parallel floor-joists or
- timber work for supporting the boarding of a floor. NAKIIOUDA (Persian), the master of an
- Arabian or eastern coasting vessel. NALEK, a land-measure in Kamaon, India,
- of 240 squnre yards, or as much laud as can be sown with 2 seen of seed wheat.
- NALI. a wei'/lit used in Malacca. See IIALI NALKEE, a littiT usod by the higher doss of
- native princes in India.
- NALLIE. a Malayun grain-measure. See COYAN.
- NAMAD, a coarse woollen cloth or blanket, made |n| Persia.
- NAME-PLATE, a metal door-plate; a visitingcard-plate of copper lor taking impressions irom.
- NAMUK OIL, NEMAUR On., a fragrant deep yellow grass oil, obtained from the An-dropogon Jwaranchusa. in the Enst Indies.
- NANDIOOIK, a Bilver coin *-of* J.tpan worth about 4s. 7d.
- NANEM,, a name In Canara for the Bassia laUralia, from the seed ot which a good oil is obtained.
- NANKAII, the Persian name for ajouan. See AJOUAN.
- NAKKE, NANQUE, a smnll weight in use in Madagascar for gold and silver, equal to about 6 grams; another weight, nearly the same m name, the Nanqui, is twice the weight of the Nanque.
- NANKEEN, a buff-coloured cotton cloth, made in China from a species of yellowish cotton grown in the Nankin district.
- JTAP, in Scotland, a niilk-vat; u small round wooden dish made of staves; tho pile of cloth; the down of a hat.
- NAPATAIN, a vernacular name in parts of India, tor the physic-nut.
- NAPAULAH OIL, an Indian name for croton
- NAPEOLONITE, a variety of felspar.
- NAPEBY, table-linen.
- NAPHTHA, a mineral oil obtained from petroleum, shale, and other substances, used for burning in lamps, and, when contain-

- ing parnfflne, for lubricating machinerv: coal naphtha consists principally of ben-zole. This aromatic bituminous oil lit found oozing out of clefts in the rocks, or the ground; it soon solidifies when ex-posed to the atmosphere. See PETRO-LEUM.
- NAPHTHA-DISTILLER, a rectifier and preparer of naphtha from crude coal tar, one of the residues of the manufacture of coal gas.
- APHTHA-LAMP, a table-lamp constructed to burn naphthti in.
- APKIN, a small damask cloth for table use, lor a tray, lor breaktast, dinner, or lish, or for tying up infants.
- NAPKIN-KING, a small ring of ivory, shell, wood, or soin# other substauce, to enclose a dinner napkin in.
- a dinner napkin in. NAPLKS-YELLOW, a pigment prepared by cal-cining antimony and lead, with alum and salt. It was employed m oil-painting, and also for porcelain and enamel, but is now superseded by chromatc ot lead. NAPOLE'ON, a French ifold coin of 20 francs, about IGs. There are also double Napo-leons. See Louis. NAPOOTA OIL, mi oil made In Eastern Africa, from the Airaitl, and used like olive oil iu the Indian markets. See AGAITL NARCOTICS, opiates; medicines that induce

- NARCOTICS, opiates; medicines that induce bleep.
- NAUD. See SPIKENARD.
- NARGAS, A pillau, or prepared dish of lamb, eggs, and spices, <i in India.
- NARGHEEL, a small hookah pipe.
- NARGIL, a name lor the coco-nut-tree in Southern India.
- NARGILE', a Turkish pipe, for smoking through water, by means of a long marpidjje or tube. coco-nut.
- NAKIKEL, NAKITUL, Indian names for the NAKKOW-CLOTHS, in the woollen trade, those undfr 52 inches wide; cloth beyond that width being termed broad-cloth.
- ARROW-GAUGE, a railway, where the rails arc placed 4 feet 8J incites apart.
- NARUNGEE, a vernacular name In parts of India for the sweet orange.
- ARWHAL, a fish, the Monodon monocerox, the long spiral horn or tusk ot which furnishes ivory, although seldom used iu manufacture.
- NASI, the Malay name for boiled rice.
- NASTURTIUM, a name for Indian cress, Tro* pceolum orthoceras. Gardner.
- NATCHEXY, NATCHIHE. another name for corokun In (N ylou. See COROKAN NATIONAL SCHOOL, a tree-school lor the young, supported by members of the Church of Knglund.
- NATIVE IRON, massive ore with minute crystalline grains, free fioincarbon, loundiii Liberia.
- NATRON, a native sosqul-carbonate of soda, oi which twu kinds me ohtuined in Egypt, the white and the soliance. It is em-ployed m the manufacture of soap and gla»s, for blenching and other purposes.
- NATURALIST, a collector and dealer In ob-
- Jects of natural htotory. ATURALIZATION, a legal grant to a rest-dent alien of the rights) and privileges of a Ν British-bom subject.

- KAUT, a marine measure of length. U3ed in the Mediterranean: 124 n.iuts = US miles. NAUTCH-GIUL, an Indian dancIng-Kirl.
- NAUTICAL, relating to ships, navigation, or
- seamen. NAUTICAL-IXSTRUMEHT MAKER, ft manufac-
- turer of quadrants telescopes, ana other Instruments, for the use of navigators.
- NAVAL, belonging to shipping.
- NAVAL STORKS, A name for certain articles used in ships, such us cordage, turpentine, spirits of turpentine, rosin and tar. etc. NAVE, a short block of wood, usually elin.
- forming the middle of a wheel, and pierced -with a hole, to receive the axle or axletree: the body of a church.
- NAVETTE, a smaller kind of colza, cultivated in France for the seed, for making oil. The seed is less abundant but more valuable than the larger kind.
- NAVIOELLE, a kind of ship. NAVIGATION, the art of managing a ship at sea.
- NAVIGATORS, seamen; also men employed upon heavy oarthwoTk-cuttiugs, <tc for railways, canaR and docks.
- NAVT, the war ships of a nation. NAVY-BELLS, bills issued by the Admir.ilty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards; short-dated bills drawn by ollicers of the Itoyal Navy, on the Accountant-general for pay due to them, and which on foreign stations arc rendily purchased as convenient remittances on London.
- **A** AW, a kind of iron wood met with In Ceylon.
- NAWAU, a deputy or viceroy in India; a title often Riven by courtesy to persons of high rank in the East .E., "North-cast."
- N.E.,
- NEAD-EKD, a trade-name for the show end of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, Ac
- NEAP-TIDES, the lowest tides of the month, which fall at the middle of the moon's second and fourth quarters; the lowest neap-tide occurs four days before the full or change of the moon.
- NEAT-CATTLE, kinc; nnimalsoftheoxkind. NEAT'S-FOOT OIL, oil obtained from the feet of cattle
- NEB, the beak or mouth; a slot In a copper cylinder for printing fabrics; the point of a pen.
- NEBBEK, a name in Arabia for the fruit of the Jujube.
- **XHB-XKB**, KIB-KIB, the pods of the Acacia mlotica, i\ hich are used for tanning in
- --Egypt. AEBOO, an Indian name for the lemon.
- NECK, the narrow throat or a bottle; tho part of an animal connecting the head with the body.
- NECK-BAND, the collar of a shirt JSECK-UANDKERCIHEF, a tie lor the throat
- NECKLACE, an ornament or circlet lor the neck worn by temaies, made of various materials, pearls or other gems, bead*, class, Ac.
- NECROMANCER, a conjuror.
- JSECTAR, A pleasant cooling drink. •NECTARINE, a peach-like fruit; a variety of --the apricot
- NEEDLE, a sewing instrument, made of the

- best steel wire. The needles of English manufacture are decidedly superior to those of any other country, and arc exten-sively used in every clvihz d part of the globe; the pointer of a magnetic comňass.
- NEEDLE-BOOK, slips of flannel to stick needles lu, with covers in the form of a book.
- NEEDLE-BOX, a small fancy box for keeping papers of needles in.
- NEEDLE-CASK, a lady's workcase in which needles are kept according to sizes or numbers.
- EEDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of needles.
- NEEDLE-MAKEKS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

NEEDLE-WOMAN, a sempstress.

- NEEDLE-WOUK, embroidery, lace, nil articles worked by the needle; but the term is chiefly applied to fancy or ornamental [Arabic neelelu work.
- NEF.T A, nn Indian name for indigo from ttio NEEM, NIM, vernacular name for indigo from tho the Margosa-treo (*Meha Azadirachta*). The astringent bitter bark is used as a tonic; the leaves are used for poultices; from the trips period. from the ripe pericarp of the fruit a very bitter fixed oil is explosed; the trunk of the tree yields gum; and the young trees when tupped furnish a saccharine sop or toddy, capable of undergoing the vinous fermentation, and which is believed to be stomachic. [Margosa-berries.]
- NEEM-OIL, an oil expressed in India from NEEMOOKA, a vernacular name for the *Cissampelos hexandra*, used medicinally in India like the *Pareira brava*. NEKSBER'IY, NISBERRY, u West Indian fruit, the *Ashras randi*
- the Achras zapotilla. NEFT, an Arabic name for petroleum.
- NEGALHO, a Portuguese name lor a hank or hkeln of cotton.
- NEGLIGEE, along necklace, usuallr of coraL NEGOCIANT, a French merchant or trader.
- NEGOCIATE, to transact business; to bargain
- or exchange- to put securities Into osculation.
- EGRO-CORN, a ''West Indian namo for the Turkish millet or dhurra,
- NEGROIIEAD-TOBACCO, tobacco softened with molasses or syrup, and pressed Into cakes, Generally called Cavendish.
- NEGUS, a drink of AIMC and warm water, sweetened with sugar, lemon, and nutmeg. NEIGELLI-CLOTH, a f.ihric made in India of
- pat or sunn hemp, *Grotalaria juncca*. NELLIE, a grain-measure of Sumatra, of eight bamboos, the tenth part of the j?un-cha, and equal to 29} lbs., but by soluo
- authorities given at less. ELLO, NELLY, a weight for gold and silver in the East; in Pondicherry. equal toul/OT
- Brain; in Bengal to 0-28 grain.
- JSEOZA, a vernacular name in India for some edible pine seeds. See CHILGOZA. NEPAUL-PAPER, a strong unsized paper, made In Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the Dankar navrages Shortsi b iyo
- of the *Daphne papyraeea*. Sheetsi h.ive been made many yards square, and bricks of the pulp arc told at Ia. to Is. Cd. for throe seen.

- NEPE, a square piece of blanket, used by the Indians, to wrap tho toot and ancle be tore mocassins arc put on.
- NEPHRITIC-STONE. See JADE.
- NEPTUSE, a large brass pan used In the West African trade
- NERFS (French), sinews of animals. NEROLI-OIL, an essential oil obtained by distilling orange-flowers, which Is colourless, but becomes red in presence of air.
- NKSHRISHTA, an Indian name lor wheatsturch.
- NEST, a number of buckets, tubs, baskets, or boxes, placed one within the other; a set of drawers.
- NET, the clear amount without any further abatement for discount, Ac.; open mesh woik of any kind; a snare to catch iish, work of any kind; a share to catch lish, binls, or insects; an open or thin lace work fabric, of which there arc many kinds, as plain or funcy broad net, pluit, wire ground, quilling*net or edging, bobbin-net, &c.
- NET-MAKER, a maker of flshing-ncts.
- NET-MARKER, a marker of fishing-fields. NET-PROCEEDS, the amount or sum which pood? produce after every charge is paid. NETTING, the process of forming meshes, whether for fancy-work or for fishing, gar-den, and other nets of a larger kind. NETTING-BOOK, a lady's book of instructions or patterns for patting'
- or patterns lor netting NETTING-BOX, NETTING-CASE, a lady's case tofceep meshes, pins, needles, and netting materials, cotton, silk, &c in.
- NETTING-NEEDLE, along nccille with a slit at each end to pass the thread through, used by females tor netting.
- NETTLE-CLOTH, a new Gorman material, consisting of a very thick tissued cotton, which is Japanned and prepared as a sub-stitute for leather, particularly for tho peaks of caps, waistbclts, *foe*.
- NETTLE-TREE, the *Celtis australis*, which yields a compact wood between oak and box lor density. It takes a high polish, and is used by tho French, under the name of Micocouher and Perpignau wood, for flutos out for a puring for flutes, and for carving.
- NETTY, a name sometimes given to the rutty, available weight in Bengal.
- NET-WEIGHT, the true weight of merchan-dise, alter allowance has been made for tho cask, bag, or enclosure. The gro's weight is the actual weight of goods and package.
- NKVE, a weight on the coast of Coromandcl of 28G grains.
- NEWEL, the upright post of the hand-rail of a staircase.
- **NEWEMEEN**, an African money term applied to the ounce, or 1G ackies. See AKE
- NEW-LAID EGGS, frc.«li laid eggs, not those imported from Franc*.

NEW-ORLEANS MOSS. See B ARBA HISPANICA.

- NKWS-AGENT. See NEWSPAPER AGENT.
- NEWS-BOY, an itinerant vender of newspapers.
- NEWS-EXCHANGE, a central meeting-place lor news-venders, where trade matters arc discussed, and surplus papers ex-
- changed or bought and sold. NEWS-GALLEYS, long metal frames of Iron or Brass, or with wooden sides and metal

- bottom, to contain columns of typo, which
- are lodged than no by the compositor lor the purpose of pulling proofs in slips. NEWSPAPER, a periodical journal, published daily, weekly, or :it other specificintervals, and furnislinir the news of the day.
- EWSPAPER-AGENT, NEWS-VENDER, one who supplies ilew-p-ipers to the public NEWSPAPER-CHASE. See CHASE.
- NEWS-WRITER, a casual reporter; a contributor to a newspaper. NEW ZEALAND 1<LAX. the *Phormium tenax*,
- a plant ot Now Zealand, the leaf ot which furnishes a strong and valuable ilbre
- NIION, a minute Burmese measure, equal to ten lines or hairs'-breudths, and locally re-presented by a small seed, the *Sesamum* orientate.
- **IIIUT**, a nose ornament or Jewel worn by women in Hindustan. [scythe].
- NIB, tin) point of a pen; the hamio of A Nino, a co.ii & powder used in some parts of Jndia for washing silk, obtained from Anticharis Arabica of Endl.

- Anticharis Arabica ofEndl. NICARAGUA-WOOD, an inieriorkind of Brazil-wood, the produce of *Ccesalpima echincua*, used to dye a bright fugitive fancy red. It is al<o called peach-wood. NICHR, a hollow recess in a wall for a statue to stand in, or lor other purposes. NICK, an incision or mark in the shank of printing-types, which guides tlic com-positor in arranging the letters properly in his composing stick. NICKEL a durable white metal easily malle-
- NICKEL, a durable white metal easily malleable, resembling bilver, usually procured from spcise, a compound of the metal with arsenic, found associated with cobalt In Germany. Nickel is used to a very large extent in the arts, being remarkable for the peculiar whiteness and silverlike lustre which it communicates to other metals when alloyed with them.
- NICKKACKEEY, trilles; toys. NICOTINE, a colourless limpid oil, the poison-ous principle of tobacco: a single drop of it is sufficient to kill a dojr.
- NIDGED ASIILAU, hard prinite hewn with a pick or pointed hammer instead ot a chisel.
- TELLO, an engraved gold or silver plate, the lines of which arc filled permanently with a black enamel.
- NIGGED. See NIDGED ASHLAR.
- NIGHT-BELL, a surgeon's or chemist's door bell leading to a bleeping room, to be runt; night at njght.
- NIGHT-CAB, a cnb which plica for lure at NIGHT-CAP, a covering for the head to sleep in: many are open-woven of worsted or cotton; those for females arc of different materials trimmed with borders.
- NIGHT-CAET, a covered dung-cart for removimr human ordure from privies.
- NIGHT-CLOTHES, a bed-gown and nigbt-cap; garments to sleep in.
- NIGHT-GLASS, a telescope for use at night
- NIGHT-GOWN, a child's or female's long loose garment to sleep in.
- NIGHT-HOUSE, a tavern or public-house per-mitted to be opened at nfcht NIGHT-LIGHT, a small mortar taper, for burning m a sleepinjr-room, and which stands in water for safety.

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- XiGnnux, ono who empties privies in towns; always performed at night-NIGHT-PAN, NIGHT-STOOL, a bedroom close-
- stool or com mode; a bed-pan; a portable water-closet.
- NIGHT-PORTER, a servant who sits up in attendance at an hotel at ni^AliL NIGHT-SHIRT, a plain loose coarse mans
- shirt for sleeping in. NIGHT-TRAIN, a railway train running in
- the night
- NIL (Latin), nothing; a commonly-used term lor cancelling, in accountsor book-keeping; meaning to pass it over or take no notice of it.

- NIMEOKA, an Indian name for the lemon. NINE-PUSS, the wooden pins used in the game of skittles, which are aimed at with ă heavy wooden ball.
- NINZIN, a variety of ginseng obtained In Corea. See GINSENG. IfIP, a short turn in a rope; a pinch with something sharp; a small cut; a vessel caught between Icebergs; a small cup; a draught of ardent spirits.
- NIPAII, the leaves of the *Nipa fruticans* palm, which are used generally in the East tor thatching; also called atap.
- NIPPERS, a pair of pincers; instruments for cutting up loaf sugar; tweezers, wire-pliers in ships a number of yarns twisted toge-ther to secure a cable to the messenger.
- NIPPES (French), clothes; apparel, furniture
- NIPPLE-SHIELD, a protection for the breast worn by female*.
- NISFIE, the half of a zcrmahboub or Turkish sequin.
- NISIIAN-BURDAR, an Indian standard-bearer. NITRATE, an oxygenated base combined with nitric acid.
- NITRATE OP LEAD, crystallized nitric ncld and oxide of lend, which is much em-ployed in the chrome yellow style of calico-printing.
- NITRATE OF POTASH. See NITRE and SALT-LETHR
- NITRATE OP SILVER, nitric acid and sitver, much used as an indelible ink for writing
- NirjtATE OF SODA. See Cmic NITRE. NITRATE OF STRONTIA, cryxiais which, when mixed with charcoal mid chlorate ot potash, alford the brilliant red light of the theatres
- NITRATINE, anltrate of sodafound In crystals In Peru.
- NITRE, nitrate of potassa, a natural efflores-cence on the surface of the earth in several countries, which is used as saltpetre in-the manufacture of gunpowder and of nitric acid.
- NITRIC-ACID, a preparation from nitrates of
- potasli and soda; which is popularly called --aquafortis. See AQUAFORTIS. NTROMETER, a measure to value nitre. jul TLEs. In Scotland, the small stunted horns --ot Hijeep. **iVET in French commorce on obstament
- x*iVET, in French commerce an abatement,
- allowance, or commission.
 NIVETTE, a kind of peach.
 NIZAM, the governor or administrator of an ludian province.

- NOS
- N.N.E., the nautical abbreviation for the compass point of "North-north-east;" N.N.W. being "North-north-west."
- No., the commercial abbreviation for /* ´number.'
- NOBBLER, an American slang term for a drain of spirits.

- NOBLE, a former gold com worth 6s. 8d. NOCBER (French), a pilot or steersman. NOCTOGRAPH, a writing-frame for the blind NOG, a piece of wood shaped like a brick; square blocks ot wood piled on each other to support the worf of a mino to support the roof of a mine.
- NOGGIN, a name in the north of England for the gill or quartern, the fourth part ot a
- liquid pint; a little mug. NOGGING, brick-work iu panels carried be-tween quarters.
- NOILS, the short pieces and knots of wool, left after combing out the " topa " by tho combs, or when the sliver is drawn off; noils being only fit for coarse woollen yarn or for cloth manufacture.
- **NOISERAIE** (French), a plantation of walnutti ees.
- NOISETTES (French), hazel-nuts.
- Nous, NOLISMEMENT (French), freight; the chartering or hiring a vessel
- OMINEE, one appointed or chosen by another.
- ION-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, in the army a corporal or sergeant, one under the rank of ensign; In tho navy a warrant oflk'er, a paymaster's clerk, or any one under tlic rank of a lieutenant.
- NONPAREL, a kind of French ginger-bread. NONPAREL, a wmall kind of printing-type; a choice variety of apple; a small sugar plum; a narrow ribbon.
- NONSULT, the relinquishment or a suit or action at law, by reason of the plaintiff failing to prove his case, or not wishing to proceed from doubt of success, &c
- NOOSE, a running or slip knot; a lasso. NOOSFIA, a liquid measure used in Arabia on the coasts of the Red sea, about a pint.
- NOPAL, the Spanish name for the cactus, on which the cochineal insect breeds; the Opuntia CochiniWfera.
- NOPALLERIE, a cochineal field whore cacti are cultivated, and the cocluueul insect bred thereon.
- NOKIA (Spanish), a machine for raising water; an endless chain with buckets attached revolving round a wheel lor discharging water from a shaft.
- ЮКМА, a model or pattern; a square for ineasurInRrlghtangle^usedbycarpcntcrH, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular.
- NORWAY HAGSTONE, the coarsest variety of the hone-Blates. or whetstones.
- OSEBAG, a feeding bag with oats, Ac suspended to a horse's head.

- NOSEBAND, part of a horse's head. NOSEBAND, part of a horse's bridle. NOSEGAY, a bunch ot cut flowers; a bouquet NOSE-PIECE, the nozzle ot a hose or pipe. NOSE-RING, a gold or other ornament, wont by natives of tho East; a rlug the snouts of swine.
- NOSES, a name given to some of the smaller
- shell plates from the edges of the carapace ot the ssca-toxtoiso.

NOSFWOKTE, a name in Nubia for the half

ounce. [step. NOSING, a moulding on the upper edge of a NOSTRUM, a quack medicine; a secret remedy

- NOTARIAL SEAL, the official seal of a notary placed on a writing to legalize it, as In protests and other public and legal documents.
- NOTARY-PUBLIC, an officer authorized to attest documents and writings, to present dishonoured bills of exchange, and protest and note their non-acceptance or non-payment; a French solicitor.
- NOTATION, the art of representing musical sounds and their various modifications by notes, signs, terms, &c. NOTE, a brief initiate of any business trans-
- action, Ac. taken at the time; ti loot-note, mark, or reference in priming. A promise to pay, a bill of exchange, or bank note.
- NOTE-BOOK, a small memorandum-book.
- NOTE-PAPER, small-sized paper for writing notes or hhort letters on.
- NOTICE, a warning; Information given. NOTICE-BOARD, one on which bills, placards, or announcements may be stuck
- NOUGAT, a cake made in France of almonds and lionpy or treacle.
- NOULET (French), the putter on a roof. NOUST, in the Orkneys, a landing-place for a boat; a small creek or opening in the rock a
- NOVEL, a work of fiction.
- NOVELIST, a writer of novels.
- NOVJIJX)S (Spanish), young oxen or bulls. NOWEL, the inner part ol a large louui mould used in a foundry.
- NOWIAUK, a commercial weight In India -1 oz.. and forming the eighth part of the cutcha seer.
- NOYALE (French), sailcloth or ennvas
- NOYAU (French), the stone of a fruit; hence the name of a white liqueur or cordial which is flavoured with the kernel oi a cherry, the produce of *Cerasus oca*dentaUs.
- NOZZLE, the end of a bellows or spout NOZZOLA, a name lor the atones of the olive, in Malta. N.P., "Notary-Public." NTAIIA, the Gaboon name for a species of wild blood red grang large and vory pala-
- wild blood red grape, largo and vorv palatable, found on the west coast of Airlcu. NUBBIN, an imperfect car of maize.
- NUDE-FIGURES, statues without drapery
- NLGGA, a weight for cotton in India of 12 maunda, equal to 315 lbs. 15 oz. 10 drs. NucçADYNELLUM, a term in India for rate-
- able lunds, those which huve to be assessed.
- NUGGET, a lump of gold In its pristine *tate, astaki-n from the mine. In olden times it was spelt niguot, a transposi-tion of Injrot Tlie gold mines of the Ural mountains yielded, some years ago, a mass of this description, weighing 70 lbs. which is now in possession of the Emperor of Russia: previous to this the Emperor of Russia: previous to this, the Lircest nugget or *pepita* did not excecl In weight 35} lbs. troy. In the Colony of Victoria, many very large masses have teen from time to time discovered, far

exceeding In size and value any previously known. The Dascombe nugget, found at Jiendlgo, weighed 27 lbs. 80z.; another, ot 28 lbs. weight, was discovered in the same locality, and purchased by the local go-vernment for presentation to the Queen. After some interval, a third mass, much larger than the others, was discovered, weighing no less than 45 lbs. troy. Seve-ral masses, of even larger dimensions, have been found in Canadian Gully, llal-laarat The largest of these weighed, in gross, upwards of 114 lbs., of which it was estimated that at least 12G lbs. consisted of solid gold. of solid gold.

- NUISANCE, any occupation or trade tending to endanger public health. NULLAH, a water-course in India.
- NUMBKH, a figure: a numeral character; a portion of a sciiitl; the quantity reckon-ed or told.
- NuMBBRING-if AcniNE MAKER, a coiistmctor of paging machines.
- NUMISMATIST, one skilled In coins and medals, and keeping a collection for sale. NUMMUD, a carpet of felt, much used in
- Persia.
- NUN-BUOY, a buoy tapering at each end. NUNG, a large package or bale, generally ap-
- plied to cloves or senna.
- NUN'S THREAD, a kind of thread formerly made to a large extent in Paisley.
- NURSE, a female attendant on children, sick persons, or the insane: the attendant on *n* lying-in woman is called u monthly nurse. NURSEMAID, U girl who has the care of children.
- WRSERY, a plantation for raising shrubs, young trees, and plants; an apartment in a house set aside for children.
- URSERY-GARDEN, NURSERY-GROUND, a gar-den for raising young plants, flowers, &c for sale or transplantation, [ycung children. NURSERY - GovERNEas, one who teaches NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN, a floriculturist
- and gardener; a cultivator of flowers and shrubs for s ilc.
- URSING-APRON, nn apron of flannel, or mackintosh, worn by leinales who attend to infants.
- ITSHTUR, a sh.irp Instrument consisting of four narrow b.irsof iron, used in the poppy fields of India, to scarify the capsule, aud cause the juice to exude. NUT, the fruit or kernel of mnny trees and
- strubs, several of which, being edlb'c, form large articles of commerce; such aru almonds, cob-nuts and hazel-nuts, ill. berts, Brazil-nuts, coco-nuts, plstnchio-nuts, hickory-nuts, walnuts, Ac. Set these respective words. Also a piece oi iron
- Screwing on to secure a bolt UT-CRACKERS, a inot il wrench, with two handles working on i lunge, lor breaking the hard shells of nuts.
- UT-GALLS-JSMOALLS.
- NtmiKG, the hard aromatic need of the Mynstica moschata, a valuable spice winch is chiefly cultivated in Penantc ami some of the other Eastern islands. Wild nutmegs of a longer shape, are the produce of Afyristica tomentosa, and are often imported.

- NLTMUG-BUTTER. ft SOlld oil In CakCS, CXa yellow and volatile oil is also obtained.
- NUTMEG-GRATER, a metal rasp for grating spices, made of different sizes; sometimes in small fancy cases for the pocket.
- NUTMEG-WOOD, another namu for palmyrawood.
- XUT-OXL, a commercial name for oil ex-pressed from the ground-nut; but oil Is ob-tained from many species of nut strictly
- so called, as the almond, walnut, <kc. NUT-PINE, a new species of pine, the *Pinus monophyllus*, inhabiting the Kocky moun-tains, the seeds in the cones of which arc oily, agreeable, and nutritious, and con-stitute the principal subsistence of some of the Indian tribes.
- NUTRIA, the commercial name for the fur of the covpu (*Alyopotamus covpus*), which is imported from South America, sometimes* In large quantities. Formerly, upwurds of a million skins were received annually from the Kivcr Plate, but of late years the imports have declined below 200,000. The skin is either dressed as a peltry, or shorn as a hatting fur.

NUT-SCREW, a tumbler screw.

- NUT-SCREW, a tunibler screw. NUTTOO, a nose-stud or ornament, which is worn by Indian women, often set with brilliants, rubles, emeralds, and pearls. [removing the nuts on screws. NUT-WRENCH, an instrument for fixing or Nur. WONGC, a days, the goods of the
- Nux VOMICA, a drug, the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, used for pol&oniiig rats and adulterating beer.
- (~yVK, an important genus of forest trees, or ^ whichthcreare a ureat many species. As a building wood Its timber is most valu-able, and for naval architects e there is no other timber equal to it. The b.uk. leaves and for it of all the amorice a hundred for monumental purposes leaves, and fruit of all the species abound in astringent matter and in tannin. Under the heads of Cork, Quercitron, and Valonia, other products of oak will be found noticed.
- OAK-BARK, the bark of the oak which is largely used for tanning; the inner corti-cal of young trees being preferred, as containing a larger proportion of tannin. Besides our homo supplies of oak-bark, estimated at 200,000 to 300,000 ton* pir annum, 4000 to 3000 tons more are imported from the Continent for use in the tan-neries. See KMITIrKNBAIKK. OAK LIVE the Owerew virgens, a pative of the
- OAK, LIVE, the *Quercw virens*, a native of the Southern States ot North America, which isusod with the red cedar for ship-building
- OAK-PATES, paper-hangings stained like oak.
- OAKUM, rope-yarns picked to pieces, used for caulking and other purposes. OAKUII-MERCUANT, a collector and dealer in
- oakum.

- OAKUM.
 OAKUM-PICKER, a pauper employed In a workhouse in separating junk into oakum.
 OAR, a long wooden paddle with a flat blade, used fur propelling boats.
 OAR-MAKER, a manufacturer of oars and sculls for boats. Large quantities of the largest and isst kinds of oars arc made In the United States.
- OAST, a drying-kiln or stove for hops. Hor-OAST. See
- OAT-CAKE, a thin flat cake made of oatmeal, baked on a girdle.
- OATMEAL, flour made by grinding oats, used for making porridge, bread, and poultices. OATS, the seed of the *Arena sativa*, the hardiest of all the cereal grasses of which there arc many cultivated varieties: it Is extensively used as a horse-food, and olso for broad ond normidge in the next horm also for bread and porridge In the northern counties, bcln[^] hardy and containing a large amount of nutritive matte?.

- OIJAN, the principal gold coin of Japan, worth about £4 2*.
- OBKLISK, a quadrangular slender stone pyramid, raised fur monumental purposes, or tor ornament; sometimes as a support for lamps in streets; a reference mark to a foot-note In printing.
- OBIT, a particular length of slate. OBITUARY, a register of deaths; a detailed account of dead persons.
- BJECT-GLASS, in an optical instrument, tho plass at the extreme end which Is placed towards the object; the reverse of tho Ions which is placed against the eye.

- OULEA (Spanish), a water. OBLIER, U Spanish confectioner. OBLIGATION, a bond or indenture, an agreement; a contract with a penalty attached for non-fulfilment.
- OBOE (Italian), the hautboy; a musical wind instrument sounded through a reed. OBOLE, a small weight of twelve grains; a
- mite.
- OBOLO, a conper coin worth about a half-penny, circulutinir in the Ionian islands.
- OBRADĂ (Spanish), as much ground us, two
- OBSERVATION, in navigation, a sight of tho sun, moon, or stars, in order to determine by their altitude, the lutitude, and the ship's position.
- OBSERVATORY, a look-out building for carrying on astronomical observations. JU'skles the chief one at (irccmvich, observatories have been established in many of tho principal BrltMi colonies.
- BSERVER, a watchman; ono stationed to look out; an astronomer; A person oc-cupied in an observatory.
- OBVERSE, the face of a coin or medal: in n tool, having the smaller end towards the stock.
- Oc, a Turkish arrow. OCA, a Turkish weight equal to 2 1-8th pounds.
- OCA, plural OCOES, a kind of tuberous root or potato, grown In tropical America, tne *Catadiwn uculentotn,* tjometlmes called

- OCAL (Spanish), a cocoon spun by two silkworms; coarse silk. OCCA. OCCHA. See ORE.

OCCASIONAL-OFFICER, a temporary officer employed In the Customs.

OCCUPANCY, a possession or tenancy. OCCUPATION, a business pursuit or livelihood ; action; settled land.

- OCCUPATION BRIDGE, an engineer's name for a bridge carried over or under ;i lino of railway, to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the line.
- OCEAN-STEAMER, a large sea-going steam-ship, carrying passengers to distant quarters.
- OCHAVA, a Spanish light weight of 55-47 grams, used for the precious metals; the eighth pnrtot the Spanish ounce; and the sixty fourth part of the marc.
- OCHAVILLO, a dry-measure of Spain, the fourth part of the ochavo. a C'ustilium measure, and equal to '12565 pint OCHAVO, a .Spanish dry-measure, the six-teenth part of the celcmln and ~0002(> pint. It is also called a moion in some localities; a small brass coin.
- OCHO, in Spain, tho fourth part of a pint of wine.
- OCHRE, an argillaceous earth of different colours, which, when finely ground, is used as a pigment; a name given to the oxides ot' various metals, lied ochre is a form of specular iron ore; brown ochre a variety of hematite.
- OCHKO, a nnnio Riven in tho West Indies to the *Abelmoschiis esculentus*, cultivated In gardens for its mucilage; the young capsules being used to thicken soups. Tho seeds may also be added like barley to soups, and have been roasted as a substi-tuto for coffee. The bark of tho plant furnishes, like all the tribe, a strong flore. The dried capsules would form a valuable basis or corres on long see younger. basis for soups on long sea-voyages. The leaves are used as poultices.
- OCKA, OCOUE. See OKE
- OCOZOL (.Spanish), liquid amber; a fragrant gum.
- OCTAVA, a Spanish long measure, the eighth partot the vara, and =• 4-1094 inches. OCTAVE, seven keys ou a pianoforte: a small cask for wine, tho eighth part of a pipe.
- OCTAVILLA, an exclso of half-a-plnt taken in Spain upon vinegar, oil, and wine retailed.
- OCTAVO, a book folded Into eight leaves or sixteen pages to the sheet; usually written 8vo.
- Ocntoi, a grant; a small fiscal Import duty levied in the French towns on all jroces entering the gates or barriers of the city.
- OCULIST, a surgeon who attends to diseases of the eyes.
- ODD-FELLOW, a member of a charitable society, which affords assistance and relief to distressed members.

- ODDS-AND-ENDS, miscellaneous things; frag-
- ments; scraps; refuse. ODOMETER, a road mc istircr to be attached to carriages, for showing the distance over which the wheels pass.
- ODONTOGRAPH, «n instrument constructed to measure, draw, and design the teeth of wheels.

- ODOUR, a scent; a perfume. ODRE, a liquid me isurc used in Majorca, of about 10°679 gallons, but variable, contain-ing more or fewer cortaus.
- ODRKCILLO (Spanish) u small leather or goat'Skin bag.
- CENANTHIC-ACID, a solid resembling butter, found in union with ether in wines, to which it gives tho bouquet or pleasant flavour.
- (EXANTHIC-ETHER, the n:ime given to tho essential oil, or sub^tanco to which the smell and n great part of the taste of smell and n great part of the taste of many wines are due, and which, being volatile, is distilled over in the manufacture of brandy from such wines, contributing largely to the flavour of cognac.
 (EUF (French), an egg.
 CEUVRE, a land or superficial measure used in France, also called a Journal, varying from 4 to 5} French arcs; about an English acre
- lish acre.
- OFFAL, waste meat or refuse; tho entrails of an animal. In the cattle trade, applied to tho trimmings of the crops, the shoulders, bellies, shanks, heads, tail-, and pieces of the carcase. * OFFER, a bid or tender; a proposal: a price
- named.
- OFF-HAND, in driving, the right hand; 'tho lclt being termed the near side.
- OFFICE, a countfmi-houhc; the place of bu -Incss of a merchant, law-agent, broker, or professional man; a departmental branch of government administration. A situation or post of trust; the station or employment of a functionary. The ofliccs of a detached dwelling-house are the pantry, scullery, wash-house, store-rooms, and necessary out-houses, conveniences, and subordinate buildings.
- OFFICE-COPY, nn official copy. OFFICER, a man In command; a person appointed to perform soino public duty civil, naval, or military. The classes of oHlccrs arc various, but most of them aro mentioned under their specille designations
- OFFICIAL, an officer; relating to an office; dono by Vntue of an office.
- OFFICIAL AWIGXKK, a public officer of tho Jlankruptry Court, appointed to manage the estate of a bankrupt.
- OFFICIAL MANAGER, an officer appointed to wind up the affairs of a joint-stock company.
- OFFICINAL, a frequent prefix to the ordinary drugs and preparation* of the chemist; Implying that they are ready prepared, kept in the shop for sale.
- OFFING, a good distance from the shore deep water.
- OFFSET, a contra-account or sct-ofT to a demand made; the shoot or sucker of a plant; a surveying staif.

- Or.EE, or O. G., a species of moulding used by carpenters and cabinet-makers, conuistingjof two parts, a concave and a con-vex. The term is also applied to a pointed arch, the sides of which urc formed of two contrasted curves.
- OHM, another name for the ox-hoft, a (Jcrman liquid measure, varying in different localities: generally the average may be taken at thirty gallons: a measure or cask in Dantzlc, equal to 32-97 imperi.il gallons. In English it is generally written auiu. See AOM.
- OHMASS. See KANNK. OHRT, a German dry-measure. See ORT.
- OIL, a greasy liquid; a term applied commercially to two distinct and dissimilar organic products, called fixed or fat oils, and volatile or essential oils. They are further divided into solid butteis or fats, and fluid fixed oils. The number of oils now entering into commerce is very large, those of any importance will be found noticed in ilieir alphabetical order.
- OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. See ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN.
- OIL-BAG MAKER, a manufacturer eitlior of oiled-silk bans used for holding toilet sponges, and for covering the hair in bathintr; or of another kind of bag of horse-hair, or coco-nut fibre, used to pn>ss out the stearlne from theoluine in fats and oils.
- OIL-BEETLE, the *ileloe proscarabetu, tin* insect from the joints of the legs of which exudes a deep yellow oil, used in rheumatic complaints.
- OIL-BROKER, a merchant or agent who receives oil on consignment.
- OIL-PAKE, the mure or refuse after oil is pressed from flax-seed, rape-seed, coco-nut pulp, dsc, which is imported for K-ctiini; cattle, and for manure, to the extent of about 83,000 torn a-icnr. besides fully as much more made at home.
- OIT.-CAKE MAKER, a preparer and compoun-(ior of >l.'ibs of oil-cake from the retuse mass from the oil-mill*.
- OIL-CAN, a tin vessel for holding oil to sup-
- ply lamps, Ac OIL-CLOTH, a tarpaulin; canvas for flooring naving a thick coat of paint. See FLOOR-CLOTH.
- OIL-CLUTH MANTTACTURER. See FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTURER.
- OIL-COLOUU PRINTER, a printer in colours, a branch w liich is now brought to a high state of perfection.
- OIL-COLOURS, painters¹ colours or pigments, formed of mineral substances worked up with oil, tor ornamentine and preserving wood, stone, Ac Besides the large quantity used «t home, painter*' colours, to the value of nearly her a mil' lion sterling, are cxpoitfd. [aal.id-oil.
- OIL-CBUET. a small glass bottle for ho'dmsr OIL-CRUSHER, a preparer ot oil; a mill or pi ess for crushuiif oil-weds.
- OÎLED LEATHER. See CHAUOW-LKATHEII.
- OILED PAPER, transparent paper used for tracing purposes, by surveyors, draughtsmen, nnd others.
- OiLtb aiLK, siik prcrarcd to prevent per-

- spiration from passing, used for lining men's hats, ladies' bonnets, dec.
- OIL-LAMP, a table or other lamp, In which oil is burned.
- OILMAN, one who deals In oils, pickles, Ac; often termed an Italian warehouseman.
- OIL-NUT, a name for various butyraceous nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the butternut, the ground-nut, coco-nut, oil-palmnut. Ac.
- OIL OF VITRIOL MANUFACTURER, a maker of sulphuric acid.
- OIL-PAINTING, a picture painted with oil colours, and which m:iy be washed and cleaned, which a water-colour'drawing cannot be.
- OIL-I'ALM, the Elais Guineensvt, the fruit of which furnishes the palm-oil of commerce.
- **OIL-PRESS**, a mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp. Oir.-REFINEB AND SEED-CRUSHER, a maker
- ot oil.
- OIL-SHOP, a place where oil is sold; .in Italian warehouse; an oilman's shop.
- OIL-SKIN, waterprooted cloth; prepared leather or linen tor making garments to keep out the rain.
- OIL-STONE, a description of hone slate, o» which there are. two varieties, black, and white, Imported from Turkey.
- OILT-GRAIN, a name for sesame seed, tho Sesamum orientate.
- OING (French), cart-grease.
- **OINTMENT**, an oleaginous compound usually having as its basis lard or suet, tor bineuring, or for dressing sores.
- OITAVO, a Brazilian weight of one drachm * l'jsoitavos — lib.
- OKĂTKA, a name fur bristles in Russia.
- OKE, a weight u«cd chiefly in the Levant-, of 400 drams, which varies, but may bo taken to be about 2Jlbs. In Turkey tho (pnntal or cantaro usually consists of 41 okes, except rorcottoii. wool, and tin. whoii it is only 44 okes; in Egypt it is M) tikes. As a measure of capacity in Hungary and Wallachla the okr *i*< about 3} pints.
- OKIE, a name In parts of Northern Africa lor the ounco.
- **OKTHABA**, a Burmese long-measure of 70 feet.
- OLAS. OLLAS, the leave* of palms prepared in the Kist tor writing on with a stylus.
- OLD-CLOTHESMAN, an itinerant who collects lialf-worn out frirments and old attire, which, when renovated and mended, nns sold to poor persons. Those too bad for tin tlicr wear are sold to raj? dealers lor making Into paper pnlp; to tho Dewsbury woollen manufacturers for making into Bhoddy; or to the ho)) grower* tor manun-.
- OLI> TOM, a kind of strong London gin.
- OLEAGINOUS, unctuous; having the quality ot oil.
- OLEANDER, a fine shrub, the spurge laurel {*Nenuin Oleander*}, which has large hamisome blossoms. The leaves and bark are used in skin discaaeg, :nid the charcoal or the wood in the East lor making gunpowder.
- OLEINE, the fluid portion of fats and oils after tho steurine or solid part has been removed.

- OMBAKUH, A stimulating guin-resln. ob-tained in India from *Jioswellia thuri/era*, used medicinally and as a perfume. See FRANKINCENSE.
- OLXCK, A name in Shetland for the torsk or tusk flsh (Brosmus vulyans)

- OLINDE (French), a thin sword blade. OLINDE (French), a thin sword blade. OLIO, a mixture; a medley. OLIVE, a brownish preen colour; the fruit of the *Olea Europcea*, which is pickled In Bait and water, and eaten as a dessert relish with wine, and also crushed for oil. OLIVE-OIL, oil obtained by expression from this pericarp of the fruit of *Olea Europcea*. which forms an extensive article of com-
- which forms an extensive article of commerce, and is used largely for food, in liniments, and in calico-printing. The average impuits of 1855 and 1850 were 23,400 tuns. [loot.
- OLIVER, a small lift-hammer worked by the OLIVKT, a kind ot mock pearl or while nude made lor the African trade and prized by the negroes of Senegal.
- OLIVE-WOOD, the yellowish wood of the olive-tree which takes a good polish and, being beautifully feathered, is worked up into small ornamental fancy articles: in France and other parts of the Continent, It is used as a building wood.
- OLLA, a measure of capacity for liquids In Spain, the fourth of the Canada and equal to 2171 gallons. &'«OLAS.
- OLLA PODRIDA, a medley hash; a mixture ot stewed meat and vegetables, forming a favourite dish In Spain.
- OLLIES, an Indian mime for bars of Iron,
- drawn out from clay crucibles. OLLUCK, an Indian dry-mea.sure, the elglith part of a puddy, and the 20th part of a gallon.
- OLUNDA, a name In some parts of the Knst lor the Dutch pound, equal to lib. 1 oz. 8 drams avoirdupoK O.M., " old measurement.¹

- OMANDKR-WOOD, a variety of Coroman<lel or cnlamiinder-wood, ohtained ill Cej Ion from *Diospyros.Ebenaster*. OMBK£, a kind of damask.
- **OMBROMETER**, an Instrument for measuring the fall of rain. See KAIN-OAUGE or HYGROMETER. fat madder.
- OMBKOS, the name for a particular quality OMELET, ejrss beaten up and tried, some-
- times with herbs. OMELET-PAN, a cooking utensil for frying egg-cakes.
- OMER, a Hebrew measure which contained about 3} pints.
- OMNIUUS, a long public four-wheeled propcnger carriage, plying periodically for hire along certain routes in or to large towns.
- OMNIBUS-BOX, a large box at the opera.
- OMNIBUS-BUILDER, a coach-maker; a constructor ot omnibuses.
- OMNIBUS-CONDUCTOR. See CONDUCTOR.
- OMNIBUS-DRIVER, the coachman ot an omnibus
- OMNIBUS-FAPSENGKR REGISTER, a tell-tale of
- Of the number of pHycngers conveyed. an owner ol omnibii.^cs.
- OMNIUM, nil the securities of which a government lonii IH composed, consisting some-

- times of 3 per cent Consols, long annuities,
- &c. ONCIA, the Maltese ounce of 14 drams, £5*52 grains avoirdupois.
- ONDER (French), to water or wave stuffs, &c
- ONFACOMELI (Spanish), oxymel; a drink made of honey and the add juice of unripe grapes.
- ONION, a well-known edible bulb, thcAllium *cepa.* The onions ol Spain, Portugal, and the South of France are much superior to those grown in Great Britain, being ot a larger size and more mild and succulent. The onion by used either raw, cooked as a flavouriutf lor made dishes, or pickled.
- ONQUTAIL an Algerian weight equal to 2 drams.
- ONSTKAD (Scotch;, the building on a farm; probably a corruption of homestead.
- ONYX, a variety of agate or chalcedony with alternate hands of orown and white. Oo, in the Pacific Islands the name for n
- bundle. [catechu.
- OOD-BEG, a name in Bengal (or the Areca OOKH. Ucn, a vernacular name in India lor the sugar-cane.
- OOLONG, a peculiar description of black tea, |)o>subsing many of the qualities of green. tea.
- OOME, a name f Pacific islands. a name for the seal (Phoca) In the
- OOMIAK, a large Esquimaux bo-it.
- OONDEE-OIL, :i name in Honib;i for an oil ohtained from the nut of the Calopingliutn ivophyllum, imported from the Somali coast, and used as a stimulant externally and internally

OONO, a name. In some parts of tho Pacific, for tortoise-shell and the scales ot flbh.

- OOPACK, a black tea.
- OORP. an Indian name for a species of Duhchos
- OOTRUM, the Indian name for the fibre of Dicmia extensa, a pioinising substitute for flax.
- OOZE, twit mud or slime; a tanner's name lor a solution otoak-baik, or other tanning material. In A cistern, In which the hide or
- skin is immersed. I*., "out of print;" In the books of the Verltas or French Lloyds, O.P. attached to a vessel's name implies that she has no deck.
- OPAL, a beautiful Iridescent gem, n species of quartz. Always cut with a rounded lace.
- OPENING KNIVES, strong blunt metal instrument sol various kinds fnropeiiingm sters, and tin cases ot preserved meats, vege-tables, sardines, *c.
- OPERA, A musical drama, consisting of reci-tatives, airs, choruses, sec. combined with scenery, decorations, and action; the building where the representation takes place; the music or words printed and sold. QPERA-DANCER, A ballet-girl or male dancer.
- OPERJ-GLASS, a lorgnette; a short single or double telescope for a theatre.
- OPKRA-HAT, a gibus; a folding hat. Ort-RAMEIER, a nuicliine for measuring work done; as the quantity of brondriniii dretbed.

, a vocalist, who takes part In the music of an opera. OpEUATrvc, a mechanical workman os

OPERATIVÉ CHEMIST, one tabo-OPEncur.usi, fi lid or cover; the lioi.y or

- slielly pl.ite which closes the momb of certain univalve shells, and was formerly esteemed in medicisie. OPHICLEIDE, a kind of trumpet, a loud-toned
- brass serpent-shaped instrument, chiefly d in military music; it forms the bass
- wind instrument in a brass band. Opirtual and Hospital whereattent lon is paid to the cure of diseases of tlie eyes.
- OPIATE, a soporific; a narcotic.
- CONFECTION. ;i medicine given in OPL pnrging, colic, &c
- OIT M, the inspideated juice of the white ex:ensively prepared in India, which K
- ment to China : the exports from Bombay and Calcutta are about 11,500,000 lbs. In 1856, the consumption of Indian opium in China was about 82,000 chests of 140 lbs. The average imports of oplum into Great Britain are about 100,000 lbs.
- OPIUM-CLIPPER, a quick-sailing vesse engaged in smuggling oplum from India into China, where its import is prohibited.
- On-BALSAM, an oleo-resin obtained fron: the Amyris Gileadensis, and A, Opobalsam, which has a fragrant odour, and is used medicinally. It is sometimes called balm of Gilead, and is chiefly used as a . eosiiR-tic by the Turkish ladles.
- OPODELDOC, a camphorated soap linin tent. used as a remedy for sprains.
- OPOPONAX, an acrid medicinal gum-resin, obtained from the juice of the roots of Opoponax Chironium, in the Levant. In most of its properties it closc-iy resembles
- OPOLICE, a conserve c.rfrtiit*.
- OPOSSUM, the D'delphis Virginiana, the skins of which, having a mixed black and white fur, have been prepared in America for ladies' use.
- OPTICAL BRAZIER, a metal worker who furnishes the brass-work and mouiitings for optical instruments.
- OPTICAL-CASE MARKET;, n worhniTm who supplies opticians with the wooden or leather cases required to hold or lunvard or instruments.
- OPTICAL-SQUARE, a surveyor's inetrument for laying out perpendicular lines.
- ()rn al-runski, a working! who shapes parts of instruments for opticians-
- OPTICIAN, a maker of, or dealer in instruments for the eyes, such as telescopes, microscopes, opera-glasses, spectacles, reading-glasses, magnifying glasses, &c.; but who often vends philosophical and other instruments.
- OPTIC-LENS, a ground glass fo: a telescope, or other optical instrument.
- OPTION, a stock-exchange term for a percentage paid for the privilege of the " put and call;" that is, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a ttuie-bargain, at an agreed nrite.

OPTOMETER, OPSIOMETER, an instrument for iin?t!io length ol¹ sight in trying On, she Fretich for gold.

- (.)](.\ciin, ;in old-f;isliioned pot-tiorb, tlio Atripiex ho >v its In-gfptd imtritiom leaves, wtiicli are L nnl1 eaten as spinach.
- OHAFO, O:: 100 (Italia m), a croltismita. of red and yellow; a fruit.
- ORANGEADE, i drink made of oranj e-juice, water, anusagnr; a Buerbet, or o ol sweet
- beverage, flavoured with orange essence. ORANGE-FLOWER-WATER, See NEROLI. ORANGE-MARMALADE, the crushed11 I'IMt oTtHe
- Sevule orange, betiled In sugar, ami vended in small pots.
- On MGR-MERCHANT. an Import or or wholesale dealer in oranges and lemons, who frequently also de.h In nuts, spinish onions, and other dry fruit and vegetabis .
- ORANGE-PEEL, the OMter sklti'. r rind of the orange, candied or preserved.
- ORANGE-PEEL CUTTER, a slicer of Sevillo orange-peel, for drying or candying. ORANGE-PEROE, a black tea from China, so
- nained, of which Lere is also a scented ki:1d.
- ORANGE-PIPPIN: :\ kind ora|ij>le.
- ORANGES AND LEMONS, the frdit of flr-veral species of *Citrus*, in which a la; ge trade is carried on. The commoniew eet orange is the fruit of Citrus Aurantium; the Seville orange is the acid and bitter fruit of C. Bigaradia; the Bergamot orange is ob-tained from C. Bergamia; the common loin on from C. Limonum; the sweet lemon from C. Lumia; the lime from C. acida; the sweet lime from C. Limetta; the citron from C. Medica; and the shaddock from C. decumana. Some of these have already been noticed under the heads of Citren, Lemons and Limes, Mellarosa, &c. The imports of oranges and lemons range from 70',000 to 800,000 bushels annually.
- OR ANGE-WOMAN, a street vender of oranges, abulatory, or baring a fljed trut-
- OE\Tonio, a vocal representation of somo Scripture story. ORCANETT. See ALKANET, ORCHAL. See ORCHILLA, and ARCHIL.

- ORCHARD, an enclosure devoted to the cultivation of fruit-trees; a plautation of
- apple, plan or cherry trees, &c. Onchestra, an enclosed place for musicians in a theatre, immediately in front of the foot lights of the stage; a balcony or raised gallery in ti ball-room ; collectively, tha instrumental performers themselves.
- ORCHIDS, carlots or amental **plants** form the agreeable diet called sales. some
- OHCOILLA, a name for various dve-lic HMI-, of Roccf and I II^{*} n~ *i tar-*Uapc
- de Verde islands, Angola and Lima. ORCIC>Uuillan), an earthen oil jar or whie vessel; son 10 Ui which are madii ot an immense size.

- **ORDER**, the condition of any thing; a commission given to supply goods, a dealing or sale transaction; a demand made; a *tree* admission to some public amusement.
- ORDER-BOOK, a shop-book lor entering roughly the orders of customcis, or directions for purchase; a book collector's list of works to be obtained In his circuit
- ORDER is COUNCIL, an official announce-ment or new regulation published in the *Gazette* by the Privy Council ot the J loan! of Trade.
- ORDERLY, a non-commissioncd military officer attending on a úVld-officer, whose duly it is to bear the orders ot his superior; a street sweeper.
- ORDERLY-BOOK, a small hook containing regimental, garrison, or general orders, which is carried round and shown to the officers concerned
- ORDINARY, a place where dinners arc served at a fixed hour and price. A ship in ordinary is one laid up in harbour, dismantled, nary is one faid up in narbour, dismantied, or not rigged, ami often housed over; a clergyman officiating at Newgate. ORDINARY-SEAMAN, an Inferior seaman in the navy, not rated as an able seaman. ORDITORK (Italian), a weaver. OKDXANCF, R name (or cannon and all de-scription of targe guns. ORDIANCE-MAR a man made from Ibo na-

- ORDNANCE-MAP, a map made from Iho na-tional survey carried on by thu lloyal engineer corps under the direction of the Ordnance office.
- QiiDuiti:, dung, filth, manure
- ORE, a crude mineral or metal as fonnd in the earth; a Swedish coin, sometimes called a whitten, worth about 1jd: 2} ores or 8 orts make a copper mark.
- OREVLA. a decomposed rock of British Guiana, valuablo la the manufacture of pottery
- OinGiT-ND-moK, a namo for the iron ob-tained from the inagnetical ore of the celebrated mines of D.lunemora, Sweden, which derives its name Irom the port of shipment. This Iron is valued fur its peculiar adaptability for the manufacture ofstect. It is also known as Dannomora iron, and bears the distinguishing brand of the letter L within a boon of the letter L within a hoop.
- OREILLONS, ORILLOKS (French), parings of skins, &f
- OREJON (Španish), a sun-dried i>c.ic!i.
- Ollenburgli-gum. tf<?5 LARCH. ORERIA (Italian), gold-plate.
- **ORFEVRB** (French), a goldsmith or jeweller. ORFROI (French), broad bands or welts of gold lace or fringe.
- ORGAN, a large complicated powerful musi-cal Instrument, chiefly used In placvs of divine worship. There Is a small common barrel organ, which I* carried by Italian and other street musicians.
- ORGAN-BLOWER, one who blows the bellows of an oriran.
- ORGAN-BUILDER, a constructor of organs.
- OLOVNDI, a clear or checked muslin for
- lul os' dresses. [an anchor. o>:GANEAU, ARGANEAU (French), the ring of OKGANIST, the instrumental performer who plays on an orusiu.
- OUGAN-KEY iiAKKii, a manufacturer of the ORNAMENTOR, a decorator; a finisher ot ar-

- moveable keys, which are pressed down by the organist to open the valves.
- DRGAN-LOFT, the elevated gallery hi which an organ is usually fixed.
- ORGAN METAL-PIPE-MAKER, a constructor of the metal air-tubes for orpins, both
- or the metal air-tubes for orpins, both wood and metal pipes being used. ORGAN-PIPES, the tubes of an organ into which air rushes, when the valve is opened, Irom a chamber where it has been condensed by bellows.
- ORGAN-STOP, a particular set or collection cr plpe3, differing in pitch, but having the same character of sound.
- ORGANZIM:, a kind of silk which has been t\\ istcd or thrown twice, the first twist being like the yarns which form a strand, and the second like the strands which form a rope; thus constituting a hard and compact thread, which is used as the warp or long threads for the same kind of goods as those which have tram in tho wett. Orgonzine is used for tulle blonde for ribbons, for plush, and for satin.

- ORGB (French), barley. ORGEAT, a refreshing drink made with oranire-water, sugar, and almonds
- OIUKL-WXNDOW, ua upper story bay or projecting window.
- ORIGANUM OIL, an essential oil obtained from the leaves of the wild marjoram *{Origanum vufgare)*, tho oil of thyino of the shops; a common remedy fortlie pain of carious teeth, and also used as a liniment.
- ORIGIN, CERTIFICATE OF, a customhouse document required to bo produced, show-Ins that the commodity imported is of Uritish growth, and introduced from somu of our colonies.
- ORIGINAL, a first copy; that from which :i thins is copied.
- ORILLON, a mound of earth faced with brick. ORLAN (Span'sh), cambric. ORLEANS, a cloth made of worsted and
- cotton used for dresses, Ac.
- ORLEANS-PLUM, a large and common.varlety of plum, the Prunus domestica, var. Turo~ nensis.
- ORLO, a kind of Spanish musical Instrument. OBLONG, a Malay land-measure of 400squaro jumbas, and oqual to 1J acre.
- ORLOP, the deck of u ship or the line over the hold; that ou which tho cables are stowod.

- ORMI: (French), the wood of tho elm. ORMOLU, an alloy of equal parts of copper and zinc made to resemble fino gold, and known amoni; Jewellers as mosaic gold; an Imitation bronze.
- ORMOLU-FRAME MAKER, a maker of gilt bronze-frames, or ot Imitation ones.
- ORMOLU-LACQUER. See ORMOLU-VARNISH. OuvoLU-RESTORER, a lacqueriT; one who bronze:) articles with ormolu varnish.
- ORMOLU-VARNISH, a copper, bronze, or imitation-gold varmslL
- ORNA, another name for the cimer, a vari-able liquid measure. In Trieste, the wine orna is 1245, that for oil 1417 gallons.
- **ORNAMENT**, a decoration or embellishment; ajewuL tides.

- **ORPBEON**, a musical instrument.
- **ORPIMEKT**, yellow sulphuret of arsenic,
- ORBEBY, a planetary; a representation, on a small scale, of the revolutions of the planets, invented by Graham, but named after its patron, the Earl of Orrer
- OHRIS, a peculiar pattern. In which field and silver lace is worked. The edges are or-namented with conical figures placed at equal distanced, with spots between them.
- OBKIS-BOOT, the fragrant, bitterish, nend rhizomes of two species of Iris (/. Ger-manica_and /. Ftorentina). It is cmployed In scenting violet - powder, hair powder, and articles of perfumery, and for flavouring liqueurs.
- **ORSEDEW, leaf metal, sometimes catted Dutch** gold. It is imported in small box«-s, or In papers containing 6 books, of about 21 feaves each.
- ORSEILLE. See ARCHIL. OBT (French), the gross weight; garbage or refuse: a Norwegian coin of 24 skillmgs, also called a m.irk, and equal to bid.; nn Hungarian coin, containing 12 kreutzers; in Poland, 5 orts mnkearlx-dollar; also u Swedish money equal to 2 fill-thing:*, sometimes called a runstick. /See l'OGLE.• [the limbs.
- ORTHOPEDIST, one who cures deformities ot ORTOLAN, a delicate small bird, the Emberiza hortulana, famous in the annals of gastronomy, which is found in home of the lbluuds and shores of the Mediterranean. From tic island of Cypius, 400 casks, containing about 14,000 ot these birds*, are olten shipped yearly, prepared with spice and vinegar.
- **OBVIKTAN** (French).a quack medicine; an
- antidote against poison. OsciLLATisG-ENGiNE, a marine engine, with a vibrating cylinder.
- OSELLA, a Venetian coin of two kinds, sil-ver and gold, the former worth about Is. 10U, the latter nearly 40*
- OSIIAK, the Persian name for the Dorenm Ammomacum, the Btem and iruiis, oi which jield tho fetid gum-rcbin ammonlacum.
- OSIER, a willow with bcmllnpnexlblo shoots, used tor basket-making. The fine basket osier grown in the eastern part of Eng-land, is Salix Forbyana. S purpurea is also valuable foi biskct work, *aiuiS.JJelix* is used lor the cnars< r kind⁴. Tho common osier, S. riminahs, and S. caprea, aru cultivated for lioopi.
- OSII K-AIT. a small island for growing osiers. OSIKU-HOLT, a portion or ten or marsh land,
- planted with osier-willows for lusket-nuK OBLEON-IRON. bars of iron specially made for the manufacture of wire.
- OsLic, an old Turkish coin, the half of a beshl. and worth about 4*1.
- OSMAZOME, the savour}' portion or essence of meat, soluble in water.
- OsMix. u Kussian grain-measure, the half of
- a chetwert about 2} bushels, Of NABURGHS, linere niiidc of flax and tow, chief! v consumed among the negroes iu the West Indies. Brazil, and Ame-

- rica, and the native population or Africa and the East They derive the name from having been originally made at Osnaburgh in Germany.
- OSSETER, a species of sturgeon, which is said to yield one of the besst kinds of Itusslau isinglass

OSTKLLANO, an Italian Innkeeper.

- OSTRICH-EGGS, the la rye eggs of the African bird, *StrtithiocameJus*, which are collected as food by the natives, and the hard strong 6hell serves for water-pitchers and di inking-vessels. They are sold in most curl-osity-shops, are often mounted as cups, and sometimes engraved and ornamented.
- OSTRICH-FEATHERS, the tall, back, and winy feathers of the ostrich, brought froig Africa, which arc worn as articles of de-coration, Hint for dress, mid are also used for making luneral plumes, both In their native state, and variously coloured. The feathers of the American or three-toed ostrich, Rhea Americana, arc extensively on bonnets, and us military worn plumes.
- **DoweGo STARCH, a very tine kind of starch** made from Indian corn or maize, in the town of Oswego, In the state ot Kew York, whence it takes its name.
- OTAHEITE. APPLE, a kind of West Indian pluin, the Spondias dulas, Forster. OTAIIKITK (ioosEBEURT, a iruit, the produce
- or an cuphorbaccoiis tree, the Cicca disticha, a native of India.
- TAHEITE SALEP. the fccula produced by the large fleshy roots of the Tacca pinnattjida, in the Pacific Islands.
- OTIIO. a Greek silver coin of 5 drachmas, and worth about 3s. Cd; a gold coin of 20 do.
- OTTAVO, a small weight, the eighth of the Maltese ounce. See OXCIA.
- the land-otter, *Lutra vtilgaris* and *L. Canadensis*, and the sea-otter, *Enhydra* Both are rntight fur tlnlr'lur: manna. ot the former we receive about 20.000 skins The latter, more like the seal in a-vcar. its habits, is obtained in much smaller numbers, but being the royal fur ot China Is highly valued there and in Russia.
- OTTO, from the Arab otr. an essence. See ATTAR OF HOSES
- OTTOMAN, a couch or sofa; a stuffed stool or hassock; a reclining or easy scat.
- **OTTOKE (Italian), brass.**
- OunuK. a wui'er cako.
- OUCH, the socket or setting of a precious stone; acarcanet.
- OuniAi), an Algerian land-measure of 2} English acres.
- OUCHAIN, a variety of young hyson; a green tea.
- OUNCE, a weight; a common division of the pound, derived from the Latin uncla, a twelfth part. In Urcat Britain the troy pound is twelve ounces, hut the avoirdupois or commercial pound contains six-teen ounces; and Is so divided in most of the countries of northern Europe. Tho troy ounce in England weighs 480 grains, but varies considerably in other countries. The avoirdupois-ounce is 437* grains. The once, (onza, the eighth part) is a term in

- several Continental countries for long, superficial, and dry measures. In some parts of the West Coast of Africa, the ounce Is a nominal money of account, often represented by 16,000 cowry shells.
- OUT, a printer's term lor an omission from
- the copy, given to be set in type. OIJT-BUILDINO, a detached erection; one hot
- connected with the main-building. OuT-cnor, an exposure of strata, or A bed or
- vein of mineral at the earth's surface. OUT cur, the name In India lor a public sale
- ⊳y auction.
- OUTFIT, the equipment for a voyage or journey; the habiliments, «fcc of a workman, soldier, Ac.
- **OUTFITTER one who supplies ready-made** clothes, packages, cabin - furniture, $< \infty$ for travellers or emigrants.
- OUT-UOUSES, barns, sheila, stables, and other out-lying offices, adjoining a dwellin g-house, or on a farm.
- OITTILLAGK, a BtOCk Ot tools.
- **OLTILS** (French), tools.
- OUTLAWRY, a legal proscription of a person outlawky, a legal proscription of a person who is out of the country, and has left debts unpaid; a deprivation of civil rights and privileges, and the forfeiture of his goods and chattels to the Crown. OUTLET, a passage of any kind. OUT OF PRINT, I'Ublicutioiibthat are sold off; wat to be obtained.

- OUT OF PRINT, I'Ubliuutioiibthat are sold off; not to be obtained. [town. OUT-PARISH, a suburban parish of a large OUT-PENSIONER, mi Invalid soldier or s.iilor; a pensioner bisloiminn to Chelsea or Green-wich hospitals, who Is at liberty to live where he please*. OUTPOUT, a harbour pome distance from the chief town or seat ot trade; a port away from the main custom-house
- from the main custom-house.
- OUT-POST, an advanced military guard; a picket.
- OUT-PUT, a term In the Iron trade for the
- OUTKK (French), a sewed goat's-bklu; a leather suck to hold liquids. OUT-niDER, a mounted horseman In advance
- «i a party
- OUTMGGER, a projecting spar for extending sails; a spar rigged out irom the cross-trees to spread the breast back-stals; a light boat for river mutches.
- light boat for river mutches. OI'T-SUOT, a name in Scotland for pasture-lund or uutllcd ground; the second quality of Itusslan hemp, the bundle ot which weighs less than the clean. OUTSIDKS, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled shoot''. OUT-SPAN, a colouiul term in the Cape colony lor unyoking ox-teams from wa-DUD*
- pun
- OUTSTANDING, book-debts, liabilities, accounts, Ac, not closed or settled.
- OUTWARD-BOUND, merchant s>hips departing
- tor a distant voyage. OuvBiER (French), a workman, an artificer.
- OVALO, a moulding merely excising the quarter of a circle; it Is generally sunk upon the solid angle of a piece of work.
- OVEN, a furnace for baking bread; making coke, Ac.
- OVEN-BUILDER, a mason who constructs ovens for buken or othen.

- OVEN-FORK, OVEN-RAKE, a tool or stirrer lor ashes m u stove or oven. OVEKALLS, a kind of leggings worn to keep
- the wet from the legs.
- OVER-BOARD, thrown or fallen Into the sen. OVER-CHARGE, an exorbitant or unreusou-
- able jirke for work or labour done. OVERCOAT, a ^rent-coat, or wrapper worn over another.
- OVERDRAW, to draw on a banker or merchant for a larger sum than stands to the credit of the di uwer.
- OVERDUE, boyonri the date or assigned $limit_f$ as an unpaid account or bill of exchange; a vessel, tram, Ac. past time. OvhKHAUL, to search, to examine; to gain
- on another vessel in sailing, ot sea.
- OVEKLAPPING, lying one over another, a* the slates or tiles on a roof.
- OVER-LEATHER, the upper leather of shoes and boots.
- OVERLOAD, to put too much goods or lading on an animal, or in a vessel. OVERLOOKLII, an inspector of workmen, a
- supurliitendiint.
- OVER-MASTED, top-heavy: a vessel is said to be over-masted whun her masts are too lofty, or too bulky for her size, or ior her hold ot the water.
- OVERPLUS, surplusage; something left; more than Is requisite.
- WtH&bhi, un inspector; a parish officer having the charge ot pnupers; the resi-dent manager of a suyur estate in the West Indies.
- OVERSHOES, goloshes; Indian-rubber shoes
- for wet weather, worn ovir others. OvERSiiOT-wiiEEL, the wheel of a water-mill driven by the weight of water falling in the upper buckets, while those on pait of the lower circumference are empty
- OVER-TIME, OVER-WORK, extra labour done beyond the regular tixed hours of business.
- OVER-TRADING, speculating or purchase be-yond one's cupital, or available means. OVER* WEIGHT, beyond the prescribed or
- leual weight.

- OVER-WORK. See OVER-TIME. OVINE, pertaining to sheep. OVIOLO, a carpeut" r's name fur a kind of moulding. See OVALO.
- OWITTE, alluvial liat lands In Ceylon, between the hills, generally cultivated with rice

- O^{*} NER, a possessor; a proprietor. Ox, a male animal of the bovine tribe.
- OXALIC ACID, a dry poisonous acid, ob-tained from wood horrel, resembling K|» soui salts, used tor removing ink-staiim and iron-moulds, and often sold as salts of lemon.
- OX-ROW. 5«OX-TOKB,
- OX-EI'K BEAN, another name for the horse-eye bean, or <u>Slucung wens</u> of Decamlolle.
- OX-GALL, the idle or bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, which Is used for scouring cloth, eleaning carpets, and, when refined, by artists.
- x-GANG, a parcel of land of about 15 acres, on the average; as much as a pair of oxen could plough in a year or season. It yaried according to the nature of the land from tf to 40 acres.

Ox-ntDE, the dried or tanned skin cf the ox; a measure of land, as much ns could be encircled by a hide cut Into narrow strips.

- OXIIOFT, a German name lor the cask wo call a hogshead, derived from ox-head. It varies from 44 to S2 pallons.
- OXIDATION, the rusting of metals by damp,
- or from exposure to the atmosphere. OXIDES OF IRON, the rust on iron from which various pigments and polishing powders arc prepared by chemists, bearing special commercial names.
- OXIDIZED SILVER, more properly sulphur-etted silver; a process of turning the sur-face dull and dark by washing it with a solution of sulphuret of sodium or potassium. It is much used by the French in the manufacture of bijouterie.
- OXONIANS, a kind of men's shoes.
- Ox-PLOUGH, a plough drawn by one or moro pairs of oxen.
- OX-REIMS, narrow strips of prepared hide, about 9 feet long, extensively used in the Cape colony for halters lor horses, for passing round the horns, close to the head, of draught oxen, to keep them together; twisted for ropes and traces and various other purposes.
- OXTGEN, a manufacturing namo for blcachinif-powder.
- OXYGEKATOK, a contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argund lamp.
- OXYIIVDROGEN-BLOWPIPE, nn instrument much employed by chemists, mineralo-gists, and others, for the reduction of metallic ores, &c, from which, by the combustion of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, a very intense heat is OZMAZOME. See OsatAZoaiE.

obtained, and substances the most in* tractable Imve been fused.

- DXYIIIDROGEN-MICROSCOPE, a very powerful microscope for reflecting objects by an intense light.
- OXTMEL, a mixture of honey and vlncrar. which is prescribed ns an expectorant and demulcent. It is frequently combined with other medical ingredients, and then named from them, as oxymel of squills, Ac.
- OX-YOKE, OX-BOW, a pit ce of curved u ood fmt round the neck of a draught ox, as a rind of collar to attach the traces to.
- OxTRRnoDiNE, a mixture of oil of roses and vinegar.
- OYSTER, an esteemed edible mollusc, the Ostrea edulii, largely consumed in cities. About 800,000 bushels a year are sold in London. There are various species of edible oysters found in dillercnt seas.
- OYSTER-BED, a bank in a river or harbour. Ac, where oysters arc planted and fattened for sale.
- OYSTER-DREDGE, a small drag-not for bringing up oysters from the bottom ot the sea.
- OYSTER-KNIFE, a strong blunt knife for open-Ing oysters.
- OYSTEK-OPENER, an apparatus of French In-vention, something like a pair or sugar-nippers, for opening oysters ut the hinge.
- OrsTKü-PATTY, a pasty with oysters baked. OYSTKIC-ROOM, a metropolitan supper-room;
- a shell-flsh hh(>>.
- **OYSTEK-SAUCE**, melted butter with ovsters added.
- OYSTERS, SCALLOPED, oysters baked with crumbs of bread in a scallop shell or tin. *Oz.*, abbreviation for "ounce."

IЪ

- "DAT?, in Scotland the refuse of flax.
- •*• PACE, a degree ofspecd. and In measurement the length of a stride. The military pace Is 2} feet, the geometrical pace, 51'cet; in Scotland, the weight of a clock.
- PACIIA, the governor of a Turkish province. r.vcHAKA, a bitter tonic prepared in the East trom the stems, roots, aud leaves of Cocculus cardifohus.
- TACK, the loud tin- an animal; a large handpacked bale of goods, lashed with cord, of variable size: a pack of flour or Indiancorn meal, flax, Ac weighs 280 lbs.; of wool 240 lb*. net: formerly, in many parts of the country it was 252 lbs.; a parcel of hounds kept for hunting or coursing; a set of suits of playing cards, 62 in number.
- PACKAGE, PACKET, a small parcel.
- PACKALL, PAGALA, a kind of basket made of the outer rind of the Ita palm (Alauritia ftexuosa).
- PACKCLOTII, a coarse baling material; the wrapper for a pack of goods.
- PACKER, a person who makes a business ot receiving goods from merchants, to pjck for forwarding inland or for shipment abroad.

- PACKET, A small bundle of letters or loose papers tied together.
- ACKKT-DAY, the mall-dny; tho day for posting letters, or lor the departure of u ŝhip.
- PACKET-SHIP, a regular trader* a sti'iunvessel that carrlea malls and passcuguis tit stated periods.
- PACK-FONG, a (Jlrinesn name for Argentine, or lierm.m silver. See PAKFONG.
- PACK-HOISSE, a horse which carries bales or l>t\cks.
- PACK-HOUSE, a warehouse for receiving goods.
- PACK-ICE, in the Polar region*, an assemblage of largo floating pieces of ice, us far as the eye can reach.
- PACKING, a quantity of wood or coals piled up to support roots In n minn or lor other purposes; the stuffing round a cylinder. &C
- PACKING-CASE, a deal or other box for mov-
- PACKING-CASE MAKKR, a carpenter, who makes rough deal boxes.
- PACKINO-OFFICKH, an excise-officer who superintends or watchosthopackingof paper, and other exclseable articles.

PAD PAI [271] PADECtnt, a brass Rptctoon used In .il.nlura and other purtfl Of India. AOK-I•")&>, tlio avern n **animal** o.m carry JI its back. '1 a cainei, mid n mule, have nln Btated, The pack lond lor *a* man 60 lbs., for a piny 125 lbs., 810 lbs., in The loni PADELD;, n kind ol'cruclblft PADELLA (Ita Itao), a sruoll frying-pan; a kind of oven. PADELLAIO (lulian), a maker or seller of frying-pans will however necessarily vary, according to t'is' mature of the goods, the road, or PADEN. See RiBDAJI PADESOY, a kind of silk. : ADLOCK, a lock with a lok to hold oa to a the season. PACKMAN, 2. pcdlnr; one who carries a staple. pack. PADOU, a sort of silk ferret ur ribbon. PADOUK, the Burmese name for the Plero-PACEMAN-RICH, in Scotland, a species of bere the-ear. PADRA, a black tea. l'AURR, a Uoiul sh priest. ¹ACK-SADDLE, the **saddle** for a pack-horse, PACK-SHEET, a ball rig mat<rr/>a larye larye PADS AND POTS, a kind of fish-hamper. PAE, a grain-measure of some parts of India, PACK-THREAD, strong twine; small cordage eight of which go to the koorn. The that has been thrice twisted. pae of cleaned rice weighs about 3 lbs. PAFFLER, one who occupies a small farm in PAOO, one oi the names given to roil silver Scotland. ore. r.vcou, nrlvor fi-Ii of Deinerara (the Aft/letes PAGACE, a measure for ten gallons. pacu), wliK'h is excel]ent food when PAGARE (Spanish), a bond or agreemen! dried niifl amok-FAD, a t ol Boles; *n*. flgh ineusuri?, to pay a certain sum. PAGATORE (Italian) a paymaster. **en** • lady one side of the critic in the side of the critic in the side of the critic in the side of WDlch varies in nmnlper_60 mackerel go to n pad; a soft siiuliii g; a bolster or saddle; to impregn :ie willi a inordant ; to travel PAOE-COLD, thin twins UBed lty printers to on 'oot. PADAR, groats: coarse fio1/J! the togeth a the p;tj(.'f or coluniiis-preyitn PADDINGS, a cloth worked out nt old ra^s to printing. PAGING-MACHINE, a machine for consecutive for stuffing collars and other parts of coats. brosulH¹ de la fin. paging or impressing numerals on the sheets of blank account and other manucanoe; this fly of a steamer's wheel; to Bcript bo«t!s; and also for numbering ·r;i'i way and t (ither tickets. TOW. PAGLIONE (Italian), chopped straw. PAGNON (French), superfine sedan clotb, PADDLE-BOARDS, float* flxed round the circ imfereuce of a sttMic-r's paddle-wheel tor pro)>clliifr hur through the mi named utter the matter. **IDA**, the iKimc of nun formerly current in Ind .:.,"hed aljuiu o.l fvi tro PADDLE-nox, ihe upper case or cover of the paddle-wheels in a steam vessel, sc-inctimies removeable, and forming a kind of ing 44^8 troy grain Bt^: ⇒r J>: available life-box PADDLE-HOLI, in build In?, a cloug'i ,'irdi. PADDLE-SHAFT, the shaft upon which the paddle-wheel is fixed and connected V. Kit integer of account at Madras, which passed for 31 Arcot rupees, and was worth 7s. 10d. to 8s. Government, the banks, and all the iho crank Blum. houses of agency, kept their accounts at 42 fanams the star pagoda; the shops and bazaars at 44 or 45. The pagoda is pelled •ystdap;!-idle-wheels-bo i a Krctf' propel! PADDUCused as a weight in Madras, ten making a limits tor propelling fa poll,mi, I'.ui., i I:ucket; a wooden or tin vessel, carried by a moving handle, for holding w.i; ler. PADDLK-WOOD, ft I:ght, clastic, and very water, milk, &c. Parta a large metal pan in It dy. Parta negative a hard t>ru« to clea a the corexceha \ it Gulana, which is preferred to any othter for u-tton-gin rollers. The fluted projections of the trunk are used by the Iners of vessels. I'AII LA (French) '« straw bod; Pi iitiinus for the construction of; heir paddle*. PARLE (French) straw or chaff. PADDOCE, ft.imnil field or fold for a horse or PAILLET (French), the spring of a door-kock, deer, &c.; in Scotland, a lo's sledge for re-PAILLIE, an Indian dry-measure fc dc., equal in weight to 2.057 lbs. PAIN (French), bread; a loaf. moving stones. PAD]'Y, unhusked "ice. PAINA, pracelets of zinc worn by the native

- ADM"-Bliz> li.A**THEEH**. ornnmentnl and liner than with the line of the line of
- l'AUi'V-yjiiLD. u field under rice cul.

Parst-nox, a child's box containine cakes

PAINT, a popular fteneral name for all coloi

as pigiueiita; to by

women c. India.

ing subs

- PAINTER, a workman who lays on oil-AINTER, a workman who lays on oil-colours, and who often combines the trade ot :i glazier. Painters are subdivided Into numerous classes, following separate branches, and Include, among others, coach and chaise painters; hou3e, sign, and fancy painters; herald painters; ma-rine and ship painters; miniature and portrait painters; ornamental and stan-dard painters; (lass painters, ⊲cc. Painter is also the name for a rope attached to the bow of a boat to make her fast to a ship or pier with.
- a ship or pier with. PAINTEUS'-BRUSH-MAKER, a manufacturer of hair brushes for oil-i>alntlng.
- PAINTERS'-COLOURS. See OIL-COLOURS.
 PAINTER-STAINED*, one of the hvury companies of London, whose hall is situated in Little Trinity Lane.
 PAINTERS' TOOLS, brushes, pallets, paints, pots, and other utensils and implements used in bainting
- used in painting.
- PAINTING-ROOM, an nrtist's studio, n lame well-lighted room for working in; a gal•
- PAINTINGS, pictures worked In oil; those In water-colours are usually styled drawings.
- PAIR, a couple or brace; two articles that are fellows, as a pair of stockings, gloves, &c. A pair of huirs is one flight of stairs. PAIXHAN (JON, a howitzer of long bore, named after its inventor, which will curry
- enormous projectiles to a great range. PAJAGK, I'AJOCK, a Kusslin measure for corn of about 14 bushel English.
- PAJULB (Italian), straw and rushes woven
- together to cover fruit-trees and plants. 1'AKFONG, the white copper of the Chinese, an alloy of **40*4** parts of copper, 31*6 of nickel, 25-4 of zinc, mid 2 0 ot Iron.
- PAKU, the Malay name for nails.
- PALA. a name in India for the *Wriahtia tinctorial* from which a species of Indigo is obtained; In Italy, a wooden shovel of any kind; a battledore; the blade ot an oar.
- **PALACE**, a large house; the dwelling of a prince or bishop, &c.
- PALAMENTA, the oars of an Italian gnlley. PALAMITA (Italian), a pilchard; a kind of tunny fish.
- tunny fish. PALAHOUD, an alimentary substance used by the Turks and Arabs, and very much esteemed. It consists of acorns which have been burned to destroy the bitter-ness, dnod, and toasted, and retimed to powder, with sugar and aromatic* added. PALANDOO, an Eastern name for onions. PALANDRA (Italian), u bombshlp. PALANDRANO (Italian) a great-coat

- PALANDRANO (Italian), a great-coat PALANKEEN, PALANQUIN', an Indian portable couch; a litter or covered carriage borne on men's shoulders.
- I'ALASA, a local name in India for tho Butea frondosa, from which gum is_obtained.
- PALASS-GOOND, a name for the Bengal kino,
- the produce of *Butea frondosa*. PALATIXX (French), a tippet; having royal privileged.
- PALAY, a local name in India for a climbing plant, the *Cryptostegia* which yields a strong fibre. grandijtoră,
- PALE, a flat stake of wood stuck Into the

ground, and secured to a rail at the top; a

- ground, and secured the cheese scoop. PALE ALE, a light-coloured pleasnnt bitter ale, brewed principally at Burtoii-upon-Trent. See BITTER ALE.
- PALEOTORES, a species of Indian dimity, of eleguut patterns, used for bed coverlits. They are sometimes flowered with gold, made of silk, and worked in shawl and other patterns of coloured woven cotton. PALKNDAU, a foreign coasting vessel. PALETOT, a loose thin overcoat.

- PALETTE. See l'ALLHT. PALFREY, a lady's horse.
- PALING, a fence mude of stakes
- l'ALING, BOARDS, in Customs' definition, the outside parts of a tree, taken from the tour sides, to square the log, and fit it to be sawed Into deals. They should not ex-ceed an inch and a half in the thickest part.
- PALISSANDER, a name in France lor rose-wood or jacaraiulo. There is considerable irregularity in the employment of thw name, which is sometimes applied to striped ebony, and in other cases to violet-wood wood.

- PALITA, a trowel; a small shovel. I'ALITO, a light-yellow ochre. I'ALKIK, an Indian litter or en Hinge shaped
- like a palankeen. See TALANICEUK. PALL, a covering thrown over a coffin; a cloak; a detent or click to catch a ruchcU whuel.
- PALLADIUM, a metal -which occurs in rolled grains with platina, mid particles imbedded in and combined with gold. It does not tarnish, and has therefore been u*ed by dentists, and by mathematical-instrument makers, particularly for balances. PALLAMPOOR, an Indian chintz counterpane
- See PALEMTOHES.
- PALLAR (Italian), to extract the pure metal irom ores or minerals.
- PALLKT. a painter's board, or porcelain slab with a thumb-hole, on which the colours are mixed and held tor use; a piece connected with i pendulum; a sort of shovel; aglldimr-tool; a weight of 3 ounces. PALLET-KNIFK, a painter's knife lor scraping
- up paint.

PALLIASSE. See PAILLASSE.

PALLASSE. See PAILLASSE. l'ALLOV (Italian), an assay of gold or silver. l'ALLOV (Italian), an assay of gold or silver. l'ALH, an ancient measure of length, taken from the dimensions of the hand; the breadth of the hand indicating the small palm, the length of it tho longer pa I in. This last was the Itomnti palm, understood to be H inches. The Koman palm is now considered equal to 0*733 English feet; 1 English foot Is equal to lim Koman palm. The former is the English pilim or hand, ot 4 Inches, now used only tor tho paim. The former is the English plint or hand, of 4 Inches, now used only for tho measurement of horses. The palm, as used In different countries, Is an exceed* lngly variable measure. In Kussia, a paim is used of 2 608 inches; in others, it is 8,10, or 11 inches. Also a leather pro-tection for the hand in sail-making, on which a thimble is fixed; an Indian name for a bar of iron; the fluke or trutigularshaped piece of iron, the fluke, or trmtigular-shaped piece of iron, at each end of the arms of an anchor, the point of which, enters the ground. Ste PALHO.

PALMA CHRISTE, a name for the castor-oil shrub, the Ricmus communis.

PALM-CABBAGE. See CABBAGE-PAWL PALMETTO ROYAL, the Sabal umbracultfera,

Martlus.

- PALMETTO, a common namo for several suuil palms. One species, the dwarf fan palm, *Ckamcerops fiumilts*, common in the countries bordering on tin; Mediterranean, countries bordering on un; Mediterranean, is now hugely used In Algiers lor many economic purposes. It lurnishes a fibre resembling horsehair, winch is largely employed in France lit making common carpets, and lias been prepared into a kind of flax-cotton. Paper and pasteboard are made of it. and it is spun into .-ail-cloth. The leaves are IIM> used for making made of it. and it is spun into .-ail-cloth. The leaves are IM> used for making brooms, scats of chairs, hats, thatch lor cottages, Ac The leaves of another class of short palms, the *Thrinax*, have many economic uses. *T. argenteu* furnishes the chip which is woven into lints, and made into baskets and wicKcr-work, while other species of the genus furnish the palmetto-thatch, winch forms an article of export from North America. The name is some-times applied to the cabbage-palm.
- from North America. The name is some-times applied to the cabbage-palm. PALM-FIBRE, fibre obtained from the leaves ot the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms. Palm-leaf is sold in Salvador. Brazil, In bundles of 00 leaves, at 3} to 4 dollars, or about 16s. PALM-HOUSE, a glaa* building for sheltering and raising palms and other tropical plants, in cold climates. PALMO a long-measure in Genoa DU Inches:
- PALMO, a long-measure in Genoa, DJ Inches; in Malta, r.ither inure, 3J p.Unn being uiiout a yard; in Yucatan, G inched.
- PALM-OIL, a dark-yellow oil obtained from the fruit of the oil-palm of the west coast of Africa, the *Elms Guineensix*. It is used with other solid oils for making soup and candles. Our Imports amount to about 40.000 tons a year.
- PALMS, those chiefly of Interest for their commercial product:), are the arcca or betel-nut palm, the cabbage, cocoa, date, l.in, oil, and wax palms. PALM-SUGAR. See JAGGERY.

- PALM-SUGAR. See JAGGERY. PALM-TREE WOOD, the htems or trunks of falms, obtained from the East and West miles, and imported to a small extent for fancy use. They tuinlsh a jrreat variety of wood, black, brown, prickly brown, and speckled, and are used for cabinet and marquetry work and for billiard cues. PALM-WINE. See TODDY.
- FALM-WINE. See TODAT. FALM-WINE. See TODAT. FALM-WOOD, the trunk of a palm-tree (the *liorassus fiabelhformis*), which is larjiely u».cd In Ceylon and Southern India for rafters, joists rucpera, and other build-ins purposes. The fruit and the fusiform roots of the young trees arc used as food by the poorer classes. The leaves are used for fans and for thutching, and from the coarse fibre very neat baskets are made. J uggery, coarse sugar, and toddy, are made from the son Public public sometimes could unt sap. Pulinyruli Is sometimes called uut-ines-wood by turner^{*}.
- PALO, an Eastern medicinal preparation from i he *Cocculw cordifohus*, the stem of w hii-ii *]*•* macerated, and the solution evaporated to *dvj* uess.

PALOMBABO (Italian), a diver. PALOUBIKA, a sort of grape grown In Italy. PALITKO, a name in Bengal for a native variety of beet-root cultivated for food.

TAN

- ALUNGEO, a name in the East for the fibre of the stems ot *Hibiscus cannabinus*.
- PAMPE (French), a load of wheat or barley. PAUI'KLMOUSE, POMPKLMOOSE, the *Citrus Pomptimos*, a species of large oraugu grown in Siam.
- prown in Slam. PAMPHLET, U small unbound book; stitched printed biiuuts, generally printed m 8vo. PAMIULKTEKR, a writer of pamphlets. PAMPIROLADA, PAPIROLADA, a sauce made in Italy ot Karlic, bread, and water. PAN, a broad and shallow earthen or metal worsel, the ballow port of a sime lock that

- vessel; the hollow part of a gun-lock that holds the priming powder; the name for the famous ea*.tern masticatory, a narcotic which takes the place of opium and tobacco in niany Asiatic countries. Slices of tin* uruca nut are wrapped in the fresh leaves of the betel pepper vine, with a small quantity of qmcKlime. The masti-catory has nu herbaceous and aromatic but Ufetringcit taste. All classes, male but Ufetringciit taste. All classes, male find female, chew it, and they allege that it strengthens the stomach, sweetens the breath, and preserves the teeth. It Rives the lips, tongue, and teeth a reddish tliiRc; a general name In Italy for bread or paste of any kind, whether of seeds, figs, <fec; a wafer; a leat of gold or silver. PANABA.SE, copper oi c. PANACHE (French), a plume, a bunch of feathers; amamitaciuringnamein France for tho two outermost bons or rarijatmi;
- for the two outermost brins or rariiatmi; sticks of a fan, \ihich an- wider and stronger for the protection of the rest.

PAXADA, boiled bread.

- PANADA, bolled bread. PANADEKO (Spanlsh),a bread maker; a baker. PANAMA-HATS, very line plaited hats made from the fan-shaped leuves ot *Carludonca palma ta*, which ure generally worn in the Ve>t Indies and American Continent, and fetch a hi^h price. In Central America where the}' ure made, the palm Is called linitate
- Jipijapa. ANCAKrKA, a garland of various kinds of flowers in Italy.

- flowers in Italy. PANCONCELLO (Italian), a lath. PANCONE (Italian), a plunk or board; a joiner's bench. PANCKE'AS (French), the sweet-bread of a colf [Ceylon.

PANDAI* a platform; a stage or erection in PAKDEAN-PIPKS, a mouth ret d-orgau.

PANDORE, a rebeck, a kind of Into.

- PANDOWDY, a pastry of bread and apples b iked.
- PANE, a separate sheet or panel of glass hi
- a window; a piece in variegated work. PANEL, a square; the space or compart-ment within a margin, as the sunken compartments of wainscoting, cellings, Ac.; a square of paper; in mining a heap of ore dressed and ready lor sale; the face of a hewn stone; a real of parchment con-taining the news of inverse a price of inverse. taining the names of jurors; a prisoner at the bar; a name In Smde for the leaven and stalks of the *VwjoUemon Patchouli* uf x'pellitier, which are used there, and in Europe, as a perfume.

PAMELA, a cake made of Indian-corn meal. PANEL-WORE, wainscoat oak laid out iii panels.

- PANER (French), to dress broiled or roasted meat with crumbs of bread.

- PANIC, a monetary crisis; a sudden alarm. PANILLA, a small measure of oil In Italy. PANJAM, a name in the East for the resinous gam of the *Embryopteris glutenifera*, used
- lor paying boats, &c PANJAKOO, an Indian armlet; those nro made sometimes of silver, of crystal, dull,
- Ac. See BAKGLES. PANMUG, the name of an earthenware crock, in which butter Is sometime* Mat to market by farmer, and which w clghs, wheu filled, about J cut.
- PANNE, worsted plusii mado in France.
- PANNEAU (French), n panel of thin wood. PANNIEIE, a hamper or bastot; two large baskets thrown across a horse's back.
- PANNIEKE. a woollen-draper in Italy
- PANNO (Italian), woven stuff of any kind.
- PANNOCCHIA (I:aliau), an ear of Indian corn or maize.
- PANNUSCORIUM, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used tor shoes and boots for those who have tender feet.
- PANORAMA, a general view; a larce cylin-drical pairtlujj seen from the inside, or rolled along, so us to bu seen from the outside.
- PANSWAY, a small boat uvd on the Ganges, and Ilooglily rivers, with an awning of matting over the stern.
- PANTAGRAPII. See PANTOGRAPH:
- PANTALOON, the name for an old buffoon, an actor In .1 pantomime; a kind of trou.-crs tight at the ancles.
- PANTALOON STUFF, material for men's trousers.
- PANTECHNICON, a bazaar In London for the solo of carriages, furniture, &c.; a place where all kfiuls of woikmanship are sold. PANTKFK. a stretcher for carding
- PANTHEON, a large bazaar for light wares In London.
- PANTIERE (French), a draw-net to catch birds.
- PANTILE, a putter-shaped tile, about 13) inches long, by 9J wide. PANTILK L VTIIS. hit hs of 1} inch wide nnd one inch thick, sold in bundles of twelve; one bundle bung suilieient for a square of part lln p
- pant Illn p. PANTINE (French), a lot of silks tied fur dyeing.
- PANTOGRAPH, PENTOGRAPH, an instrument for copying maps, charts, and drawings of all descriptions, on a reduced scale; n>o one for producing an cxquiMtc embroidery on plain silk goods, after weaving.
- PANTOMETER, an instrument for measuring dimensions.
- PANTOMIME, a humorous or grotesque repre-sentation; buffoonery in dumb show. PANTOMIMIST, a writer or actor of panto-mimes; a buffoon or mimic.
- PANTRY, a butler's room: a closet In a house where provisions are kept, or plate und knives are cleaned.
- BANYALA, a name in Behar, India, for the mall leaves and shoots of the FUxcourtxa

- PAO CRAVO, a name in Brazil for the *Diey-*pellium caryopltyttatum, which produces clove-bark.
- PAOLO, an Italian silver coin of 10 bnlocchl, worth about 5d. The tcn-paoli piece of Tuscany, is worth rather less than a dollar. There are also dvc-paoli pieces.
- PAON (French), a peacock. PAP, a child's food; a piece of whalcbono about 18 inches long, used by fishermen in Shetland, to connect the balls or lead with the lines to which the hooks arc attached.
- PAPAW, a tropical lruit, the produce of *Canca Papaya*, PAPRKTA, an Indian name for the St. Ignatius bean.
- natius bean.
 PAPEK. a material made from flexible fibres, reduced to a pulp by minute division, by the cutters of a revolving cylinder. The pulp is bleached by chloride of lime, small quantities of which often remain in tho paper, and injure its quality. Writing papers are either laid or woven, as cream or blue laid, yellow and blue wove. Thero are a great variety of papers forming Articles of trade, as tissue, blotting, nnd tracing papers; stout drawing pupers; gold und silver paper; coloured-papers; lace-pnper; bank-note paper; China rice-pa per; wrapping-paper; printing; foolscap; pot; demy; and other different sizes.
- PAPER AND BANDBOX MAKKI:, a maker of wood and paper boxes.
- PAPFRASSE (French), old dusty writings; waste paper.
- APER-BAG MAKER, a mnkcr of small bags for bakers, confectioners, meal-men, and other retailers.
- PAPER-BORDERER. See BLACK-BORDERER,
- PAPER-BOX MAKER, a workman who makes
- card-board, or light wood papered boxes. PAPER CAP, a cap worn by some workmen at their labour.
- PAPER-CASE, a case for holding writing ana note pnper, Ac. on a table.
- PAPER-CUTTER. See PAPER-FOLDER.
- PAPER-CURIENCY. the issue of bank notes and bills of exchange.
 PAPER-cuniWG-MACIINE MAKER, a manu-facturer of prc«s ploughs for cutting tho edges of paper even. There are also mill-board and card-cutting machines. See CARD-nOARD-CUTTINO-MACIIINE.
- PAPER-FOLDER, PAPER-KNIFE, a piece of bone, ivory, wood, shell, or metal, in tho shapo of a knifo lor loldmg sheets. See PAPER-KNIFE.
- PAPER-OMWSKR. a card hot-presser; one who gives » smooth surface to paper.
- PAPER-HANGER, one who covers rooms with paper, pasting lengths on the walls. PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, a paper-stainer; a maker of paper-hangings.
- PAPER-HANGINGS, stained or printed paper for covering the walls of rooms. A piece of paper contains about 03 superficial feet. French room-papers, however, vary in length and breadth, according to quality. PAIMCU-IIOLDKR, an upright inclined frame
- to stretch a newspaper for reading.

- PAR
- PAKE-KNIFE, a knife for smoothing or folding paper, and lor cutting the leaves of books.

PAPER-MAKER, a manufacturer of pnper.

- PAPER-MAKER, a manufacturer of piper. PAPEB-IIARBLER, one who veins or marbles paper for bookbinding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes; a bookbinder who sprinkles the edges of books. PAPER-MILL, the works where a paper-manufactory is carried on.
- PAPER-MOULD MAKER, H manufacturer of shapes, or machine-wire frames, tor plac-ing paper pulp in. which are of various kinds, according to the pnper to be made, whether writing-paper, printing-paper, or bark note paper.
- or bank-note paper, «ke. PAPER-RULER, a workman who lines paper by hand. See IICLKR.
- PAPER-SHADE, a cover or shade for a tablelamp glass, or a paper frame on wire for a **D**as-light burner, to moderate the intense bght.
- PAPER-STAINER, a manufacturer of paperhangings.
- PAPER-STAINER'S KLOCK-CTTTER, a cutter of wood blocks for stamping colours on paperhangings; he often also makes blocks
- hangings, he often also makes blocks for calico-printers. PAPER-WAREHOUSE, the stores of a paper-maker; a retail shop for the sale of paper, often carried on combined with the trade of bookseller and stationer.
- PAPr.rc-WEiGirr, a fancy ornament lor keeping loose letters or papers on a table or desk from blowing about
- PAFETKUIE (French), a paper-mill; the sta-tionery trade; a lancy case with a stock of writing-paper.
- PAPIER (French), paper; a book; a writing. PAPIER (French), paper pulp and fancy arti-cles made therefrom. Papier-mache'' is made in two ways; one consists in pasting together on a mould different thicknesses of paper; the other is by pressing in moulds the paper reduced to a palp. The former produces the best quality, the latter the inferior kinds. It is sizo-1, covered with lamp-black, varnished, and placed in a boated oven.
- PATILLOTKS», a lady's curl-papers; the«p are sold ready for use of leather and other material, to roll the hair on.

- material, to roll the hair on. PAPPEN (German), pa[^]tc-board. PAPPIN, a sott paste used by weavers in Scotland for dressing their warps or webs; generally, however, called batter. PAP-SPOON, a spoon for feeding an infant. PAPYRUS, a species or *Ct/perits*. about *16* feet high; the exterior tunic of the stems cut in bands and pressed, fonncd the paper of ancient Egypt and Europe; the leaves which arc several lect long, served for the same purpose, but were of inferior qualit!'. qualit}'. PAQCAGE (French), packing of flsli in
- barrels.
- PAQCEUR (French), a herring packer.
- PAR, a state of equality; the original no-minal price or full value of a security or money. In stocks and shares, "above par" means at a premium, or above the original value; "below par," at a discount

- FAUA, a nominal Turkish money, but there are voiced pieces of five paras. In Con-stantinople and Alexandria, 40 paras go to the piastre of 2|d. sterling, and but 33in Cairo, i n Greece the para passes for about tiio third of a penny, aud 100 make a drachma. See PIASTUK.
- PARACHUTE, an apparatus shaped like nn umbrella, with a suspended car, in which an aeronaut iVscemis from a holloon.
- ARADE, military display or procession; a drill ground.
- drill ground. PARADIS (French), a wet dock or inner harbour; the upper gallery in a playhouse. PARADISK-IURD. See BIRDS OF PARADISE. PAKADISK-FISH, a species of Polynemu\$, w Inch is esteemed excellent food in India, and the sound furnishes* isinglass. PARADISB-QBAXNS. See GRAINS OF PARA-DISE
- DISE.
- PARAFFIXE, a light transparent oil or solid fit, obtained from bituminous coal, by distillation, which, mixed with other oils, is used for lubricating purposes in the cotton-mills. It is also obtained from react and her been made into rendice. peat, and has been made into randies. ARAGE (French), a roadstead near a har-
- bour.
- ARAGRAPH, a short piece of news, or notice in a newspaper; a distinctive subdivision
- of a book, sometimes marked thus Y* ARA-GRASS, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Attulea funifera*. See PIASfiAVA.
- PARAGUAY-TEA, tho leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguensif*, largely used for making the dietetic beverage termed mate in South America. The consumption of this leaf in the various South American republics, is estimated ut 40 million pounds 40 million pounds.
- 40 million pounds. PAKAII, nn Indian measure of capacity, two feet square and six and a half inches deep. The internal measure of a standard parah is a cube of 11-57-IOOths inches. Tho weight for various goods according to the Ceylon Custom-house practice is, for cofftc, 35 to CO lbs.; pcpi>er 27 to 80 lbs.; M'.t. '/2 to 55 lbs.; paddy, 30 to 33 lbs.; hu :kcd rice 42 to 46 lbs. *In* Bombay eight paralis make a candy, by which weds, liraln, &c arc measured; the pijirali contains 7 pallles, and weighs 19 lbs. Ooz. >) 0 drs. The parali measure for salt is IG07-61 cubic Indies. 1.G07-61 cubic Indies.
- PARALLEL (SUIDKS, .PARALLEL RULER, a in.ifomatlcal instrument formed or two flat equal rulers, connected by moveablo cross-bars, and used lor drawing parallel lines.
- RAMATTA, a kind of bombazine, the weft of which is worsted, the wnrp of cotton. PAEAKGON (French), long primer type; black
- marble.
- PARA-NUT, a name for the Brazil-nut
- FARANZELLE. a Neapolitan yessel.
- PARAPET, a balustrade; a breast-high wn?l or paling on the edges of bridges, flat roo/s, triangle.com
- PARAPLUIE (French), an umbrella. PARASANG, the Persian league, an Itinerary measure, equal to CBG English yards, or 8} English luik-s.

- I/VHA«OL, a silk sun-shade or complexion-protector, carried by Indies, being an umbrella on A smaller scale, and more ta8te^rally made.
- PARASOL-HANDLE, the stick or support for the frame, &c. of R parasol, which is made of wood, bone, or ivory.
- PARASOL-MAKER, A tradesman who employ-* persons to make ornamental hand sun-shades for ladles. Parasols ore usually sold by linendrapcrs.
- PARASOL-RING, a ring to keep the frame-work of a parasol closed, made of metal, Ivory. or other substance.
- PARBOIL, to cook partially. PARBUCKLE, single ropes passed round a spur or ni»k to hoist or lower It by. PARCAGE (French), the time during which
- sheep arc folded. [lot or portion.
- PARCEL, a small paper package or bundle; a PARCEL-HOOK, a merchant's register book of the despatch of parcels.
- PARCELLING, a imutic.il term for wrapping
- ropes, Ac, with pieces of tarred canvas, to protect them from friction.
- PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY, a company In London which receives*, and delivers by vans, packages and small parcels over the metropolis; receiving-houses being ap-pointed In all the principal localities. PARCHMKNT, A writhir,' material lor lawyers, mode from the property strength of the property of the p
- made from the prepared skins of sntep and poats.
- PARCHMENT AND VELLUM MAKER, a propnrer of the skins ot sheep, calves, «cc. tor writing and other uses.
- PARCHMENT-COFFEE, coffee stripped from t he pulp, and prepared In a particular manner In the West Indie*.
- PARCHMENT-CUTTINGS, the trimmings nnd clippings 01 prepared skins, which are used for miRing size.
- PARCHMENT-DFALEK, a law-stationer; a vender of parchments.
- PARDESSCS, a lady's over-oarment of fur, *r. PARDO, a money of account of Uoa, in the Kiist Indies, of 4 or 5 taugas, and worth [gradually. About 2* (id.
- PARE, to peel: to thin down: to cut oil PAREGORIC, n soot nine syrup for coughs. PAREMKNT (French), frc-stono; paveni''nt on the sides of streets, curb-atones; the focings of garment*
- facings of garment*. PAREPIEDS (French), fenders or protections for the s'dc ot a ship.
- PARERE (French), the opinion of merchants on questions of trade.
- PARGH-, pvpsnm or plaster-stone; rough plaster, us fur the Interior of a chimney or roof.
- PARIAN, A white marble; A white porcelain.
- PARIAN-CEMENT, a fine or coarse cement, according to the purpose for which It is to be used.
- PARIAN-WAREHOUSE, A shop where fine pottery and fancy articles of biscuit-ware āre sold.
- PARING-KNIFE, a bookbinder's tool; a knife for thinning down or paring any thing. PARISH-CLERK, a subordinate officer in a
- church, who gives out the responses to the minister, and attends to other official duties.

- PA RISII -CLERKS' COMPANY, one or the London incorporated comp wits not on tin livery. Their hall Is in Silver-street, Woodstreĕt
- PARK, a public or private tnclosare or pleasure ground; if piece of woodland and meadow enclosed for keeping deer; u train of artillery.
- PARK-KEEPER, a warden; one who has the care of a park.
- PARK-PHAETON, a small low carriage for general use.
- PAILOUR, a sitting or living room on the ground floor in a private house; a sitting-room or meeting-room for customers in
- a public-hoiisu or tavern. FA'RLOUK-BOARDKR, a scholar who takes his meals with the schoolmaster's family.
- PARMESAN-CHEESE, a choice Italian cheese. * pAR-OF-ExcnAN'r;E; when two things ot different denomination* are equal to each other in value, they are then said to be at See EXCHANGE. par.
- PAKOIR (French), a parer or scraper. PAROQUET, PAKKAKEET, a small parrot with A long pointed tall, of which there are many species.
- PARQUET (French), an-Inlaid floor; A chim-ney frame: the bar in a court of justice; the place close to the orchestra in a playhouŝe.
- PARQUETRY. See MARQUETRY.
- PARR, A salmon under two years old.
- PARRAL, a collar of greased rope supporting yards to the ma<t in a ship. I'AKRULA, an earthen j.ir with two handles
- used in Italy. PARROT, a*rell-knnwn talking bird, a specie*
- of *I'sittactB*, several of which, as the gray and the green, arc favourite cage birds, and largely dealt in by bird f.tneh-rs.
- PARROT-COAL, a kind of coal that burns very clearly.
- PARSLEY, a well-known culinary herb, the *Pctroielinum sattvum*, with its varieties. *P. hortense* ami *P. enspum*. PARSLINO. a nauticni term for wrapping or covering property of with covere private
- covering ropes, «fec. with coarse canvas
- PARSNIP, PAKSNEP, a culinary root, the Pasttnaea satira.
- PARSON, a common nnice fora'clergyman. PARSONAGK-iiorsE, tlio vicarage or rectory-house; the residence of a clergyman.
- PART, A portion or share; a character or personage in a play.
- PARTERRE, A flower-garden; a garden bed with walks between; the pit In a French playhouse.
- PARTICATE, in Scotland, a rood of land.
- PARTING, the operation of separating sliver from gold by an acid; in paper-making, separating the moistened sheets; in navi-gation, a ship bi e.ikinghercAbkr, and leaving her anchor in the ground.
- ARTNER, an associate; the member of a firm; one who hasajoint-sbare, interest, or búsiness-slake wka aether in any concern or speculation. PARTNERSHIP, a firm or Jo»nt-3*ock associ-
- ation; common property cr Interest in matters or things.
- PART-OWNER, one who has A share In a ship, hous» "> i.tivrI .'-rtv.

l'AltTKTOfiE. a well-known panic titrd, the Perdix cinereut, shot In large quantities by Bportsmen, mid Mild in the London markets LO Lhe num-

ber of about 150,000 a year. J'AK'rmiMiE-wooit, 11 name for tho wear iihitf from South An. and the West Indies. The West Indian Is the produce of *Seitteria t* for walklnp-stlcks, mnbrelhi and ps bandies, nnd a rorlety of ii In cabinet-nnd turning. The colours are rarii mingled, and most frequently disposed In fine heir streaks of two or thus which in some of the curly specimens resemble the feathers of the birds other varietiesnrecall*'!I pheasant-wood. • authorities believe partridge-wood to be the produce of Amiint inermu.

- PARTIT-WALL, a partition or separation wall betwee 11 two <T more balldin
- PAHUUE (French), a cot of pearls and bill-liiints; articles ol' ornament, dress. ><v attire: in bookbinding, pcrlnxs or si) LMtHXtO, a muni) tor narrow laco in
- Italy.

1'ASAK, the Malay juaac for a market.

- PASCHEB (Genuun), a smuggh r.
- PASS, a name lor the third classification or I'liialit.v ofRosslan hemp; dfreejoun ticket on a railway; an unpaid mlim ssion to a jiltico of amusement. TAS3AGE, a Jiiirrow lane nr corridor in ;i
- house or building; a voyage taken by water.
- PASSAGK-MONET, the fiiro puid for convey-
- ance by sea. -BOOK, tllf¹ afrniuiMiook in which :des and paynwiu •*in*- nutQ for tlie Information of dopositora, Uy bonklug-hutltatlona, uTinc-banks, itc
- PASS-CHECK, a tickei ol admission given to MOL or place ot amusenifiu in . or ior re-entnmce. (French), tritunnus, l.icc, or I. hitver. silk, or thread. TAawKMENTi-it, udi-aiurinluceorLriminin{,ii

- a, a traTeller by land or --r. licensed 10 en-ur einljfra
- -inicr or iiurttmnt--'•' which •-miiiodutioii for
- p.nscncers; an einicrant-thlji. I'A>S-BOU)EJ{, OHO who holds a free pnss, or
- f'A>S-BOU)EJ{, OHO who holds a free plas, a a paid season ticket. rAss-KET, one thai will open several looks. l'ASB-HOIK. in themanufaciuringdistrl from the occupier or mini i factory, that the bearer ima leuuliy iiislast employment E, a thin
- PASSOVER-BREAD, PASSOVER-CAKE, a thin tiuleftvtned cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover, near Eas
- PASSPORT, an otlui:ii licence ->r permission to <; iitor or leave a country, required in m»Nt of the Continental States of Em , t_ (lour and water mixed for coo]
- sticky, adhesive substance, pre-pared by liuiling wheuton-floiir, lar I in inwiy tmdes, especially by pa lumpers, toonbinders, Ac. A little alum •ddetl, jirfTt-ms paety Irtrni turnitif: ppnf

for sonic time. A kind of paste, or mac-curoni, is lni|nTlcd into Malta from Jtnly, to ti large amount, in commerce, the term par-te is applied to the inspissated jnice of liquorice, and jjoniu other vege-tal*: also ILF: technical nam* for a kind • used to manufacture Imitation precious stones. Itisco according LO Profe-saorAnsted, ofpounde rock crystii, melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides.

- PAMTZ-BOARD. a wooden board or dough)- out tor pastry ; lukk st
- paper pasted toj PAATS-BOAHD MAKES, a mannfaetui , null-board, and other imper Bubstanees.
- ASTE-BRUSH, a bookbinder's or paperhunger's brush; a cook's brush for var-
- nij-Mnn: pastry. sils used in making pastry.
- PASTEL, the colouring pulp obtained from the Isa'is tinctoi a
- PASTELLIERE, L'ASTICCIEEK (lulian),!a pastry-cook.
- a rolling-|>iii of wood igli. PAATICCKHIA, a jiiiatrj liciji in Imly,
- mall fragrant roll ul pti small periiinu'i taper to born In room; an m ugeordrop.
- i'A^TING-L.\iT., :l ihiriOW lilml Of COIICI lace, employed io cover and hido rows of tacus.
- PAST-MA3TEH, one who ha^ been innster of civic company, or has filled tiiv chair of a freemason's lodge.
- PAST-XASTBB'S JEWEL, a freemason's hono* rary distinction or decorothm, woel on the brea-l In n todge, by one wlio lias iilled the muster
- PASTOOPMAn, PASTCIIMA, OX, P, or goats' fleaii salted, with garlic and s M-ces, and dried in the BUM for winter I, h IN prepared in Wslfacbla ami y shiji|ieti inmi Vami ill Auutulla, Aleppo, and Damascus, WOO cwt or mon yearly sent irom KdiBsarmh to Uun tinople
- T, food made of puste, such aspic imdiltngs, tarts, 4c
- PASTRY-COOK. a dealer in tarts u ud . astrics ; a confection PASTRY-CUTTER, 1

atensil for cutt i rook's or confectioner's PASTRY-MOULD, a shape of Inetal orcartltcn-

Ware, (or jilistry.

p \</-isn d. iiid for ho:nm

PASTME A. Viee PASTOORMAH.

- v, a pic ol dougli without :i dist), and enclosing potutoe*, ur tiiu Hite.
- PATACA, a copper coin; **the J** : Die pin valued at is. fld.
- PATAewe, alight vessel] a stage-coach.
- PATACK, ft former silver coin oi BmzlS wurthnbout Is. 9d.
- PATACOON, ft Spmiaii dollar.

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- PATAGON, the silver crown-piece of Berne, worth about 4s. 9d.; a Spanish coin worth about 2d. 6d.
- PATAK. an Egyptian money worth nearly Gd, 17 beinir equal to 8s. 14.
- PATARASSB (French), a caulking-lron used on board ship.
- PATABCIA (Italian), a look-out boat; a ship's cutter.
- FATATES, a name In the French colonies for sweet potatoes. See BATATAS.
- PATCH, a piece sewed on to repair a hole; a small parcel, as of land. PATCH-ICE, pieces of Ice In the sea overlap-
- ping or nearly joining each other, extend -ing but a short distance.
- PATCHOULY, an Indian herb, the Pogoste*mon Patchouli:* the dried tops, with the leaves and flowers, arc imported to distil an essential oil from, which is esteemed by some as a perfume.
- PATCHWORK, a union of pieces of different kinds or colours; patchwork quilts and table-covers were formerly in estimation, as displaying the economy and taste in arrangement of the pieces by the good housewife.
- PATE (French), paste or dough; a pie or pasty.
- PATEKA, a large medal worn by country women In Itily.
- PATENT, a protective right granted to an inventor, against piracy; a writ or privi-lege given by authority for the sole right to a new Invention or discovery for a term of years. The word patent is often pre-fixed to articles vended, as patent sea cot; patent grease; patent barley. Ac.
- PATENT-AGENT, a person who acts for In-ventors and patentees; making searches, enrolling their designs, Ac at the patentoflice, and securing their rights at home or abroad.
- PATENTEE, one who holds a patent right PATKNT-FITEL MANLTACTL'ULR, a maker of compressed coal; a composition-uiatcri.il for burning In fires.
- PATENT-MEDICINE, a secrot nostrum, pill* draught, or ointment. Ac, these articles requiring to bear a government stamp.
- PATKNT-MEDICINK VENDER, a dealer in patent medicines, usually a chemist, but there are a few wholesale houses In London who keep stocks of the different patent medicines, aud supply re-tailor tailers.
- PATENT-OFFICE, the government office where patents are enrolled, and privileges obtained upon paynu-nt of certain fees.
- PATBRMOSTEU ROW, the chief locality for the shons of wholesale booksellers and publishers In London; usually spoken of rnbricfas,"theRow."
- PATH, a walk in a garden; a narrow foot-way through a field. Ac,
- PATTE, a name in Cambay for a large box. PATTA, a basin or bowl; a name in Ceylon for grass land, fur the most part rock, barely covered with a superstratum of soil, outproducing long grass, and here and there a stunted and thorny bush or tree. Like the prairies of America these patinas are burned off every Tear.

- PATISSISR, a French pastry-cook.
- PATON, paste with which poultry is fattened in France.

PAV

- PATROL, a mounted policeman; a watchman who goes his rounds.
- PATRON, a protector; the owner of a church living; In France, the master of a jiassugo boat; a pattern or model.
- PATRONAGE, custom; favour; support. PATTEN, a clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet; a socket for a column.
- ATTEN AND CLOG MAKER, a maker of these articles for the feet.
- ATTKX-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of the city of London, which has no hall.
- PATTEN-RIXG MAKER, a maker of the Iron supports for pattens.
- PATTERN, a model to be copied; needlework or lacc-work marked out to be executed by the needle; a design sub-mitted for imitation; a sample.
- PATTERN-ROOK, a book with designs for selection.
- PATTERN-CARD, a snt of samples or pieces. PATTERN-DRAWER, one who designs pat-terns.
- PATTERN-MAKER, PATTERN-READER, one who arranges textile patterns for weaving.
- PATTERN-MOULDER, a designer and maker of models for cast-iron foundries.
- ATTERN-SETTER, a workman who decides on the manner in which a lace or other pattern, which has been designed and stamped, Is to be embroidered or filled up.
- PATTY, a little baked pasty. PATTY-PAN, a small shallow tinned vessel
- for baking patties m. PAUL, a small tent used In military camps In India; a Tuscan coin worth about fid. See PAOLO
- PAULIE, in Scotland, an unhealthy sheep; the smallest lamb in a flock.
- PAUMKLLK, a kind or French barley. PAUNCH, the first stomach of ruminants, which is sold to feed dogs.
- PAUPER, an Indigent person; one unable to obtain his own livelihood, or who is supported Jn the workhouse at the expense of the parishioners.
- PAVE, to cover or floor with brick or stone. IAVEMExr, a flanging of flat, smooth, square cut stones, mostly granite, laid on a footway or path.
- PAVEMKNT-UKRCHANT. B dealer In paving material[^] gr.mlte, flags, curb stones, «cc. PAVILION, a large park or lawn tent; a £Uijiiju-r-liousc; a building with a dome; a
- Dutch bout.
- PAVILLON (Frencn), a flag, a tent bed. PAVING BOARD, a parochial committee or board of commissioners in whom is vested. the superintendence and management of the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the streets of a district or parish.
- AVING-RATE, a parish rate levied on tho householders for maintaining or extending the pavements. PAVING-STONES, large flat stones for pave-
- ments.
- PAVIOR, a workman who Jay? &:, t.cj ana bricks In streets and yards, Ac

- Payton», a building tenn for bricks used 11/2 nav...p. which are made nttM inches lumr, ?our and a half broad, by ones mid th quarters thick. *AVIORS* CoaPANT, ours of thn London iu
 - corporated companies, which is nwi on
- no hall. UEK, a h bound wooden maul, *i* Jor forcing down paving-stones level.
- PAO, an Indian word signifying foiirth: PAW, itber n sii w lu iBt lui¹ los seer. •« 1 5-16 quart.
- PAWL, a shoit hav of Iron which prevents the capstan or windle I irc'Ui lurnlujj tinck; a piece of money in Guinea.
- PAW : OIK? win Euporarllj sold iii Africa i"r <• or for inoiH[^]y atlv;;nccd. ike; ;i I lunpiij[^] to tSirjffam<: i a narroiv !: if curtiiln fixed t oof or to the lower part of a bed.
- WN-BROKER, a shop zeeper licensed to take n goods on pledge, who advances menay hereon at a fixed rate of interebt.
- PAWN-TICKET, a dated receipt of par culars, given by s pawn-broker, fur an iirik.
- ed in pledge PAY, salary or wages earned; liiro; to give
- what is due, to discharge a debi
- PAY-BILL, a list of persons to be ralid.
- PAT-CLERIC, one who makes payments, or pays wages.
- PAI -DAY, the day fixed for payments to be or when wages or salary is receiv-
- made; de Stock Exchange, the last day the losing and settling a stock or share thet on tinually the fifteenth and thirtieth day of the month.
- PAYEBEE, a measure of capacity in the
- Southern MahraLta counLrj'i •
- PAYMASTERM naval commissioned officer, mil. in which a lieutenant, who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel, and of the victualing stores. lie kttps all tin: ship's accounts, and mikeg whatever dis-bursements are requisite. Ha iraa flirbursements are requisite. Ha iraa impaymasters to regiments.
- PEA-BOILER, a peculiar cull{onder or strainer to boil peas in.
- PEA-HAUM, the dry stalk or stem of pease. PEACN, II choice fruit, the produce of Amygdalus communis, of which there are more than 200 cultivated varieties; a codour; a miner's name for chlorite.
- PEACH-BRANDY, a spirit made in parts of the United States, especially in Pennsylvania and Indiana.
- PEACH-WOOD, a name for the Nicaraguawood (Casalpinia echinata), a concentrated decoction of which is largely used as a dye-stuff. See NICARAGUA-WOOD.
- PEACOCK, a well-known ilomestic fowl, thn sjirciutinii t.u!. Tile sjirciutinii t.u!. Tile ocellated feathers are esteemed in the East, being worn by the Chinese mandarins in their caps, Mid made into fly-tlApperS, latis, and other ornameria in i PE'AGER, a French toll-collector; atum man,
- PEA-HEN, the female of the pea-cock.

Pra-JacukA, a looso, warm slio.*-^{TM*} made o roupii pilot-cloth lor use at

- PEAK. the poilnted i>iii of thu' palm of an ttuchoi inndu to enter tlic ground.; Uuppor comer of a sprit-sail; tinnt or a cap; a name htiintinoptc_foot, =073i; j J an uld word forli
- PKA-HKAL, ground pease, used for soup, «itd to make bread in tile north.
- PEA-NUT an Amirican name for the groundnut, Araehi to.
- between w>i and ^) vn is e<
- for making perry. PEARL, a kind of printing-type; the seam Hindi in a knitted stocking; a wellknown nacreous gem, formed by several molluscs of the mussel and oyster families. and for obtaining which, extensive fisheries Gulf, K and aminit, and r^asta of Imitation pearls : lon. ely made lor lad:'as' ornaments.
- PEARL-ASH, potashes purified by solution in water, filtration, and ignition.
- PEARL-BARLET MAKER, a preparer of husked burley for soups. See BARLEY. PEARL-BUTTON, a nacreous shell button,
- made of different sizes and shapes, according to the use to which it is to be applicid.
- PEARL-DIVER, one engaged in bringing up oysters, to search them for pearls.
- PEAKLXD, having a border of lace; iuado shape and appearance 1 iko pearls, ;i barley, sago, Ac.
- PKAHL-KDGE, a projection at the sides of ribbons, which is formed by making some of the threads of the weft project beyond thorest. if carl-edge is also the name for a narrow kind (if [tuvud t-difliiif to be sown to lace.
- PEARL-MERCHANT, a dealer in pearls. [MOSS.
- PEARL-MOSS. See CARRAGEEN, and TRISH-PEARL-OYSTEE, a species of Avicula, the Meleagrina margaritifein.
- PEARL-SAGO, sago in the form of small hard grains, not larger than a pin's head. Common sago is in large grains, about the Size of pearl barley, and brownish white. PEARL-SHELL See MOTHER-OF-PEARL.
- PEARL-STRINGER, one who threads pearls, initation or real, for necklaces or other Oil)aments.
- PEARL-WEIGHT. The troy ounce contains. 600 pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4-5ths of a troy grain. See Chow.
- PEAHL-WHITE, a colour ; a powder intide from nitrate of bismuth, and semetimes used by ladies as a cosmetic.
- PEARL-WORKER, a workman who cuts up inother-of-pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, papler muche, or other ornamental and useful articles for sale.
- PEAR-MAIN, a kind of apple.
- PEAR-TREE, the Pyrus communit, the light brown wood of which is much used for the engraved blocks for calico-printers, paper-stainers Un castry-cooks; and also for carving, and by the Tunbridgew.ire turner.

PEASANT, c rustic or country person*; one who lives by rural labour.

- PEASE, the SCI-IIH of varieties of the leguminous plant, *Puum sutivwn*, esteemed as A culinary vegetable, mid the plant is largely grown both as n field and pardon crop. Pe.is are wwU ftvsh gnthcrcd or green, and dried or split, to be used fur making sou
- PKASE-PUDDING, a pudding mrwle of dried split peas, boiled to be c iten with moat.
- TEA-SHOOTER, a small metal tube fur blowing peas throuuh.
- PEA-SOUP, a meat soup flavoured or thick-ened witJi dried pens boiled.
- PEA STICKS, climbing supports for the
- Tines or stems of garden pease. FBAT, turf, or the decaying roots and stems of plants. In many localities turf is cut and dried for fuel, and frequently containing peculiar resins, various commercial
- products have been obtained from it. PEAT-MOSS, the place where peats arc dug. PEAT-REEK, the smoke of peat, as commu-nicated to Highland whisky, di&tillyd by means of peat [fuel.
- PEAT-RICK, a stack of peats plied to dry for PEAT-STONÉ, the corner-stone at the top of
- the wall of a house, a corruption of peak. PEAUX-BRUTES (French), raw hides.
- PEBBLES, a name given to various ornamen-tal stones, worked by the lapidary, which, though differing much in colour and aj> pea ranee, may be regarded as varieties of agate.
- PEBRE, a sauce made in Italy of garlic and spice.
- PEGA, a former gold coin of Brazil, of C dollars 400 nillreis, weighing 4 octavas, equal to 0 dwts. 5 grains, and of the tine-ness of 22 carats. At thu par of exchange of 67]<1. per mil., its intrinsic value was 36s. sterling.
- PECCAN-NDT, the seed of the Carya olivceformis growing in North America. PEOE, a British dry-measure or 2 gallons,
- the fourth part of a bushel: 4 lbs. of flour, or a 41b. loaf! There arc, however, some local pecks of variable dimensions.
- PECUL, PICDL, a Dutch measure ot capacity the principal heavy weight used in most of the markets of the Eastern archipelago. At Macao the Portuguese distinguish it Into three kinds, viz:—the pceul b.ilnnca of 100 catties, — 133 lbs. 5 oz. fi-;j.i3 dwts. avoirdupois: the pecul seda of from 111 to llff catties. — 148-2 lbs. avoird.: the pecul chapa of 150 catties, •» 200 lbs. avoird.: at Singapore 16 pcculs and 80 catties make A ton. and 40 pcculs a coyan. Ninety catties scda =» a Canton pecul, or pecul ba-Janca. By the first or p. halanca are sold cotton, and valuable articles; by p. scda, alum, pepper, and coarse goods; and by the p. chapa, rice.

PEDAGK. a toll paid in crossing a bridge. PEDAGGIERE (Italian), a collector or tolls

- from foot passengers; a turnpike-mnn.
- PEDAL, the lever of a harp, organ, or pianoforte, moved by the foot PEDDLE, to carr' about goods for retail sale.
- FED3STAL, the ?JA or base of a column or statue.

PEDLAR, a hawker; one who carries about small wares lor sale In a box or pack. Ei>oMETER,adlstance-measurer,madeIn the

form of a watch, by the use of which the number of steps or paces the wearer takes when walking, may be ascertained. When allixed to a saddle, it indicates the number of paces the horse makes, and to a curricle, or other carriage, the number of the revolutions or the wheels.

PKDOTO (Italian), a pilot or helmsman. PKDRENAL, a kind ot small firelock.

- PbDRiZA. PETRIERA. a quarry in Italy; a heap of loose stones.
- PEKL, A baker's wooden slide, wil h a long handle, for puttlnar loaves in the oveu, and taking them out: a broad shovel; a printer's tool fur hanging up damp printed sheets un a line to dry; the bkm or rind of fruit. See ORANGE-PEEL.
- PEEK, the sharp point of a mason's hammer.
- PEunonro, an Indian name for the Ctssampelos' glabra, the acrid roots of which are used in medicine by the natives.
- PEETIIA, a name in India for the liemneasa cerifera, a cucurbltacuous plant
- PEKT SAL, a name In Bengal for the Pterocarpus marsujnum, a tree i rom winch a i ml juice exudes, that hardens Into an usixiugent, brittle gum-ream, ot u dork-red colour.
- PEG, a wooden nail, a small marker fur a cnbbage-board; a nlii in A hat r.ick. A large trade is carried on m North America in the manufacture of wooden pegs for shoes; quantities of which are shipped to this country.
- PEG ALL, a description of basket made by the
- Indians of Guiana. PEGGED BOOTS, boot* with wooden pegs in the soles. Instead ot stitches. PEGOLA (Italian), pitrli: tar.
- PEGOTE, a fricassee with u sauce.
- PES-TOP, a child's plaything fur spinning, made of wood.
- PEIGNE (French), a comb; aenrd or weaver's reed.
- PEIK, a long plummet, or piece of lead used tor ruling paper.
- PFILLEK (French), A rag-picker.
- PEJEPALO, nn Italian name for salted-fish or stock-fish.

PKKOE, a tine black tea, so named.

PELACANE (Italian), a tanner.

PELADILLA, a sugared almond In Italy.

- PKLAGE, a wild beast's skin.
- PELERINE, a lady's long cape with ends.
- PELETKRO, in Italy a furrier.
- PELML*RRKE, an Indian nnme for the root of *Thahctrumfoholosum of* Wallicb, a native of the Himalayas, which is used as a febrifuge and a tonic aperient Another species (*T.jlavum*), Is common In France, where It Is termed "the poor man's rhubarb.
- ELISSE, a lady's silk nlrai; a furred robe for men; a dress o." s>.:ei*p-skin made at Kabooshan, north o: Khurasan, in Persia, sometimes called a poteen.
- PELLERON (French), a small shovel.
- PELLET, a name In Scotland for the skin of a sheep without the wooL *fiee* PELT.

- **PKLLICO** (Italian), a garment made of skins or furs
- PELLITORY, a name for the root of Anthemis J*yrethrum, which Is used as a masticatory to relieve toothache; it enters into the composition of certain snuff*, and the pow-der is used in large quantities by the Mo-hammedans to excite transpiration, being rubbed upon the *>kin*. PELLON, a kn>? fur robe.

- PKLOTAGE, pack* or bales of Spanish wool. PELTRIES, PELT?, the commercial n;unc given to the skins of animals beiore tanning
- PKLTRO (Italian), pewter.
- FELUQUERO (Italian), a wig or peruke maker.
- **PKMETTOFORO**, a machine for carrying heavy burdens.
- PEMMICAN, dried and pounded meat, pre-pared with fat mid raisins in a concentrated or portable form, lor the use ol Arctic voyagers.
- TEN, a shaped quill or metal instrument for writing with; a coop the poultry; a fold for cattle; a reservoir of water; a name in Scotland for the dung of fowli*.
- name in Scotland for the dung of fowli^{*}. PKNANG LAWYERS, a commercial name piven to walking-sticks made from the steins of a "mall palm, the *Lxcuala acutijida*. PENCASE, n receptacle tor keeping pen^{*} in. PENCIL, a black lead, slate, or other iluiru-nicnt, or brush, tor writing or drawing. PENCIL-CASE, a small pocket-case holding a pencil point, &c for ready use. PENCIL-CASE MAKER a manufacturer of

- PENCIL-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of gold, silver, or alloyed inctui cases fur holding pencils for the pocket. Some of which, as Alordan's pencils, have reserve cases for spare lead-*, and a spiral which scuds down the lead to the point.
- PENCIL-RULER. See RULER. PEND, PENOCK, Eastern names for oil cake.
- PENDANT, a hanging burner for gas.
- PENDICLER, a name in Scotland fur an inferior tenant. PErfD-sTAKE, In Scotland, a 6tone suited for
- PENDULE, PENDIXUM, a swinging weight or tune-reguliitor to a clock.
- PEN-FOLD, U fold ol hurdles for enclosing cattle.
- PENGUIN, a sea-fowl exclusively found In the Antarctic seas, deriving its name iroin Its penpuldIty or excessive fatness. The skin of the breast or some species is used for making mulls, and other articles of ladies'dress; a spncles of/iromelia, B. J*in-guin, much used in the West Indies, as a fence to gaidcns and fields; its sharp spiny leaves keeping out cattle and hogs.
- PEN-HOLDER, a handle, holdfast, or support for a steel-pen, made of different materials.
- PENING, a smull money of Holland; the eighth of a denier pro?. r>NIENIAUV_t a house of correction for
- criminal?.
- PEN-KNIFE, a small sharp knite for shaping quills Into pens.
- PEN-MANUFACTURE*, a maker of steel or other metal pens; a cutter ol quill-pcns b/ machuicry.

- PENN. originally a palisadoed enclosure for cattle in the west Indies, but now applied to a pasture-farm for grazing and cuttlebreeding in the colonies
- LINIANT, a rope to uhlch a purchase is honked; along narrow btrutuur borne at the ni.iiiun.ist-he.ul hy vessels of w.r. PKNMSTONE. n coarse woollen frieze, [NAKT.
- PKNMSTONE. n coarse woollen frieze, [NAKT. PENNON, a small banner or tin p. Ste PEN-PENNY, the largest anJ most aixlcnt Jintish copper coin, weighing one ounce. It was at first composed of silver, and minted with a deep cross, weighmu the IMOh part of a 1b. When broken into two parts, each was called a hali penny, and when into four, each was called a lomth-thni!*, or fartlifnir. It was uraduaily diminished tin the tune of Kliz.hich, when its value was rcituccd to the 62nd p.irtof an ounce. Pennies are still minted in silver to a binall amount (under 8000 ain silver to a binall amount (under 8000 ayear); but those in ordinary circulation nave been for a long time made of copper. The |>cni]ies coined since 1\$tt have been a» follows In number:—
 - 1818. 16L2M 11852..... 363,424 1849...... 2488H> 18^1.....1021,440 1801...*... 268 BOO | 1454.»..C.817,51'U -&t COPPLR COINAGE.
- PENNY-A-LINER, a chance contributor to the columns of a newspaper, who is paid ut the r.itc of Id. or 1/d. a Hue fur whituuvir portion of the matter is published.
- PENNY KECEIPT-STAMP, a stamp required by law to be alhxed and given ou bills settled for sums above £2.
- PENNY-ROYAL, AH aromatic piant, the Afentha Pulegium. The distilled water is much used as a vehicle for medicines for children, and in flatulent colics; u popular einmenauogue.
- PENNY-STAMP, a postal-stamp affixed to let-ters under halt an ounce weight, whlvli frees them by the post throughout ihe United Kingdom.
- PENNYWEIGHT, a British weight, cqu.il to 24 grams, or the 10th part or an ounce tioy. It is so called because such was the weight of A silver penny in the reign of Edward I., when the pennyweight was first adopted; abbreviated thu«, dwt, PENNY-WUIP, a name, in Scotland lor weak small beer, sold at a penny a buttle; a
- child's toy.

- PEN-UACK, a mipport for pens. PEN-SEED (JKASS. a name for the Saccha-rum Sari, which is beaten into a rude fibre, and twisted Into rope, which Is esteemed as a tow line, fur us otreiifrtlt and durability, by the boatmen on tho
- Upper Ganges. PENSION, a French boardInp-house or HCIOOI; n salary or allowance «ici:orded to ex-public functionaries, and retired soldiers or sailors, for past services.
- PENSIONER, a soldier receiving a pension, but who has to make his appeal mice ut certain times, and do certain duties.
- PEN-SLIDES, an instrument fur writing,
- used by surveyors and map drawers. PENSTOCK, PENTROLGU, the floodgate of a mill-pond; an instrument to supply water to a ûiilL

PESTAGRAPN, PANTOGHATB, an instrument tor enlarging or reducing plans.

PEST-HOI.SE, a shel wit toptftg roof PEX-TKAT, a snull iroodetl tmy lor holding pens.

- PEN-WIPER, L fancy ornament of natch-wort, cloth, de. for cleaning pens of the like,
- PJON (ItalJ.III), a day-bourer: a foot suldier; a hive

- •>*i* buerf. (i'tToimij. ;i messen-ger; a foot attauUnt. . as rnttch lam I . a
- PEPERTERISTE (French), a nurser y inn, PEPERTERISTE (French), a nurser y inn, term lor small r •mi in the in and which are calle; by our n.i
- PEPLAMOOR, an i;utiaa name for the Jong per root.
- PKPON. 1'OPONE (Italian), the irate r-nWon. . a name (or ll in-rry or fruit of flifTirent plants, used for sea soiiinys. The ordinary kinds of commcrcc are, **the fruit** of a clii average about seven million pounds ayear; white pepper made by removing the pericarp; and Cayenne pepper pro-duced by several species of Capsicm, The common long pepper of the shops is the produce of Chavica Roxburghii and C. officinarum. Pimento is sometimes called Jamaica pepper. See CAYENNE PEPPER, and GRAINS OF PARADISE.
- PEPPER, AFRICAN, the fruit of the Xylopia aromatica, which is used as pepper in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa. PEPPER, BIRD, the fruit of Capsicum bacca-turn, Vie seeds of which are ground to make Cayenne pepper. See BIRD PETTER.
- 1-EH-BOX, a cnit't for holding gromul peeper fort :
- pjii-; , , a disease In wheat, the Uredo carie
- PEPPER-CORN, [!IP scefl of thio pepper vine. These pass current as mooey in some parts of Africa.
- a nominal rout or PEPPER-CORN-REST(perpetual lease.
- PEPPER-CURN (Scotelj), a liand-miil for grinding pepper.
- PEPPER-DREDGE, a kitchen pepper-DOX.
- MPI'KU-•TM I, 1008 SCaa condiment, when other sea-ivccds are eaten.
- ft specioa of the pepper good substitute for the black pepper of the last Indies. /& ocers.
- 'i i'PKI and a name formerly (jIVCI to the PEPPER, GOAT, a name for the Capsi
- PEPPER-iiiir, a]).im1-mtll for grinding pepper.
- PEPPERMINT-CORDIAL, PEPPE BUNT-WATER romatic drink, flavoured with pepperan:.

- l'K!TKRMi/*T-on>, a ifreeniah essential oil, obtflined by distillation from tho Ment/ui pfptril
- PEPPER-POT. n miicll.ginous soup nr stcw of vegetables and cassarcep, in high repute in i he West Indies. PERADA, a conserve made of pears.

- J'tiKA JKDA (Italian), an orchard of pcartnie
- PERAMBULATOR, I surTOyinffInstrume: 1 for measuring distances; distances; named also the and surveying-wheel; a wheel I'lirrfciac for uhildn , propailed by the liand from behind.
- PERJUIBCTLATIOR-MAKER, a maker of the surveying instruments termed perambula. tors; also a coach-maker who constructa children's carriages.
- PERBENDS, a building term for stone 3 Ciirried through the whole thickness of a tvall.
- PERCALINE (French), fine cotton print.
- PER-CENTAGE, a rat a or commUsIou per hundred.
- PERCEPTEUR, a Freneli t:L^-satherer or ratecollector.
- pEitctt, a iine; ir-measnre of 5} jrard square perch is equivalent to tho]*;i)thi of an acre, or the 4Utli of a rood; u plied to the French decamètre. Also the iuneoj a fish, one species, the Sander (Per-CULUCI's-perca), is very common if tin: rivirs which empty themselves into the Plack sea. It is cured like cod, and might readily supply the place of it. The roe is tin:ch in request in the Levant; the oil is also more in esteem turn lltat of other fish, and might very well be used for burning; for purposes of tanning; for the manufacture of soap; for the preparation of common colours, &c
- Presenta (Italian), a snare for catedins par-* trid ges; the sign-post of a barter's shop. PERCOLATOR, a flit er coffee-pot
- orpihto). Jlarge quantities are imported from the Continent.
- PERCUSSION POWUEC See DETOSA*. INC-
- PERCUSSION-STOP, a plano-forte stop to the harmonium, which renderi lliu touch precisely like the piano-forte.

nUWIHOff, .1 >>:•/ > i I'i• # i . '!:n.

- PERELLE, a name for the crab's-eye lichen, the Lecanora Parella, found on rocks in marrainous countries, which yields a puiple dye equal to that of archil.
- ERFECT, to render complete, as finishing the printing of both sides of a sheet: making the sheets of a quire or ream of paper correct; to elaborate, to finish off.
- PERFECTING MACHINE, it pril 11 ing-press for making perfect copie
- PERFORATE, to mike lull of holes; to bore or pierce through.
- FEB. brass Jtr-ncl! p i ilgurcs '] or (i>r murk in" imoii
- PERFUME, an essential essence; an agrecatble scent. A good perfume should leave no residne «n evaporation, au> 'Lie lugffr*

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de-Cologne may be considered the perfec-tion of perfumery. [and perfumes. PERFUMER, one who makes or sells essences

1^{TEROAMKNA} (Itnlmu), a parchment ski!! dressed lor writing. PERGOLA, PERGOLESE (Italian), a kind of

late grape; a gallery or balcony.' FERGUM, an African money.

- rcituLNKAii, a certain number of villages in India; the largest division of Jund in a zeimudarce; a subdivision of a district answering to the English hundred.
- PERIDOT, a name Riven by French niinern-loK'iats to tlio chrysolite, a yellow gem, supposed to be the topaz of the ancients; a kind of emerald.
- Pr.r.iEH, a inetal-founfler's Iron rod.
- n.M';oia>, an ore of manganese. Pi.i:i<;orj>-PiE, an epicurean dish.

- PKRILLA, a small pear. PEKILLO, the Italian name for slnsrcrbrcad.
- PEIUNE-YIEBGE, a French nume fur turpentine.
- PERIODICAL, any publication that appears at stated intervals; a weekly, monthly,
- quarterly, or serial, PKRIOT, i division or the troy grain, for-merly used by .moneycrs; the ll-520tn uart of the grain, and divided into 21 blanks. [head.
- PKIUWIO, a peruke; a wi<* to cover n bald l'tiinviNitLE, a species of mollusc the Lxlo-rtna litorca, largely used as food when boiled, being collected and sold by rm-a-biirc. The quantity consumed in London has been estimated at 7C000 baskets. neighing 1900 tons, and valued at £15,600. PEIULKY, a wiltul laixo oath, taken in some judicial proceeding.

- PERMA, a Russian weight of 8665 lbs.
- PERMAGY, a Turkish boat. PERMANENT-WAY, the finished ballasted road ot a railway.
- PERMAYRIJITE, an Indian name for the Malabar cat-mint, Anisomeles Afalabanca; an Infusion of the bitter mid somewhat aromatic leaves of the plant, is given in dysentery and intermittent fever.
- PEHMIO (Italian), :i kind of hinge for hanging doors and window*
- PERMIT, a ijechec to remove cxciscable articles; a let-pass granted by the cxclsc-ofHccrs, customs, or oilier fiscal department.
- PERMIT*WRITER, an cxcl9c-offlccr.
- FERXAMBVCA-WOOD. a name for the *Ccesal-*pima echinata. See BRAZIL-WOOD, and PJSACII-WOOD.
- PEKO, a kind of apple. PEKOGUK, a name In New Brunswick for a canoe hollowed out ot a laruc pine log. Some are mode large enough to carry twonty persons twenty persons.
- FEBOL (Italian), a boiler or kettle. PEUPENWCDLAB LIFT, a contrivance on canals for passing boats from oue level to another.
- PERriGNAS-WOOD. Set N EITLE-TREE.
- PERQUISITE, a privileged urant; an extra allowance or fee. beyond a salary.

- PERRIER, an engine for throwing stones.
- PERRON (French), a flight of steps before the doors of a house.
- PERRY, a drink made of the juice of pears, which, when boitled, makes a very good imitation champagné.
- PEKSE (French), chintz.
- PERSIAN, a thin inferior silk chiefly used for lining garments. IMORSIANA (Italian), a silk with large flowers;
- Vcnetian-hhnds.
- PERSIAN-BERRIES, the seeds of Rhamnus en*fectorus*, used as a dye in calico-printing, also called yellow berries.
- PERSIAN BLINDS, jalousies or Venetian" blinds.
- PKRSIAN-TOHACCO, the leaves of *Nicotiana Persica* which aro very fragrant and agreeable for smoking in pipes, but the tobacco is not suited to cigars from tho diflK-ulty of making it burn.
- MisiAK-wilEEL, a revolving wheel with buckets for raising water in a river or stream for irrigating or other purposes.
- PEKSICOT. a liqueur. PERSIS, a colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. See CUDBEAR.
- PERSONAL-PROPERTY, money and moveablo goods—not landed property or house**. PERUVIAN-BALSAM, a lragrant olpo-iesin, ob-tained from tho *Myrnrnhim Prrwferum*. PESADA, a variable' Spanish weight, u>«l in the River Plate, from 3.U to 4001×...

- Pi.s ANTE. an Italian weight of half a drachm.
- PKSATA, an Ittilian measurement lor firo wood, equal to 3 cantarl.
- **PESATORE** (Italian), a weigher.
- PESCATORE, an Italian fisherman.
- PEBCEDUOVA (Italiuu), an omelet; an egg pancake.
- PKSLTA, H Spanish silver coin; a name for the fourth part of the Mexican dollar: the provincl.il peseta is however only 1-fith of the dollar. The peseta varies in vnluu according to the purity and weight of the dollar; It may, however, be generally reckoned at aboutlojd.
- PESIIKAR, I'AISKKAR, in India, a tributary officer or collector; a chief agent, assistant, or manager.
- PESTLLO, small scales used in Itily for weighing gold or silver coin PESIXALO. H ilry-ineasim¹ of Venetian Loni-
- bardy. rather more than 2 gallon-.
- PESO, a Spanish name for the dollar of exchange; a commou numo for the pound
- weight. PESO-DURO, the hard dollar of Spain.
- PKSOX (French), a stcelynnl. PLSSALOO, an Indian name for *tho Phaseolus* Mungo.
- PEssAitr, a surgical Instrument for supporting the vagina. PESTLE, a solid pounder for crashing things
- in a mortar.
- PLTAQUILLA (Italian), a small trunk or hamper covered -with hide or leather. PKTARD, an explosive for blowing up gates,
- PKTATE. a name In Central Axerica for dried palm leuves or grass, L. .*u fur jrain ting into hats and mats.

PKIKKSHAM, a rough woollen-cloth made chielly of mango, used for great PETIT-CANON (Freiidi) a kind of type, two-

hue English.

- **PKTITES-AFFICIIES**, a email French journal ut'advertisements.
- PXTTT-OBAIH, an essential oil obtained from Hie fruit an*1 leaves of Cilrus Bigur7«i.
- I'KTiT-oms, the name lor miniver mr in France.
- PETIT-LAIT (French), wbl
- PETIT-TBXTE, the trench name for brevier type.
- PETIT-TOES, the fret of sucking i-iftiN, illiquid measure of Barcelonaol nearly halt n pint
- PETROLEUM, a rock oil or mineral naphtha; a lolotton ofparaffl see NAPHTHA.
- PETTICOAT, a woman's loose tower garment, in; iny kinds of which ur<- kept ready-made in shops, as flannel, red, skeleton, stiff,
- and other petticoats. PETTY CASH-BOOK. « book for entering small receipts and pa
- PETTY-junv, a jmy ol twelve, summoned ami empanelled to tn' offenders.
- PKTTT-OIYICSBS, the ssbordmatc or warrant
- ittlicera of a vessel of wur. PETTT-EICE, a name in Peru for the white <s of *Chenofxjdiitifi quinoa*, whidi make pood make pood porrid
- 1'ETI'N, a common French nuiuc for tobacco and an u if.
- liii SHE, a kind of kaolin or day-atone used
- tn making porcelain. K, a Cambodian land-measnreofsix feet; 10 penms make a sen.

rKADA (Italian), uu'at broth. PBW, an encl< EW-OPENE ft, an ntteiidant in ;\ churrli.

- PEWrut, an alloyed metal, of which there are several kinds; the best constata $\triangleleft f HX$) rts of tin and 17 antimony. '(reprint plates and disiies *I*[∗] formed of 8!) parts tm. 7 ot antimony and ∞ of constants ¹ tm. 7 ot antimony, and » of copper: tin ; zinc and lead and tin are sometime* used to make priwter. |.ey pewter tor wine measurts in an alloy of 1 part of lead 10.3 of tin.
- PKWTBUKR. a ni who cnKH pewter In
- l'ia moul'i, and itltt-rwitrdb lt;ir IUL companies si London, whose hall |s ill Lime-street.
- PEWTER-POT. JI publican's measure for serving mull-lijiiors; a quart, pint, or half pint pot.
- \, PEZZO, a Ian ire of Home a nominal Italian coin passing tu Milta for 30 triii or one dollar.

PFAND-LE;IIKR. PiAND-VERUUKK, R pnvnbroker in Germas .y.

- Prayse, a salt mer.sure of Prussian Saxony gallons.
- PFARRER, a German minister or curate.
- PFEES, a name tn SttnJe tor tl i hamerops fthe (ii^re tn which r Us, baektits, and matt are made.
- PFEILE*--SPIEGEL (Ge --man), a pier-pla*s.

luunn part ot a kreoxer, 3

equal nearly to an English penny: 30Oerman kreužers are, howovcr, uhout one sliilltn^ sterling, PFEBD (German), a horse.

PHU

- PRAETOM¹, ii four-wheeled open carriti
- PHABMACBDTIST, PHAIUIACKLTIOAL' 'HEIOST; an apothecary; one skilled in the preparation, and mixtora of drugs mi medicines.
- PiiAiiMACorcKLv, an Offickal dispensatory; biok Hi authorized nicijiuii and directions tor dtspetmlng drugs, emanatinK ii uiii a College of Physicians, and in Great Jini,tin sanctioned and adopted by order in Council. There are dillercnt ones in UM> in Scotland* Ireland, and Kiizlaiiul —a matter to be regretted—rfnifonnhy In prescriptions, &c heiiif,' highly desirable.
- PHASSAMO. Set l'ABASANO.
- PHEASANT, a well-known Mrd, the *Phasi-anut Colcfticut*, preserved as n ^;iiiie-birii In Britain. The feathers of the uoid and t-iiver pheasants, and Argus plieasant, hare counnercial usca for onuuuent uud artificial fly-makin£ PHKASAXT-WOI t PA RTH roc E -WOOD.
- PHIAL, aamall bottle clileliy usmi fur : nedlcine.
- PiiiL.\i>r-.pmA BARS. See QcEitcmtrtsr. KBIU
- MX, another name ror the drachma, ; Greek stiver coin divided into 100 lepU, and worth aboni 84
- PBOXOOBAPHT, the artofexpn ssing sounds by peculiar abbruvi^tcd cimracteia or
- types. JPHATE ov LntB, ;i fl.ilt ohtai bones; aeoiublnation of pbonphorla acl and Ume
- PBO8PHUI:[C ACID, a;i acid formed Ty the combustion of ptiosphorus, ;ind also made by beating boneu In a furnace to white-ness, ami by distilling phosphorus witti nitric acid, or with sulphuric acid, orthlorjiie. Jt in comUoed with euijthur in dipping lucUer matches.
- THOBUS, an elementary sub-tftnee, a chemical product obtained from bo which is extensively employed In the miiimfticture ofraclfeX matchj
- PHOTOQKAra, a sun-picture; a daguerreotype, or talbotype,
- OGBAPKtO-APPAB KKB,Afl9 facturer "i tli« appiltenances and mate* n 11H li*r tiikiiit' sun-pietu 🐄
- PHOVOOBAPBIO PHOTOORAT one !-kiltfil in MM artanJ
- ✓! photopraj-hy. piioi ic i'APEti, ii chemically pre-I ijier. brushed with a solution <>* nits ate of all ver, tot receiving and lining suii-impi essions.
- Pur upaar, the process of 1 hm fac-su imp] on pii] the Influence of li^ht upon salts of a Iver,
- PHMTOMKTEB, an instrument fur measuring the Intensity of 1
- niHKA, a uamc lor the leaves of tho *topsRihhiana*, w hit b are lirouglit from Beloochlstan li into a Tartety of articles, baskets, finn, brushes, sie>'es, sandals, poccnes, pla ters, and rojics.

PHYSICIAN, a doctor of medldno who holds a diploma from a College ot Physicians or University; one who practises the art ot healing.

PHYSIC-NUT, a nnme (or the seed-capsules of *Cureas purgans* and *C. muUxfidus*. The milky Juice of the plant dyes linen black. The oil obtained by expression from the seeds JS largely used in India for lamps, and has been introduced into this country for the purpose. It is odourless, colour-less, and limpid, and burns well; when cold it deposits a considerable quantity of steanne. It has the same qualities and uses us the croton-oil, but in lurge doses is a dangerous ;ioi»on.

PIALLA (Italian), a carpenter's plane.

- PIANELLAIO, an Italian shoemaker. PIANO-FORTE, a well-known and popular stringed instrument plnyed by keys; It is generally made in one of three forms, grand, square, or uptight. There are, however, many lanciful and trade names given to them, as cabinet and cottage, piccolo, &c.
- PIANOFORTE-FRET CLTTF.R, a maker of the open, ornamental wood-work lor the front of a cabinet or upright piano.
- PIANOFORTE HAMMER AND DAMPER-CLOTH MAKER, a workinun who prepares the interior parts ot the insti ument so named.
- PIANOFORTE-KEY MAKER, a turner who shapes and prepares the ivory and ebony kej s, w ith which the in>trumom is pluj eil.
- PIANOFOKTE-MAKEIi, H HiailUtaCtliriT >\ llO employ s workmen to construct and llm.oh pianoš
- PIANOFORTR-RAIL MAKER, a workman who makes_the hamuiur-ruils lor the interior of the Instrument.
- PIANOFORTE-msTKits, glass Insulators, on which the legs ot a piunofoitu arc some-
- times placed. Pi vNoFoiTIK biLKER, a workman who fits the ornamented silk to the front or open
- the ornamented slik to the front or open part of cottage and other upright pianos. PixxFOUIE-falRiNO MAKER, a prepiirer of tiic wires and strings for the interior mechanism ot the pianoforte. PIANOFORTE-TUNER, a person who attends occasionally, or periodically, to tighten the strings, and put the instrument In tune for the pliver for the pltiyer.
- PIA*8AVA, IACABA, the footstalks of a species of South-American palm, the *Attalea funifcra*[%] an important article of commerce in Brazil, und shipped to this coiintij in numMcs of 1011/9, for making brushes mid street-sweeping machines. PIASTA (Italian), a thin plate of metal
- PIASTRE, the dollar of excliunge in Spain, where It is also called the peso de plataan imaginary money estimated at eight reaux old plate, or fifteen reaux two maravcdis vellon; and as the hard dollar 1B maravedis venon; and as the nard donar Tb worth twenty reaux vellon, the piastre is equivalent at pur to 3s. 1JJ. sterling. The piastre, or piece ol eight, v. as formerly a sliver coin worth about 4s. 6d., being In fact the old dollar. Also a coin and money of account in Turkey, of 40 paras. The TUskish moneys, however, have been M>denreciated and altered that the value M> depreciated and altered, that the value

of the-piastre has varied considerably In 1773, it was worth about Is. 8(1.; in 1801, Is. 8d.; In 1818, 9d.; while in the present is additional and the second s London an^{*} sold at Constantinople. PIATTA, a flat boat used In Italy.

- PIAZZA, a square open space surrounded by buildings, or a walk rooted in; a market.
- Pic, PIK, a variable Turkish cloth-measure, ranging from twenty-eight Inches the long plc\ to eighteen inches the short pic.
 PICA, a species of printing-t} pc, larger ilran long primer, of which there arc several kinds cast, us large and small, four line, fourteen hue twenty line double and fourteen hue, twenty line, double, and double small.

PICA-PEDUERO, nn Italian stone-cutter.

- PICAYUNE, an American com worth threepence.

- PICCALILLI, an Imitation Indinn plckie of vai IOUS vegi tables, with pungent spices. PICCOLO, a small pianoforte; a small flute. PICCOXE (Italian), a pickaxe. PICCOXE (Italian), a hatchet. PICCOXE (Italian), a pickaxe. PICCOXE (Italian), a picka

- PICUEL, the Italian nnme for a pewter PICHELA, an Italian wine-ineiisurc. PichelA, an italian wine-ineiisurc. PichelA, a wijic-mcasure used In Mar-seilles, the (Will purt of the ebcuudel, ~~ to 0 4605 pint.
- PICHUAIM HEARS, n name for the isolated lobes of two drupe of *Atetandr* l'n.umy*; the bassafras nuts of commerce.
- PICK, 1'ICK-AXR, an implement with two slightly curved points or prong*, used In mining, agriculture, Ac. to loosen the soil, or pick out paving stones. PICKACK, a chrig«- or toll tor breaking up growned to marked or stolls of a fine
- ground to plant booths or stalls at a fair
- PICKER-JENDS, pICCCS Of billlalo hide, limed, but not tanned or otherwise dres-cd, Imported lor the u.tc of power-loom weavers, wl.o attach them to the shuttle.
- ICKKTS. small sticks stuck in the ground In lining or surveying. In America the term Is applied to stakes or narrow boarils of cypress and other wood; out-
-)io»ts or guards placed as wr.tchiueu. Piac-HAMMEi, a pointed hammer lor dress-Ing granite.
- PICKINGS, cullings; pounded orstcr-shcllg lor gravel walks; hird burnt bricks. PICKLE, a name for btme, u liquor used for
- {tailing or probeiving; ulho any fruit or vegetable pieserved In vinegar or salt. A larye trade is carried on in the sale of pickles and prcicrves.

T2S6J

- **Picture :**, jip.rtlctllnr simp*¹;] tliin p by tilts, made for holding j sille.
- PICKLE-DISH, ft smnll gln<!9 or pnrwinin disli !''xr !i'>ldiit(,^F pickles »t a rtln-PICKLED-FISH, herrl URS, cod.
- PICKLE-JAR, nn each are vessel for preserving or holding pickle
- where pickles are manufactured and sold.
- PJCH 'inp fiesli liri- i'*gnr; *ti* iliiui,' In a steep. . Piccuya-p&N, vessels for in.
- PICK-LOCK, an instrument forpickJnjrl* cks; a term lit i've wool trade for a BUI erior desc-rinttnn of wool
- Pick riiA, 1'[AKIIIA, another namo for the viss, an Indian and Burmese weight wf 140 tolas, about 31 lbs. (3 65.) Pic-stes, a kind of small sweet fancy biscuit,
- so named.
- Picon, small chnrcoal burnt In bmziors in Italy.
- PICOTK, the name In I taly for a coarse stuff inndft o('goti«' hair, ami fur n glossy silk fau rlc.
- PICOTONE, A name In some pnrt* of the Continent for a peck, a measure used principally to serve out the quantity of ats, &c. for a horse's me.j.
- PiCTurn a painting; though the word! Is sometimes applied to a print or engrav-Large sums of money are laid out ing. annaally on the works of living artists, or ancient masters, and the public exhibi-
- tions of paintings do much good. PICTURE-BOOK, isn illustrated work for children.
- Pici CREAN I. n restorer of the bightnos9 ofeoloare, &c. in oil - paintings.
- icnniE-DftiXKS, a purchaser of pictures
- lor n , a settlnir, or frame for a picture, made of different materials, either wood, solid or veneered, leather, papier-maché, gatta-percha, metal, &c. crure-FRAME MARER, a workman who makes square frames iir prints »r tor ooking - clare frames iir prints »r
- ooking glasses. Oval Mies nro rillier turned, or moulded of some composit ton.
- a plico for Itangins or PICTURE-LINER, one who prepares and fixes
- the inner canvas of a picty;re. LC'RSSTO&ER atld CLE.UTEB* See
- PICTURE-CLEAN
- PICTURE-ROD, a i.In<l or brass tabing for affixing to the tops of rails in a ruum, to suspend pictures from.
- PICUDELLA, i *uri^{(!!} * of O'i v**. PICUL: in Batavia tt is 135 1bI 10 oz.: fn Japan, 131 lbs; in Manila, 11 cwt. (110 11> See Prour.
- l'iB, a dish of baked meat or fruit, with a crust t''>.
- 'la, a prim IT'S term for a confu^d m.i«of pe, broken tip by smnll nomirml Indian i part of the pice, it of which go to the anno, of 11d

FTKCE, a picture ; a piny • a -atch; apart or length of any thing, or tfc* wtool variable dimensions. A piece of mmliu iriU. of cal irds, of In^h linen 25 yards, of Hanoverian linen, loo double ens, or 128 yards.

PIG

- PIECE-BROKER, a person who bays shreds and remnants of woollen cloth from tailors, to sell again to others who want them for mending, or for other purposes.
- PIECE-GOODS, the articles usually classed under this category nra grey cotton, imills, jnconcts, Bhirtlncs, iliac printers' cambri iieutlngs,
- PTECIXO, mendJnjri makingadditions; Joining two thine toget
- WORK, task work work paid for by the jol
- PIB-DIBH. an oval, fl^t <\wp dish of crockery
- ware, for baking pies in. PIEDOUCHE (French), a bracket-pedestal. PIEGGIERIA (Italian), a surety; baili or security
- PIEGO (Italian'], a packet of letters.
- PIEL, az iron edge for boring stones.
- l'innagci, a kind or salling-vessel.
- PIE-\IAS. OIV who makes and carries pics above the streets for sale.
- PIENSO, n diiily illowance of barley UVen to horses and mules in Spain.
- Plen, a projecting quay, wharf, or landing-place, a strong marine erection running out in: o the sea from the shore, on a shallow coast, for the facility of passen-column of which 1 10 arch raised.
- PIFRAGE, money paid by ships for the use of a pler or wharf; a toll demanded of passengers for walking or landing on certain
- PIERCED-WORK, perforated or filigree-work. PIERCEL, PIERCER, a kind of awl or ginlet for giving vent to casks of liquor.
- PIERCER, a lady's eyeletteer for fancy-work. made of ivory, bone, pearl, or a porcupine's quill; an operative in a cotton-mill.
- liKH-Guss, a lar; e looking-glass between windows.
- PIERRIER (French), a swivel-gtin.
- PIETRA DURA, a name for any hard stone, such as onyx, chalcedony, and arno peb-bles, &c., used for cutting, and for representing flowers, animals, &c. on. PIEZGO, a leather bottle or skin, used for
- carrying liquors.
- PIG, a well-known domestic animal Those valuable commercial products are noticed under Bacon, Pork, Lard, &c.; an earthen pitcher; a chimney-pot; a common nimo for a large mass of unforged merii; an
- ingot oil Prosoy, a coran
- eties of birds, several of which enter largely into C'mmerce, both for food and fancy-birds. The carrier piceon, formerly so much prized, is now replaced be ttlo electric wires on lanil aiv* in the sea.
- PIGEON-EXPRESS, the transmission ofIntelligence by a slip or note attached to a carrier pigeon, set loose to retarn to its home. **PIQEON-UOLK**, a receptacle tor letters, Jtc

ortsmen, ju abooting at pigQOUA rom ft fi madfl of

- PIGEON-TRAP, a trap madfl of pigeona-rigeon-trap, a trap i which pigeon• nro confined, In order to be shot at w liberated an-t on the. *wins*. IK-WOOB, another nami of whlc
- Jamaica is the produce of Guettarda spe-ciosa; others come from the Brazils.
- Proi>r, ft sm:ill woodcu or o.irthou vessel, witui
- PIGIONE (Italian), house-rent
- **I CONT**. it paint; any colOQr used by paintv
- PIGNONS, PINONES, the edible seeds of the comes of various pines. Those of the *Prime Pinea*, are consumed in Italy. In Chile, they are considered a great delicney, both by the 1ndians and Spaniards. are sometimes boiled, ground down on a stone 1.1to a kind of paste, and made Australian ; sons, a rich harvest to the aborigines.
- BIG-NUTS, a North American name for a variety of the hickory. The mais are smiller, and not quite so pleasant as those of the shell-bark variety of hickory. Do Og-oat is tin; Ca

pora ind. FIGS-FACE, PIG'S-CHEEK, See BATH-CHAPS. PIG'S-FRY, the entrails KK, a See sold for food. PIG'S-HEAD, the head of a pIg, 80ld 1: esh

- or salted Pro-secor, the skin of the ho? pro; and as
- leather for saddles, binding, or other purposes.
- Pro-strue, an enclosure, with a house for pigs to fatter in.
- PIG-TAIL, a dark. kind of t'i acco t fritted into a long rope or cord, which is afterwards wound into ii liard close ball.
- PIRE, a long lance; an iron sprig for fas-tening work to a turning-lathe; a freshwater fish, the *Esox lucius*; the sea-pike is the gar-fish, *E. betone*; an abbreviation for a "toll-gate," or "turnpike-gate;" a measure of length used in Egypt, Syria, Servia, and the adjoining countries; about 264 inches; 1 9-21111 Diker Plat necording
- ng, I yu D, the epear, or arrow-pointed nart of u pi
- PIKE-STAFF, the pole of .L pike.
- PILASTER, a square column set in n wall.
- PILCH (Scotch), a gown made of silk; a petticoat open in front, worn by infants : AII apron or protection for the thighs, worn by •nan (iigglnn ptat; a child'a flainir] napkin.
- BAKD, ii small fish rrsemhling the ber-rtng, tli "« *pilchardus*, wbicli Is cautht I "a °» the treatern **nisi** .ui ^{avera}ffen 60.000," , ^{lind8}-t ⁰(^
 - the irrcirtcT portion are shipped salted, to

Sector of the lush, tjroad-clotli, i

PIL

- Pn.E-Di!rvi-;n. « workman occupied In sink-ing pilos for the i of a sstructure; a machine used for the purpose.
- , MAcniNK, PILB-EXQIS heavy rninnicr, pile or to? < •• t-arth. Kamifth's steam hammer, ap, liwt
- to **the** piln-engtnc, raises tho rammer combination
- of the cab and carriage.
- PILEWORT, a common field plant, the Ranunculus Ficaria, the 'eaves of whic I) are sometimes used as a potherb. PILL, a medicine rolled into a sinfill gW sule.
- PILLAR, an upright colume n or support of Wood, iron, stone. &c.
- DOLLAR, a Spani 111 Rilver coin \v!t!i i wo cointmu supporting the royal arms on the obverse, which is at a high pre-
- FILLAU, a Turkish dish of rice with fow] or mutton, raisins, almonds, chillies and cardamoms, boiled or stewed together, nnd served up with sweet gravy and fried otiions.
- PILL-BOX MAI;ER, a manufacturer of small round pasteboard, or thin wooden, boxes o(different sizes, tor c: emists' and surgeons' use.
- PILLEZ, a kind of naked barley.
- PILLICCIAIO (Italian), a furrter.
- PILLION, a soft saddle for a we'iimn; a pad
- plate for rolling plats tin, so its to di, do them accurately.
- PILLOCOCIA, a purgative pill, so named.
- PILLOW, a bag filled with feathers to rest the head on in bed. &c.; a name for a kind of plain fustian. See FUSTIAN.
- PILLOW-LACE, lace work Ld by hand on a small cushion or pillow.
- PILLOW-SLIP, an outer covering or case of linen or calico for a feather pillow.
- PHL-TILE, a glazed tile for rolling the TI mass upon with the hand Or ;; BMtul.i. PLOT, a qualified licensed or ;; BMtul.i.
- to navigate ships through intrUcate chan-
- neiilutuor out of a river, port or roadstead.
- I'n orage, the authorized fees paid to a pilot for navigating a vessel.
- PILOT-BALLOON, a small bidloon eent up to trv the wiud.
- rn..iT-noAT, ft smftll atrong-biiilt cmtcr, employed in beating about the coasts and approaches to ports. aw.iLtiiU vessels requiring the services of a pilot.
- Phor-BREAD, a name In the West Indies for bard or fihip biacult The whiter and Hi) .'j-blscuit is often called

- PILOT ENGINE, an englue sent before to dear the line or to attend on a railway train.
- **PiLOTRt** (French), the apprentice to a pilot; the wire of an organ pipe.
- PILOT-JACK, a union or other flag hoisted by a vessel tor a pilot
- PIMKKT, spiced or honeyed wine.
- PIMENTO, the dried berries of a West Indian tree, the Eugenia Ptmenta, used as a spice in cookery, which have a flavour intermediate between pepper und cloves. The tree is exclusively cultivated In Jamaica, but of 36,061 cwts. imported thence In 1955, only 3,535 cwts. were entered tor home consumption.
- PIMKNTO-OIL, nn aromatic yellow oil ob-tained trom the covering of the fruit ot the Eugenia Pimento.
- PIMIENTO, the Spun Mi name for capsicums. SIMPLE, a name given to culcined copper la
- a certain state; also called sponge regulus. fiMPLOEs, a W est Indian name for the prick-ly peur {Opuntia Tuna and U. vuUjarn>),
- which is much used a a hedge plain.
- 1 IN. a pee or bolt of wood or metal; a short 1'iecc of wire used by females for fastening articles of dress. &c These arc made of brawer wire reduced by the usual process of wire drawing; the old " spun head," wire drawing; the old " spun head," which WHS liable to pet loose, Is now giving way to those with solid heads; the axis on which the sheave ot a block turns; a short piece of wood for belaying or fastening ropes to in a ship; a vulgar name lor the hull of a tub or anker of smuggled spirits.
- PINA (>nnnl«li)i amalgamated silver; pineapple leut iibrc*.
- PISA-CLOTH, mi expensive fabric made by the nutives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine-nnple lent, Ananassa sativa; the texture Is very delicate, soft, and transparent, mid generally litus u very alight tuiL'e of pale yellow. It Is made iiitochnwls, scurf*, handkerchiefs, dreHse«, It Is made Ac. and is most beautifully embroidered by the needle.
- PIŇAFORE, a child's apron; an outer dress covering.
- TISASQ. a Malay name for the betel-nut palm (Areca catechu).
- PINAZI, a kind oi tine Indian fabric.
- PIN-BOX, PIN-CASE, a small tuncy box for holding pins.
- 1'INCLL (Spanish), an Instrument for tarring a vessel.
- PINCLLEKO (Spanish), a pencil-maker.
- PINCERS, small tones, or nippers.
- FINCHBLCK, a brittle alloy consisting of 88 per cent of copper mid 15 per cent, of zinc. It is sometimes called tomback.
- PINCHI, a Neapolitan vessel. PIN-CHINA (French), coarse woollen doth.
- PINCUSHION, a cushion for staking pins In
- for a dressing-table, sometimes of smnll Hize for a ludy's pocket. uiade
- PINDALS, IINDARS, American and West Indian names tor the ground-nut, Arachu Iivpogtxa.
- **PIK** a well-known useful evergreen tree,

furnishing the deals generally used for building purposes.

- PINE-APPLE, a tropical fruit, the Ananassa sativa aiuMuctda, of which large quantities are now Imported in bulk from the Baha-mas islands and the West coast of Africa. There are many distinct kinds now cul-tivated in hot-houses in this country, tiomc of which are brought to high perlection, and being matured arc fur supe-rior in flavour to those Imported, which have to be picked green, orbclorc they are fully ripe.
- INE-APPLE CnEESE, a kind of cheese shaped and formed in :i mould like n pine-apple, winch is principally manufactured for export.
- PLNE-APFLE FIBRE. See PINA-CLOTTI.
-]*IN K-H(»Ai:I)S, PINE-PLANK.S. See DEALS.
- TINK Fibii, a name in thu Shetland* lor fish dried in the open air.
- PINK-HOUSE, PINERY, a hot-house or stove r⇔r ^rowing pines.
- PINK-KERNELS, the seeds of the stone pine (Pwus pined), which are commonly sold In foreign markets as an article of dessert. They taste some* hut like hazel nuts. &< PIGNONS aild C'UILGUZA.
- PINK-KNOTS, a name In the United Stntcs for the cones of pines, large quantities of which are brought down the Mississippi to New Orleans.
- PiM: XkKDLE-WOOL, PINE WOOD-WOOL, fl fibrous vegetable i>ub.«tunce obtained In Prussia by treating the buds and leaves or coniferous trees with a Btrong solution oi cuhonate of soda. The fibre Is usnl there for upholstery purposes, Mich n& stuffing fur inntrctsel*, intended us a pro-tection against insects, and for wadding: blankets are made vtlih It; and oil and sun]) are also obtained I mm It.
- PIN-EY. mi Indian resin <T dammer obtained from the dhoop tree (*Vuteria Indica*). PINGLE-PAN. III Scotland, a small tin goblet
- with a long handle for preparing children's food.
- PINGO, nn clastic stick loaded at both ends, poised on the shoulder, used In Ceylon for currying burthens.
- PINGUIV, PKN-GWYN, a fence plant used in the West Indies for hedge-rows, the *JJromeha Ptnguin* and *B. Karutas*.
- PIN-HEAD, the wire added to the top of a pin.
- PINION, a pivot; a small toothed wheel, connected with, and rucelving motion from a larger one; the quills from the Joint farthest from the body of the wing of the gouse or swan, used lor making pens, also called "firsts."
- PINK, a painter's cd wur, a yellowish or pale red, or light crimson, of which the chief varieties arc ro«c-pink, Dutch, nnd Engdsh-plnk; a garden-flower; uvc>sel with a round stern and bulging sides, capable of carrying a largo cargo, to siitsh cloth: to work in eyelet Holes.
- iNKi.il, one who stabs or cuts out flounce?boidvrs, &c with a machine, for ludlea' dresses audshrouda.
- PINKIE, a name In Scotland for the wcaiiest kind of tuble-beer.

FIKKING-IBON. a cutting Instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, paper for cofilii trim in nix*, dec. PINK-KOOT, a jiiime fur the worm-gross

- *(Spigelia manlandica).* a poisonous narco-tic um! purgative, and a very powerful vermifuge; the fresh leaves ami stems of *Spigelia anthelnwi*, and 8. *maritandiea*, arc used as un anthelinintic.
- PINK-SAUCER, a little saucer, containing safllowcr prepared with A small portion of Hodu, and used for gmug a flesh tint to silk stockings, «fca lstern.

FINK-STERN, a ship with a high, narrow PIN-MAKER, a manufacturer of pins. PINNACE, a ship's barge, intermediate In size between a launch and a cutter, und never

row ink' more than eight oars. PINNACLE, a small turret or spire on the uncle of a building.

- uncle of a building. PISNACOTTAT-OIL, u name In some parts of Jiidi;, tor mi oil obtained trotn the seeds of *Catophyllum inophyllum*. In other dis-tricts it is railed Oondce-od. riNoccmo (Italian), ttie edible seeds from pniC'Cones; the kernel ol the pine apple. PINOLA, PINULA (Italian), a spiudle; the detent of a repeating watch. PINOLE, an aromatic powder used In Italy tor making chocolate.

- tor making chocolate.
- FINONATA, a conserve or paste made of the kernels of pine cones. PINSTICKEB, a person who fixes pins In paper; a machine which periorius thu samu operation.
- PINT, a British liquid measure; ft of an 1m-peiial quart, and ft of a gallon: n pint of ulstilled water weighs || pound avoir-dupois; a Scots pint contains three Eng-lish pints, and Is =-103404 cubic inches.
- PINTLE, a metal bolt on which the rudder ol a ship is hung.

- ol a ship is hung. PINT-STOL'P, a tin-measure In Scotland, con-taining very nearly three English pints. PIOCIIE (French), a pickaxe or mattock. PIONEER, a settler or colonist who pene-trates Into the wilderness; a backwoods-Man; a working soldier provided with liatchct, &a, who precedes und dears thu wuy of obstructions for an army, repairs the roads, and works at intreuch-meuts dec meuts, dec PIPE, a leather or canvas hose: a long tube or
- c) liuderot metal, earthenware, or glass, (or conducting waiter, gas steam, Ac. When c) huderot metal, earthenware, or glass, (or conducting waiter, gas steam, Ac. When large, water and gas pipes are culled mams and the smaller ones, hupply pipes and ser-vice*; a tube for smoking; u boatswain's whistle; a cask for liquids of variable dimensions, but considered ordinarily to hold 105 gallons. In different countries and localities It varies considerably, ranging from 08 up to 156 gallons.
- PIPE-ČAŠE, a smoker's pocket-case for holding a short meerschaum or clay lobucco-
- PIPK-CLAT. an adhesive and plastic unc-tuous earth, containing about 36} per cent, of alumina with 61} silica, which 1M used for moulding clay tobacco-pipes for smokers, for making various kinds of earthenware, and as a d'-tergunt for •oourlug clotL From KJnysttiiguton, in

Devonshire, nearly 20,000 tons are obtained vearly.

PIS

- IPE-LAYER, a workman who lays mains, water, or driuung pipes. gas
- IPK-MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal tubes, clay, or *HUM* cylinders, or ol to-bacco smoking-pipes

PIPER, one who pl.i\« on the bag-pipes.

- PIPK-STAVES. See .VTAVKS
- PI-PI, the legumes of *Casalpinia Paptn* used as a tannin.' material, but Inferior to Divi-dtyl.
- PIPIAN, an Indian fricassee. PIPING, a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' drosses PIPING-IRONS, fluting-irons.
- PIPING UULLFINCU, a bullfinch that whistles tune*.
- PIPKIN, a small earthen saucepan.
- PIPOTE (Italian), a keg; a small barrel. PIPPIN, a name for tome varieties ot small
- choice apples.
- PSISSEWA, a wild plant of North America, the *Chimaphilu umbeWtta** which > elng diuretic acrid, and narcotic, Is used in medicine.
- PIQUEE (French), murcella; a cotton stuff used lor waistcoats. PIQUETTE, sour acid wine; a drink made
- In Franco by pouring water on the husks of grapes. PIUAMRTER, the name given to an Instru-ment for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.
- PIRATE, a sea-robber; a vessel which at-tacks others at soa for the sake of plunder.
- PIKAUNG, counterfeiting: copying any thing without permission; stealing the copyright ot a work.
- PIKL, to twist or twine, ns Informing horsehair into a fishing-1 me.
- Piith (Scotch), a quill or reed; yarn wound on a shuttle; the bolibin of a spiuulug-wheel; the whec 1 of a fishing-rod.
- PIKNIE, a woollen mclitcap made in Klhnar-nock, of diftVrt nt colours or stripes.
- PIROGÚE, a roiuh cauou funned out ot the trunk of n tree.
- PISANG, one of the Malay names for tuo plantain. See I'INANO. PLSE, blocks of clay rammed into moulds; rammed earth, used in loome countiles two build the walls of cottages.
- PISMIRK. a name in thu Orkneys for the
- PISMIRK, a name in thu Orkneys for the http://www.intensity.com/intensity.com as a dessert trim, m confectionery, and also to inako a sort ot cosmetic-powder lor the face. In 1*55, we Imported 8210 cwts. of these nuts.
- **ISTABLEN.** a Spanish silver coin, worth **INTABLEN.** a Spanish silver coin, worth **INTABLEN.** a Spanish silver coin, worth **intervention** and the silver silver silver quarter and hail piatoreen silver pieces. The-double plsturecn Is liurpiut for about 14.64

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PISTKBA, in Italy, a round jug with a spout PISTOL, a well-known hand weapon; the smallest fire-arm used.

- PISTOL-CASE, a box for keeping one or moro pistols in.
- pistols in. PISTOLE, a gold coin of the European States, varying In different countries, and In dif-ferent coinages The Spanish pistole is the fourth of the doubloon. The coinage of 1813 to 1822, weighed 4 dwts, 8 grs., of "Which 8dwts. 18-6 urs. v;rro pure gold. The previous coins of 1745,1774, and 1782, con-tained 2 to S ur.iins more pure gold. The doppia, or pistole of Milan, coined In 1783, welglis 4 dwts. 1'5 grs., of which 3 dwts. 16} grs. mc pure gold. The later pistoles of Switzerland, weigh 4 dwts. SO grs., of which 4 dwts. 8 grs arc pare, gold. On thic average, the pktolc may be valued at Ifo. PISTOL-ROUTKRS, the name for a kind of car-
- PISTOL-ROUTKRS, the name for a kind of carpenter's plane.
- penter's plane.
 PISTON, the sucker, or part of a pump which fits the bore; the short cylinder or disk of a steam-engine, acted upon by the air or Bteam, and daubing suction.
 PHIION-BOD, the rod by which a piston is forced down and draw n up.
 PIT, a well, or deep h >lu; the sunken shaft of a mine: the floor, or chief audience part of a play-house; a place for sawiug wood
- wood.
- PITA, a name for aloe-fibre, obtained from the leaves of the *Agave Americana*, which is made into a stronu' and white cordage, -uid also manufactured iuto paper in Mexico.
- PITCH, the resin of pine extracted by fire and inspiss.ition: or the residuum of boiled tar, made in England, and of which about a thousand tons a year are Imported from ltu.*sia; in mining, the limit of ground set to those who work on tribute; an inclina-tion, or elevation; th* sloping side or a roof; the rising or falling of a vessel In a heavy sea; to s<t in array, as to pitch a tent; to pave with piinles.
- PITCH AND TAB MANUFACTURER, a maker of those coiiimoditu-s, largely used lor smearing or covering slips»" bottoms, palings, dec
- PITCH-BACK WHEEL, a kind of wheel used in a null, propelled by water. 11ICi-DLENDK, a viihi,tble ore for the porce-
- lain painter, producing a flue orange colour, and also H hlack, found In Saxony, Bohemia, and Cornwall.
- PixcnEK, nn earthen water-Jug
- JITCH-FORK, a prong with which hay, &c. is lilted from a cart to the rick.
- PITCHING, a in.irkct term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for Jooking alter the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly; fixing a tent or booth; covering *R* ship's bottom, a roof, or palings with pitch or tar.
- PITCHIKG-STABLES a kind of shaped Cornish granite 4 or 6 inches long, for paving.
- PITCH-LADLE, an iron ladle for lifting out pitch iroin a boiler.
- PITCH-PIPE MANUFACTURER, a maker of pipes used for giving iho key-notes for music.
- PITCH-PLASTER, apluster of Burgundy pitch.

PITCH-STONE, A vitreous lava which occuni in veins and beds, and sometimes *in* whole mountains.

VLA

- PiTcn-WHEELS, toothed wheels in machinery
- or clocks, which work together. PITCH-WORK, work done in a coal-mine, by those working on tribute.
- FIT-COAL, the common bituminous coal used throughout the country. See COAL.
- PITH, the cellular or spongy substance of plant stalks, used for various purposes, tor making light models, & The pith of the elder is used lor electrical purposes; that of the sago palm is converted into starch. See SHOLA.
- PIT-MAN, a collier; one who looks after the mine.-gear; the sawyer who stands In the pit.
- PITON (French), a screw-ring; a staple. PIT-PAN, a long flat-bottomed river-boat used in Central America. It is deep and wide in the middle, but shallow at the ends, which are square. It not uiurc-quently contains CO paddlcra.
- PIT-SAW. See SAW. PIT-SAW FILE. See
- See FILE
- PITTORE (Italian), a painter or limner. PIUKA, the name given to a new and mixed fabric of light texture, used for gentlemen's coats.
- IVOT-GUN, a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction.
- Fix, the name given to a box kept at the British Mint, in which a small sample of the coins struck are deposited, in order to the coins struck are deposited, in order to be assayed and compared with a standard preserved hi the Exchequer. This opera-tion, called *' the trial of the plx,'' is per-formed in the presence of certain members of the Privy Council, the officers of the Mint, and a jury of the Goldsmiths* Com-pany, and now usually takes place on the appointment of a new Master of the Mint, before his predecessor receives a dUbefore his predecessor receives a dUchanre.
- PIZZA (Italian), a sort of cake. PIZZIGAGXOLO (Italian), a clicesc-monger; a pork-shop.
- PLACAGE (French), veneering; inlaying. PLACARD, a written or printed notice btuck up; to advertise by posted bills.
- PLACARD-BEAKER, a man walKing about thn streets or thoroughfares, carrying notices on boards.
- LACE, a public or private employment; a public square in a city; a name In Scot-land for the mansion-house oil an estate; to arrange or dispose.
- PLACE-BRICK, a builder's term for an in-ferior kind of brick, which, from being on the outside of a damp or kiln, is only imperfectly burnt
- LACER, a gold field; a position or locality in an auriferous country.
- LACK, a small copper coin, formerly cur-rent in Scotland, equal to the third part of an English penny. PLAICE, a fiat fish, the Pleuronectes platessa,
- which, when of a moderate size, is good eating, but inferior to the turbot and sole.
- LAID, an outer loose tartan wrapper, worn by the Highlanders. See MAUD, TARTAN.
- and TWEEDS.

PLAIN, simple, without ornament or beauty.

FLAINBACKS, A term u the weaving trade for bominzettes. [tor's projection. PLAIN-CHART, a chart laul down on Merca-FLAINT, a written statement of a suit In a Court of Requests, County Court, 4c.

- PLAINTIFF, a suitor; one who commences a law-suit. [cloth, linen, &c PLAIT, PLAT, PLEAT, a foul or double in
- PLAN, a scheme; an outline drawing or design; a ground-plan of a building; a horizontal section.
- PLANCHET, in coining, a piece of metal in-tended tor a coin, -with a smooth flat sur-face, to be placed in the mill for receiving the die Impression. [cumfcrcntor. PLANCHETTE, a small plank or board; a cir-plance of a small plank or board; a cir-
- PLANE, a carpenter's cutting and surface-smoothing tool, of which there arc great varieties, named after the purposes they arc Intended to fulfil; as smooth-plane; arc Intended to fulfil; as smooth-plane; beading-plane; jack-plane; trying-plane; long - plane; jointer - plane; mouldmg-plnne; panel - plane; rounding - plant; toothing-plane; fork-staff-plano; ovolo; lauib's-tonguc, astragal and hollow-sash-planes; bead-plane: match-plane; grooving-plane; hand-rall-plauc; table-plane; single and three reed-plane*; si de-li listers; sash-filister; dovetail-box; side-round; side-rabbit; sidc-suipc; square-rabbit; skew-rabbit; and numerous others. others.
- PLANE-IRONS, cutting irons to Insert in a plane, and which are cither double orsinyle.
- PLANE-MAKER, a manulacturer of the wood cases lor workmen's planes.
- PLANEII, in printing, a liat square-made piece of wood, used by the compositor lor lorcing down the type in the lorm, and mikinj? the surface perfectly even.
- PLANE-TABLI:, a surveyor's instrument for taking angles.
- PLANETARIUM, a machine for showing the motions of the planets.
- PL\NE-TBEE, the sycamore, *Platamis occi-dental*^ a large North American tree, the wood ot which is used lor musical instru-ments, and other %\ orks requiring a clean light coloured wood light-coloured wood.
- PLANIMETEK, an instrument for calculating the area of plane figures. PLANING-MACHINE, PLANINO-MILL, a facing-
- machine lor smoothing boards, Ac, and economizing tune and labour; an applica-tion of the slide-rest to a traversing -table. PLANISH, to smooth wood; to polish metu Is.
- PLANISHER, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass work; a workman who hammer* metals Into A ilui &m taw:.
- FLANK, a liquid measure used in Lubcck, Uostock, &c., also called a noessel, about *i* of a pint; a long flat plcct of timber.
- See BOARD, DEAL, and LOAD. PLANK-ROAD, a road formed upon planks hiiri transversely, much used in America.
- PLANK-SAWER, a sawyer. PLANT, railway engines and machinery; utensils; the machinery, apparatus, or fixtures by which a business or manufac-ture is carried on, as a builder's plant; the plant of a browny. As to cost in the plant of a brewery, Ac.; to set in the ground; to cultivaté.

PLA

- PLANTADO-FASADO, the sn:x!riei fruit of the plantain, which forms a uj^ldcrable article of internal commerce in some of the districts of Mexico.
- PLANTAIN, a succulent shrub or tree, the *Musa Paradistaca*, largely cultivated in the tropics for its fruit, eaten boiled or roasted, on prepared into dough and meal; bags are made of the leaves, and the stalk furnishes a large quantity of useful fibre for paper making or for cordage. Another species, *M. Uxtilit*, furnishes a valuable fibre lor rope* *Set* MANUA.HEMP MANILA-HEMP.
- PLANTATION, a woodland of young trees, an estate for growing colfce, sugar, indigo or spices in the tropics; formerly the term was applied to our foreign posses-sions, now generally known as colonies.
- PLANT-CANE, a first crop of sugar-canes raised from cuttings, not a ratoon or second-shoot crop; the former yielding
- more juice and sugar. PLANTER, the manager or overseer of a sugar estate: the superintendent of a colice plantation or an indigo estate.
- PLAQUETTE, a small French coin; a farthing. PLAQUEUU (French), one who veneers or
- lays on plates.
- LASHING, binding and Interwe branches ot trees for low fences, &c Interweaving
- PLASM, a mould or matrix.
- PLASMA, a transparent chalcedony of a grass-green or leek-grucn colour, found in India and China.
- LASTER, a common name in America and other quarters for gypsum, used as a manure; a composition 01 lime and hair; a substance tor casting ornaments and figures; an ointment or salve spread on skin or paper.
- PLASTERER, a workman who covers the walls, ceilings, &c. of a house or other edifice with plaster.
- PLASTERERS'-COMPANT, one of the minor livery companies ot London, which has no håll.
- PLASTERERS'-IIAIR MANUFACTURER, a col-lector and preparcr of cow hair, and other waste hair, lor mixing in mortar.
- PLASTER-FACTORY, works where gypsnm Is ground aud prepared, or where cements ăre made.
- LASTER-IMAGE MAKER, one who makes figures, medallions, and other casts in plaster of Paris.
- LASTER-OF-PARIS, a common name lor bulphate of June or gypsum, from its occurrence in the Paris lormation.
- LASTERS, external medical applications, the base of which is generally metallic or alkaline soaps.
- PLATA, the Spanish name for silver, applied to both ore and money.
- PLATA-PINA, amalgamated silver.
- PLATE, a common name for articles made of the precious metals lor table use; a horizontal timber placed on a wall to receive other pieces; a small round flat food platter; a flat piece of metal, such as a copper-plate, door or uame plate, boikr-piutc, &c.

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PLATEAtr, a large ornamental centre dish turntable; a ten t:uy or aalver.

- PLATE-BASKXT, a basket lined with tin for romovTn« plnte* wiiich hav tiswd from a dinner lablf; a small basket lined with baize lor holding knives, torks_f and spoons.
 - pLATE-RKNprNO-MACniNE. a rotllns;machine for bending plates of metal to any re-quired curve, (or mnklns iruub-jiJcrplatca, wateitwbeel bucket-*, *i*
 - PLATE-CiXEtsa, a servants' trny for brintrliin platen to table ; a moving apparatus hi the W«IL wtih a series of shelves rlsins and falling, to take up and ortntr down plates, Ac, in mi t>mnig-ht>iuc or hotel from *tint*} to the kitchen,
 - PLATE-CASE-JCAKF.IL PLATE-CHEST-MAKER, a mainiiiciiiret oi boxi'S of various kinds to hold de>*ert knives and ...s, spoons, and other articles of plate.
 - PLATE-COVER, asmnli metal cover for keeping toast, meals, Ac. warm on a plate.
 - PLATE-CCTTINC-MACHINB, a macijliie for cutting mttiii pin tea.
 - PLATED- WAR B, elect retyped articles; nrticles silvered over, or Kilt.
 - PLATE-GLAS!!, shwts of u superior kind of thick i: use i for Rllveniii: (or mirrors, and also lo; large paties In drawing-room windows, ithop-trouta. ,tc, It nuilains about 76 per cent of silica. A siiiK'rMeial foot, oni-tenth or an inch in thickness, Is contiiilen (1 to ivt'igii] Hi.
 - PLAIE-GLASS-MANUFACTURER, & IDST iiifac* turcr and polisher of thick sheet glass.
 - I,ATEL, a Finall dish.
 - PLATS-tATEB, a workman who lays down Iron rails, and llxes them to tho til way.
- PLATE-LKATHER. a kinil of wi*h leather: chamois leather iwil tor rutibiug cleaning sliver or plated urti PLATE-MARKS, special mir mblematlc
- presentation- stamped on cold o plute: thus.Inr Ijonctonttit-local mark. Is a i; Birmingham, an unihor; Micti a crown an I lion; S a crown an I lion; Sewcastle ties; Exeter, king's heal. li"ii and castie; Edinburgh, castle, tMstle and kind's licid; OUsfjow, a tree, with a bell and nalmon; Ireland, a harp and Hi" ILL'- o of Britannia. There are also certain letters to distinguish the date of manufacture, for the convenience of the custom-house oiflccrs in assessing the duty.
- P&ATS-rouBillat a bruch : cleaning plate; a workman wiio smootha^C't

polishes plate-glass. PLAT«-MWI polishing powder

- iur bright< i.i... plate.
- PLATER, an U articles with PLATE-RACK, a woo in a scullery to stand justes and dishes in to
- Imin after Htcy are w " T AND DirtiH-S of CIOT sometimes in a complete or full dinner ser-toeofso m;«n.v pieces
- PLATE-WARMER, a japanned metal or tinned

case with shelrei, for standing¹ plates In be:on? a (Ire to wann.

- PLATFOUM, a iiunilna stape; an elevation of enrth, wood, or iti>ne; a hustingy; the ral»e>l pnrt of a railway station.
- PLATILLAA, the name of a wiut« linen fabric
- maili> in Sili'si i fur ox port to Amur: PLATINA, twlitti'il silver wire; an lion plate lor Rlaitlng at ii II.
- ri.vTiM.-M, a valuable white metnl like nilvcr, vnry ductile and of trreat tenadty. In KussLi It is used for coinage, in Eu(flaml it lit employed for milking large Sfls {rt the sul'plmric acid manuf.ict.mv, and (totd pens nrc nlso tipped with it.
- PLAT-MKSAGK (German), a cruet-stand; a set of castors nr the table.
- PLATRAOE (French). pla»t«r-wort
- PLATHIER, a French plasterer.
- PLATTER, a large wooden plate or dish; In Uerraany one who irons linen.
- pLATTDf, PLATEH, the flat superincumbent imrt of a printInu'-press, which, when bmucht down on the tyjjes, gives the nnpriss.on.
- PLAOBTHO (Spanish), a curt or wagon.
- PLAY, a drama; a story told by acior*
- PLAT-ACTOK, one who pcrluriiis a part In a ii mm a or play.
- PLAT-BILL, a printed pniile to tho nn: men's of tile evening in .\ play-hoi
- PLAY-BOOK, a book uootalnlug the wurds or a play, us acl
- PuiT-HODtS, a theatre; a building for dra-
- Pull-HODIS, a theater, and matic representations. PLATING-CABt>-M.\KK]; VNT, on minor livery ojiiipanirs of Londuu, Whirl) his no hall. cardhoard mndo
- Iti 4 suit . with painted fk RMI devices on r playing gumes
- with, [pla] wnionT, A dramatist; an ml.iptiv of
- putA, an aliagatioo; a legal act or (onn or pleading. PLEADS*, one who drnws pip^n in technical
- m; an sdvocatet one whu urgties in a court ol JIIH!
- L'UB-DOAT, a small boat far QJC on a
- PLEASURE-CR >cxr>, a small pnrk or shrub* i ilwoliiiu-li ornannntal pnrili-n,
- PLEASURE-TRAIN, a railway excursion-trrala P, to crim > line and lace in a rate PLEA'
- PLEDGE, an article put In pawn.
- PLEITA (Spanish), a platted strand of bass. PLENSHING-NAIL, a large null for fastening plailks or floor boards to the joists.
- ILEURISY-BOOT, a name in Nonil Americu tur [lie A sclepias tuberosa, which is torant, dJaptoretle, and a InilJ tonic ami stimulant.

- PLETT. a kind of ship. PLIANT, a French lolillnp seat or clialr.
- PUCKS, INTERS, small nippers or pincers to I wire, ifcc. to bend u; Of which there several kind tor the n linns;'TM, s.idillers. n
- also tuiilng plien, bcrtUinn plicr*. A PLISSOM {I rencti), a kind ot cu-*tara pudding.

Ploc, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a shipli bottom; fwnoL PLOCAOE (Kronen), ttio operation or carding

PLON[BAGB, lead work. PLOMBAGI -- i. i>lumt>iit;o, blnck-lrftd.

(Italian), lead and silver ore, rough lead,

- PLOMBE (Fretich). ii kind of vnrnlsh ; fronds RfHlcd by the douunkrs or Custom-nouse oil!-
- 3*tojniKR (Trench), red lead.
- PI.OMBJKB, a plumlivr and (,'Inzlcr In France, PIXWKBT. a coarsi woollen fabrie.
- PLOQCI (French), a bond le of carded wool, PLOT, a small piece o! laii.I; tllU Storj' of A play: to lay oat ground.
- PLOTTE, Swedishin ivw coin wnrth about id. &i. There are da i t, mid quartet plO!/es

I'LOtTtE, iii Scotland, mulled wine (I; ivoured

- **ILB**, ft mnthemAttcnl Instrii-in plotttttK ^' hleli is a fool or :t foot iunl a hull' long, an : an inch and & half broad.
- PLOUGH, an agricultural innlement fortitrning up the soil, of which th kin r light or h< land, ns s¹ intnfr f>t &c. Also a plane; a bookbinder's knite or press for cutting paper.
- NO, nn extent of I rqutU on an avernce 10 auout 40 uh tirrt 1-<;AN<:. 1'i.oronMAS. ft labtiurer wijo holds tlie-
- li.i- due in ! uniitrs the rlou^h.
- PLOTON-MARK •lie ciuniin |) irt of tlie plough; the nl«te which turns ov*r loughs. ROLL
- n n m n T . ft wnrkmnn who P : r-XET, KorT-sKT, n pmall river fisitntu'-nt't Bhajied like & tti.iui.iiig, uttacliva bo
- two poles. CK, a two-pr itland with i rlftit calf. &c food; to strip the feathers from poultry.
- a, a *nun n*) in a wnrMod UtA-
- iusc utiti Rtrai)fliietiui i wool. r nny iiabttftncc hole in the bottom of a bom, i y which water ntny be let out.

PLUG-ROD, an air-pump rod.

- Iruli. flip produce of mid its vrtrit'tles, which is eaten when iK*, ur undo IUIU plei, &c. See PRUNES.
- riiMAii.. PLUIUUU (^i«He!O,aR'nthcrdtistinic broom.

Purk*881KU, a ic.ttbor drenscr. fcllpr, ftr, 1'i.iv CHrtnii'

known as binck lead, ntiit $.(n_t.j$ titli't* from < eyion. A HUH HI I'liiit-* with acrid, caiutic preptrUt-t. 5M LEAJ>-WO«S

1'LUYBES, one who works in if ad,

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- I'LtMliKi:- AKT, one or rh? y i Lipiulon, wiioiio liall is in ComPAKT, one or rh? lively Great Busli-ljine.
- PLUKBic-Acm, iiio Wnoxidc or brown oxide ofh
- PLCKO-UNF., ftllfif with a pinmniPt attached in ascertain whether uny *urk is perpendteuUr.
- rixMB-KULE, a narrow board wllh ajilumn-Itne.
- TII'MH, an ornament or bonch of renthra fbr thL¹ licail, or for doconitiuif a hcare* or the cortIn-lid hnrnr by mnl rLLMK-MAKKit, a ffntIKT-drcs^r; n mnnn-
- r oi" luneral plumes, *ike* 1 Puna.
- •KT, ft French coal porter; a feather worn for ornant-
- rn.T*KTA, a sort of Spanish woollen cloth. l'LUXMEKVni.u ;i M Hcrtttlve
- melldne; a prmelldne;
- MET, a pencil n! sit, a lump of i irr nouudlng, or for tho lino of i plumb ni:
- FLPMPER. U rnta given «t an elecllon d>r i, by i lilt vntn, or tn piv< [in.
- in. with pli sins itnd currunts, with suet and flour.
- PLUM-TEER, a species of /'run irt.t tip wood of which is used principally in turning.
- PLUNDERSACK (German), Hknib»>ack
- PLUNDER-WAGON. lumber or ti:i;gagc wagon in German,v.
- KR, tl; in n r<>rrilli7-MllTlp,
- PLUNGING-BATH, a public bath, where a person can dive and swim,
- PLUNKET, a blue colour.
- PLUSH, a shaggy cloth or vel vet; it tabric of silk and cotton for upholstery, for massing or trim'ning bonnets, cleaks, &c.

PLUSH-HAT, a hat made of silk drab, black, &c. . irlush, dyed

- PLUSH-MANUFACTURER I cotton velver plush, a nmker of allk or
 - lie compartments of
 - b»>ok«lielvc8 lit a lll>! tiJOTTKiu an ' iont to me.iitnre jitttiitity oi rain Hurt lulls. Ste iUi.
- i fold, twist, or plait; to work belwreii poiiun, as a let
- : IU, a kind cf ntppers; the Oalaucc luf n drawbridg
- rlatlon for "pofltmaslcr" .it«;" ai*o " MJ>L UH I crn,"oi rnoon; " nast nnd-uuy.*¹ I*. ". "i
- r. . i to »often or hoil [liouof **tki** Poak, the collected waste from iiit'tiit*jiiifa-
- ti>rtin-ti Vie Cnlttd States *tra.* Thcyotinju i are boiled *M*» a >t ilif black bcrrlea 1*
 >nt«>, aiut the rtHtt \»
 •lie, approach 111), ticinly to ILL.illhtt.

Poccooff, one of the American namc3 for Sangutnarta Canadensis. See BLOODROOT. POCKET, a pouch or small bag in a garment;

- a mass of rich ore; n large bag for holding ginger, cowry shells, hops, <tc In thio wool and hop trade, a pocket contains half a sack, or 12 stone, of 14 lbs. each; but It Is a variable quantity, the articles being sold by their uctual weight. See HOP-BAG.
- POCKET-BOOK, a small portable diary or memorandum-hook with a tuck or strap.
- POCKET-HOOK MAKER, a manufacturer of the leather cases, «ca, for binding pocket* books. [the pocket.
- POCKKT-COMB, a small folding hair-comb for POCKKT-CONPASS. a small portable compass for pedestrians und travellers.
- POCKET-EDITION, POCKET-VOLUME, a small size book.
- POCKET-GLASS, a small compact telescope to be carried in the pocket; a inas;nMyiug-glass; a sm.ill drain-glass in a case.
- POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, a handkerchief of silk or cotton, carried in the pocket fur use. Some of the dress pocket-handkerchiefs for ladies or thin muslin or cambric, ;\rc highly embroidered and ornamented, and more fur show than use.
- POCKET-INK, a wooden screw-box holding mi ink-stand, for carrying in the pocket POCKET-KNIFE, a useful knife with several
- blades tor general use, or ono fur making pens carried in the pocket.
- POCKET-LEDGER, a small private abstract ledger, witli u lock or clasp, kept by bankers, merchants, and others, for their own reference.
- POCKET-PISTOL, a small revolver or single-barrelled pistol, carried in the pocket for self-defence, a spint-tlusk or drain-bottle.
- POD, the capsule or seed-case of legume*.
- PODDISOT, a rich plain silk. PODDOCK (Scotch), a rouyh wooden fledge
- for carrying stones on. [farm. PODEKR (Italian), a manor; an estute or PODESTA, an Italian magistrate. PoKGkL. See FOGLE.
- POET LAUREATE, a pensioned officer who has been elected by thu Government or State to the post of honour of nationulpoer.
- ort, 0425 pint. POHEGAN, a name In the North American fisheries tor a kind of pat>tc-bait fur mackerel, &c, made of damaged aud fre-quently putrid fish, chopped or ground in a cutiing-milL See BAIT-MILL.
- POIDS (Krcuch), wuU'ht.
- POIDS (Kreuch), who in. POIUS-DE-MARC, a Continental'namo for avoirdupois or gross weight; ttie lortner legal weight of France; it contained 7C8U grains,' while the British avoirdupois pound is but 7000 grains.
- Poms KOMAIX, troy weight. POIGNE'K (French), u handtul; the sixth of the kantc of flax.
- POINT, the sharp end of a tool or Instrument; a degree of the hoiizon or manner's compass; a railway switch; to insert lime with a small trowel between the stones of a wall already built; to aim a gun; to

twist and bind the end of a rope, and pro-

- tect it from ravelling. OINTER, the index hand of a watsh or clock; n setter, u kind of sporting do,;; a gr.iving-tuol.
- POINT-LACE. fine lace wrought with the needle.
- POINTSMAN, a railway officcr'whose duty it is to shut the switches or moveable guid-ing rails on the approach or departure of trams, near junction lines aud stations
- POIRE (French), a pear; perry, the drink made from pears; a powder-horn or dusk. POIRE'E, the white beet grown in France.
- Pois (French), pease.
- POISONS, many vegetable nnd mineral sab. Hances dangerous to life, some of which, however, in the hands of skilled practitioners are used as powerful remedies m disease.
- Potesox (French), a fish; the fourth part of a chopin, and the eighth part of the old Paris pint, or seller. The ancient pint of Paris was the J of the velte, or setier, and = ICTS pint English: 8 poissons made tho From the time the particulation was 1860. French pint; the poisson was ~ 1*161 iio-cilitre, = 0*205 English pint.
- POITRON (French), a kind of yellow plum.
- POIVADE, a pepper nnd vinegar sauce. JOIVKE (French), pepper. Poix (French), pitch. POJACK. See PAJOCIC,

- POKE, a bag. See POCKET.
- POKE BOY, POKE-PULLBR, persons engaged in bagging hops. POKEL-FLEISCU (Ucnnun), pickled or salted
- meat.
- POKER, a long iron bar used In must-making to drive on the hoop; a polished metal bar
- for stirring the fire in a grate. POKE-WEED, the American name for the *Phytolacca decandra*[%] See POCAN BUSH. POLACCA, POLACBE. a lateen-rigged vessel, common to the Mediterranean.
- POLAR-BEAK, the white bear, Thalassarctos *maritimus*, thu skin of which is of the greatest value to the Arctic tribes, and of It trousers, boots, gloves, &c. are made. In this country it U sometimes us-d fur wrappers am carnage or other ruga.
- POLAR-HAKE, the *Lepus glaeialis*[%] the fur of which is used for making boas, muffs, linings. Ac.
- POLARISCOPE, an Instrument for showing the polarization of light.
- POLBA, a Russian name lor spelt-wheat. PoLbAVT, a coarse, kind of canvas.
- POLDER, a name given in Holland to a marshy plot of hind, often enclosed and drained. There arc kleipoldcrs (clay or marl), dollcrdpolders (hollows or dulls), and wadpolders.
- POLE, a pro^ the tall stock of a tree planted in thu ground; a laud-measure. See ГЕКСП
- POLE-AXE, a boarding axe used on sl*i; buard; also by slaughter-men. PoLhMrr, H sort of French camlet.
- POLLMOSCOPE (French), a spy-glass; un oblique perspective glass. POLE-NET, a net attached to a pole for illegal
- fishing iu rivers; a shrimping net.

- POLENTA, a thick porridge rnnde in France of chestnut meal boiled with milk. In Italy it is a sort of pudding made ot vote. Indían-corn meal. POLICE-CONSTABLE, an ordinary policeman; one charged to see the peace kept, and whose duty it Is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period. inch. POLICE-INSPECTOR, a supcrintendant of police. POLLICB, a Malt esc linear measure. POLLINABO (Italian), a poulterer. POLICE-MAGISTRATE, A stipendiary law-oftlccr who proxies at a police-court, and tries and sentences offenders brought before him, upon charged preferred by the police. POLICEMAN, POLICE-OFFICER, See POLICEleaves CONSTABLE. POLICE-SERGEANT, a superior police-officer. gallons. POLICE-STATION, the receiving house where POLONT, a dried sausage. offenders arc taken by the police; the place where the police assemble lor orders, and to march out on duty. POLICY, the certi iicatc issued to an Insurer copecks. by a life, fire, or marine insurance ofllcc; a gentleman's pleasure ground. POLICY-BOOK, a book kept at an insurancepieces. ofllcc for making entries of policies cushion or pad; a holster. [is. 7d. FOLTIN, a Kussi.iii silver coin worth about PoLTL'itocii a petty Hungarian coin of 1J kreutzer, less than a halfpenny in value. runted. POLICY-HOLDERS, the persons insured In an ofllcc. PoLir.AR, the head of a village district In India. Po LIMIT A, a stuff of variegated colours. POLISHING, the art of giving brightness to any substance, as wood, metal, gla[^].s, Ac.)*oi.isniNG-ni:usn, a hand brush for shining stoves or grates, shoes and furniture. See l'LATE-nSUSH. POMSHING-IKOX, a smoothing iron; a bookhunter's tool. POMSIIIKG'PASTE, a kind of blacking or p.iste for harness and leather; a substance POLYGRAPH, a copying machine. POLYSCOPE, a multiplyinc iMassor lens. compounded of oil. beeswax, mid spirit varnish, for giving a JH)hali to articles of household furniture. PoLisuiNG-sLATiis, a name for hone-slates or whet-atones. POLISHING-SNAKE, a tool u»cd by lithopomatum. graphers. POLISH-POWDER, a preparation of plumbago lor stoves and iron articles; rouge or ether substances for brightening articles ot plate. See PLATE-POWDER. POLKA-JACIU.T, u lund-kuitted worsted wood cases. jacket. POLL, the name in Germany for a sort of coarse meal; a list ot persons volmg at an election. POLLACK, an ocean fish, the (Indus pottac/iius, found on both sides of the Atlantic; on the Hritlsh coasts it Is often known as the coal fish, and the whiting pollack. In North America it is so plentiful that it to salted and sold by the quintal. POLLAM, an Eastern weight, u*ed at Aden and in India, about 587 troy grains. FOLLAME (Italian), poultry. POLLABD, a coarse product of wheat from the null, but finer than bran; in many fruiterers. counties it has particular local names; also u lopped or polled tree. See SHARPS. POLL-BOOK, a regist ster of voters exercising their franchise.
 - POLL-CLERK, a clerk who enters the name* of voters at elections as they appear and
 - POLLED-CATTLE. a mixed breed of Scotch cattle, including the polled Angus or Aberdeen, and the polled Gnlloway.
 - FOLLEQADA, a Portuguese name for thio
 - POLLEN, n fresh-water herring.
 - POLLERIA, a poultry market or shop in Italy.

 - POLLINO, a process by which copper Is changed from A highly crystalline m.T. into a metolwhlch may be beaten ni'.o mill
 - POLONICK, a dry measure of Trleste, 6GBW

- POLPOLTIX, a Kus»laii coin of two denominations, one equal to 23 copecks, worth about 10d., the other ot 5 gnves or CO
- POLST, a term in the leather trade in Electoral Hesse for the hull ot a dicker or $\overline{11} \setminus u$
- POLSTEK, the German name for a soft

- POLTOZAC, a small Polish coin, about the same value as the polturock.
- POLUKVI., a very minute Kus->l;m coin, the hair of a niosco«que or denusca. and worth about the twelfth part of a penny.
- PULVKHINE, gla>s-inakcrs' ashes.
- PoLYctiouD, having many strings; an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piuilo-torte or similar instrument with keys.
- POLYGLOT, a book m several languages.

- POMACE, a builder s name tor pumice-stone.
- POMAGE, the refuse of apples or pears after they have been pressed for ci»ler.
- POMADE, a scenled ointment tor the hair
- POMADE-POT, a porcelain or other ornamental jar for holding pomatum for the
- toilet-table. POMATUM-BOTTLE, a bottle for holding pomatum, often enclosed in polished box-
- POMEGRANATE, the fruit of the Pumca Gra*uatum*[%] the jiu[^]e of which is acidulous and Hyvcet, and inik<s n pleasant sherbet lor fever patient*... The tree is common now in almost <ill warm climates. See DALIM.
- OMEGRANATE-BARK, a name tor the rind of the pomegranate fruit, which Is used In medicine, and in dyeing, on account of Its [^]stringency. It is also said 10 be employed for tanning Morocco leather. The bark of the root Is emetic and purgative, and Administered for worms.
- POMELLOES, a name under which forbidden fruit is someiinius sold in this country by
- **POMERANGE** (German), the orange.
- POMFRET, an Indian Hsh, of which there are two kinds, the black and tho white.

the protuberant part or a saddle bow.

- POMMELLE (French), a round leaden plate pierced with holes, placed ot the end of a tobacco-pipe, to hinder tUe dirt Irom going through the bowl.
- POMMES-DE-TERHE (French), potatoes.
- POMPELMOUSE, ii name lor the shaddock (Citrus Pompelmo* btrumana). See

- PAMPELMOUSE, and PCMPLENO^E. POMPKT, a printer's inkuu-iMll. POMPILR (French), u fireman, one who pumiss water; a maker or fire-engines. POMPION, a name tor the common gourd,
- Cucurbit a Pepo.
- PONCEAU (French), a deep scarlet.
- PONCEAU (French), a deep scarlet. PONCHO, a woollen c.ipe, cloak, or outer garment, without sleeves, which is merely a length of cloth with a ^it made In it, tor the head of the wearer to pass through; thus leaving the arms at liberty. Tuc design was taken from an article o(cloth-ing used by the natives of South America; fine ponchos are there made ot vicunnu skins. Poncho is now a trade name tor camlets or istort worsted camlets, or i>tout worsted.
- PONCIHE, a large thick-rinded lemon. PONGEE, a washing t»i* wuuein Uuiiuu
- PONIARD, a dagger.
- PONT. PUNT, a linc.tr measure of China, the tenth part of the covid. equal to *nearly 1*} Inch; pont is also ihe French uamo lor a bridge, and the deck ot a ship. PONTAC, a kind of t'onstaiilla wine, made in
- the Cape colony.
- PONTEE, a workman's instrument for taking hot glass out of tin* pot. PONTOON, a Terry-boat; a lighter for ca-reening ships; a tint-bottomed boat, covered arid lined with tin or copper, used in tunning bridges over rivers for work. in tunning bridges over rivers, for urmli-s
- to cross. [races, tin* sum of £25. PONY, a small hor«e; in betting on horse PONY-CHAISE, a small four-wheel carriage,
- POOAH, a local name tor n species of wild hemp,obtained from the *Jioeninena/rutei-*
- *cens*, In Nepaul, which is used for fislilug-nets and twine. POOD, a Russian ordinary commercl.vl weight, of which 63 make a ton. A pood contains 40 Russian pouiMs, and is ordi-
- narily reckoned equal to 36 pounds avoir-dupois; but is 30 lbs. 1 oz. 11 drs. POODINA, PODEENA, Imlnui names for *Men-*
- ttta sativa unit rindis.
- POODLE, a shaggy water-spaniel; a lady's small French lap-dog.
- POOL-BALLS, ivory balls, 9 or 12 to the sot, about 2 inches in diameter, tor playing a kinil ot billiards.
- POOLER, an instrument used in a tan-yard,
- for stirring up the v.its. PooLooo-ODiALfl. a name in Ceylon for the ha Dai

When eaten faw, they are termen our us, and are also called ki h:igoos.

POONAC, a name tor the cake left after expressing the oil from the cocoa-nut pulp, which is UBCd as a manure, and for feed-Ing stock.

- POONAT-OIL, POONSEED-OIL, a bitter lamp oil, obtained from the seeds of *Calophyllurn tnophyllum*, which yield about 60 percent, or their weight of oil It is also called Pmnacottay-õil.
- POON-WOOD, an Indian wood, the produce of one or two species of *Calophyllurn*. used for ship-building, for planks, and also for spars.
- PooR-nousE, a work-house; a house for the reception of the indigent, supported by th« poors-rate.
- POOR LAW, a law for the support of the poor, those infirm and distressed, or able-bodied out of einploy.
- POOR-LAW HOARD, a commission which has the superintendence and reunition of all matters in the kinudom, relating to the relief of the poor, and the admunistration of union work-houses.
- POOR-LAW OFFICE, the metropolitan office, where the Poor-law Commissioners meet.
- POOR-RATE, a poundage-tax levied, on parishioners who ure householders, for the relief of the poor.
- POOSE, a name tor a charge of oil; a niea-Mirc In Brussels, about 27 gallons.
- POP, the name lor some varieties of maize in the United states, as red, blue, white, .vellow, nmi mixed pop; parched corn; a vulgar name for payming.
- POP-CORN, the grain of a small kind of maizo parched.
- POPE JOAN HOARD, a fancy painted board for a ciird-tatile, with marked divisions, f>r playing the game at curds, called
- Tope Joan. POP-GUN, a child's plaything; a small wooden tube with a ramrod and pellet.
- wooden tube with a ramrod nnd pellet. POPLAR, a tree, the *Populus*, of which there are several species, and the sort wood is used for carving, for toys, and conimim turnery. The wooden polishing wheels of the glass-primler, ure made out of hori-zontal slices of the stem. The bark of the zontal slices of the stem. The bark of thn white poplar is utcd by fishermen, for floats to support their nets. The buds of the block poplar are aromatic and bitter of the black poplar are aromatic and bitter, and are considered diuretic and auti-6pasinodlc. Taciimahac Is obtained Irom the buds of P. *bat*amifera*, In the United States.
- POPLIN, a stuff of silk and worsted, of which there are many varieties, as watered, 1 I cured, brocaded, tivmi'd, Ac The manufacture chiefly i-uiitrys at Dubllu and Norwich.

- POPPIN. See PAPPIS. POPPY-IIKAD, the capsule of the poppy. Poppr-SEkD, the seed of the Papaver somniferum. which enters into commerce as ail oil seed.
- POPPY-SEED OH, a bland drying oil. obtained from poppy-seed, which is more exten-sively used in the. Madras presidency, and some other pans of India, than any other. hath to ta fire frind the full a second perfective colourless.
- POPULATIOX-UETUHNS, the official details of a census.
- PORCAL, a kind of Lirgc pmin grown In Spain.

- PORCELAIN. See POTTERY. PORCKLAIN-CLAY. a flue and white clay suited tor pottery and earthenware purposes.
- PORCELAIN-JASPER, nod* of clay which hav« been pnrtiuliy vitniled by comuct with trap rocks.
- PORCELAIN-LETTER MAKER, aprcpiirer of the ornamental coloured letters of potteryware, to be atflxed to shop-fronts.
- PORCELAIN-PAPER, a kind of Fiench-made fancy paper, whicli Is sometimes figured, painted and gilt.
- PORCH, a covered way to an entrance, ns to a church or dwelling-hou.se; a portico.
- PORCUPINE-WOOD, a species or palm so named, becaube, when cut horizontally, the marking* of the. wood us&unllate to the quills of the porcupine.
- PORK, the tlcsti of the hog sold fresh or salted. pork.
- PoRK-nt^TCHKR, one who kills plus and bells FORK-CHOP, a slice irom the rib or a pig.

PORKERS, young plus under u ymr old.

- PORK-SAUSAGK£, minced pork/deasoucd and cased In gut.
- PORPHYRY, a hard stone of a reddish colour, having a basis of felspar or clay, «fcc, with other mineral crystals dibperbcd
- through it. POKPOI*K. a cetaceous animal, the varieties of which, I'/tococna commums. nnd Ameri*cana*, and especially the *Beluga catodon* of dray, arc useful to man for their skin and oil. The leather made from porpoise ttkins is Raid to lie the strongest known. Their skins are dressed for traces, and the Canadian mail-bags arc mado of them. These bags are very white, thick and soft; they stand much chafing, and fflffctu.illy rcbfst the i ft. The blubber yields a lur_Be quantity of oil ot fine quality.
- PORRIDGE, a thick food marie by boiling flour, pease, or o.itmc.il in water.
- POKKIDGE-POT, a saucepan tor making gruel
- or porridge. PoiutiNGEK, a kind of bowl of pottery or ulu«s.
- PORKOX, a liquid measure of Catalonia, nearly half u pint.
- PORSR (French), twenty-six leaves of paper. PORT, a harbonr, b «y, inlet, or cove, forming a hhclti-r for vessels; an embniMire or 0|K>nlm in the side of u ship lor rimiuug out cannon; the lid which shuts the poit-liolc; the Jeft or larboard side of a ship
- looking forward. An impoitai t commer-cial red wine, the produce of the vine-yards of tho Upper Douro. and shipped from Oporto, in pipes of 115 gallons, of which we import to the extent ot irom 3,000.000 to fi,U00,000 gallons a-ye.ir.
- PORTABLE, humly. that may bu carried with case; in French the word Implies any thiiit; wearable.
- PORTABLE-FORGE MAKER, a manufacturer of forges that can be easily transported.
- PORTABLE-GAS, gas made from rosin and oil, nnd curried about in iron cylinders.
- PORT ADMIRAL, the ortlcer having charge of a naval port, and the vessels of war resorting thither.
- PCRXACE, sailors' wages In port; also the

amount of a sailor's waccs for a voyage; an Interruption to river navigation; a carrying place round rapids airt waterfalls, or irom one water communication to another; a charge for carriage.

PORTAL, a small gate.

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- PORT-CRAYON, a lithographer's writing-pencil; a pencil-case.
- PORTCULLIS, a slldiug gate to close a doorway
- PORT-DVES, certain tolls levied on shipping, entering or quitting a port.
- PORTE-AU; UILLB (French), a needle-case; a surgeon's needle-bearer.
- PORTE-ALLUMETTES (French), a match-box. POICTK-BALLK (French), a pcdl.tr. [chair. l'uuiE-cHAiSE (French), carii'T of a bedan-I'OKTKFAIX. a Bt reet-porter in France.
- POKTKFF.LILLE (French). PORTFOLIO, a pocket-book; a cuse lor holding loose papers, drawings, Ac, PoRTK-LLTTRK, a letter-case.

- PORTK-MONNAIE. a kind of leathern purse, or fancy monc\ -holder, for the pocket.
- PORTK-MOUCHETTES (French), u suufTerstrav.
- PORIÉ-PRESSE (French), a bookbinder's shavings-tub.
- PORTER, a weaver's term in Scotland for twenty Hplit*. or threads, in plain linen work; in England it is termed a beer; a door-keeper; a carrier of burdens; a fer-mented malt liquor, which is distinguished from ale or bier by its darker colour, aiising in home degree from an incipient charring ot the milt, which also imparts an agreeable bitu-r taste to it. Burned sugar and Spanish juice or liquorice, aro also added to heighten the colour. In London porter is olten termed beer, m contradistinction to ale.
- POKTEH AND ALE DEALER, a vender or ship-per oMniili l>quors.

PORTERAGE, the hire of porters.

- PORTER'S LODUE, a small house (or a gatekeeper; a room at tile door of a but in offices.
- POKTEL-R (French), a osjricr; a postilionhor-e.
- PourFiUE,.TM Infl.-iminahlccomposition rolled in paper for dibcharging guns, Instead ot by a mutch.
- POKT-HOLES, holes in the side of a vessel for pointing cannon out of. See PORT. OKTIA-NUT OIL, a new oil obtained in India
- from the *Thespesia Populnea*. POIITICO, a porch, h.ill, or gateway; a sheltered walk; any disposition or scries ot columns, which lot ms a sort of gallery.
- **PORTLAND-CEMENT MAKER**, a manufacturer of cement tor builders.
- PORTLAND-STONE, a coarse earthy limestone used for building purposes m Loimon, obtained from the quarries of Purbecu and Portland.
- PORTMANTEAU, a small leather caso for holding a change ot linen, &c.; literally u cloak-bug.

PORTMANTEAU-MAKER, a trunk-maker.

PORTOR, a marble with deep yellow veins.

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE VAINTLR, an at-tist who takes pictures oi i crsoub, or ol the face from life.

- POBTULAN (French;, a ship-master's guide; a book containing the situation and description of sea-ports, <a with instructions for navigation.
- PORT-WARDEN, the officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master. POSADA, POSADKRIA, a Spanish inn or
- t.ivurú.
- TosoA (Spanish), a mixture of vinegar and water.
- PO etc. a land and superficial measure of Switzerland, rangln;;, in different locali-ties, from 27 to 45 French arcs.
- POSEÚR (French), a stonemason; a pavior. l'osNETT, a kitchen utensil; a small skillet or pan.
- POSSET, a pleasant drink; milk with spice or wine. There are treacle pussets, s'ago or wine. T possets, «fcc.
- Pnasny. nn nil) linulrt mnnanrn-*nf-*Frnnn. พ.พ.พ. มน. มน. มน. มน. มน. มน. มน. มีเป็น มี เป็นมีเป็นเป็น name of POISSON
- POST, a continental road measure, generally calculated in France and Germany at two leagues, in Italy two miles; a piece of timber or stone set upright; in Scotland, a stratum in a quarry; a siitu-ation or office; to register; to enter particulars In account-books; lo travel express with relays of horses. *
- POSTAGE, an official charge for the trans-miMSion of letters, or other mnll.iblu matter carried by the mails by land or by sea.
- POSTAGE-BOOK, a memorandum-book in an office of postal expenditure.
- POSTAGE-STAMP, an ndhcMve or Impressed Government stamp of variable value, tor affixing to letters and papers to pay the postal chaw. They are now very numer-ous, and used in almost ull countries for different sums
- POSTAL-DISTRICTS, the assigned divisions of the metropolis, within which letters are delivered at certain regular intervals of the day.
- POSTAL-KNÓCKER, a door rnpper.
- POST-AND-JOB-MASTKI:, a person who keeps post-horses, and lets out horses and carriages on job hire.
- POST-BAG, a bug (or ho'ding the mails.
- POST-BILL, a post-officu way-bill placed In the mail bag, or given in charge of the guard or di ivcı
- POST-BOY, a postilion; a person who rides (>ost-horses, and takes charge of them (wack when arrived at this end of the stage
- POST-CAPTAIN, a common unofficial title niven to a captain of the Koyal Navy, to distinguish him from a commander, who is often styled by courtesy a captain.
- POST-CHAISE, a carriage travelling with post-horses or relays.
- POST DATE, to afterdate, or date a docu-
- ment in advance of the real date. POSTER, a large printed hand-bill or placard; a lexal announcement
- POSTERN, a small gate In a military fortifi-cation; a bat* door.
- FOOT-HORN, a horn or tin tube blown by a

- mail guard to clear the road for his vehicle, mall carts having the precedence of the roads. [carriers.
- POST-HORSE, a horse let out to travellers or Po3T-HOUSE, a house where relays ot post-horses «re kept for the convenience of
- travellers; a post-office.
- POSTILION, the rider on one of the leading horses of a coach.

POSTMAN, a letter-carrier.

- POST-MARK, the date and placestamp affixed
- to letters in a post-office. POST-MASTER GENERAL, the chief officer of the general post-ollice, usually a member of the Cabinet, who has the superintend-ence of all matters connected with tlio Interior and exterior postal arrangements of the kingdom, the transmission ot tlio mads, anil the appointment to vacunt offices in his department.
- POST-OBIT, a contract made by an heir to n'lv_a_onrtnln_oinn_nil_)iia_pnniiinr_iiitri_liia_
- HALE DINGHULPHILLING JUN STUD JUN ME possessor.
- POST-OFFICE, a head depot, or brancli receiving-house, for the despatch and delivery of letters. See GENEHAL-POST-OFFICE.
- POST-OFFICE-CLERK, a subordinate employed in a post-office.
- POST-OFFICE-DIRECTORY, an old-established London directory, based upon the returns of the post letter-carriers, of the residents in the metropolis, comprising official*, privato Individuals traders, companies treets, and a variety of other useful information.

- POST-OFFICE-ORDER. See MONET-ORDER. POST-WOOD, wood suited for Rate-posts and other purposes. See PROP-WOOD.
- OT, a mug; a pewter vessel used by publicans for supplying malt liquors to customers; a general vulgar name for tho Imperial quart measure; the fourth ot ii pallon; a dry and liquid measure u>cd in monut ports of the Continent propring for POT, many parts of the Continent, ranging for liquids, from 12 pint in Denmark $_{ul(i)}$ Korway, to C} pints in some pans of Belgium. As it dry measure It is about 2) to 3 pints. In Sardinia the pot tor oil is 17 pints. As a local liquid measure in Jersey, 200 pots are computed to > icld **02** Imperial gallons, equ.il to a loss of 8 per cent on the gallon. Also a kind ot paper **•Hd** millboard. 17} by 14} inches. *
- OTADoii, au officer în Spain who examine* and marks weights ami measures.
- POTAGE, broth, with vegetables lint; soup; porridge.
- POTAGER (French), a kitchen-garden; a soup pan: a stove for cooking. POTAL, distiller's grains. POT AND PEARL-ASH DEALER, A dealer i:i
- wood ashes, exported iu large quantities from America.
- such constituents of burned POTASH. OTASH, such constituents of burned vegetables as are very soluble in water, and fixed in the fire; the lixivium of thio ashes of wood fuel evaporated In iron pots. These ashes arc principally used in the manufacture of flint glass, prus-siato of potash, and soft soap. '1 he im-ports of pot and pearl asu range from 4000 to 9000 tons a-ycur.

- POTATOES, a highly esteemed edible root, the tuliersof the *Solanumtuberosum*, ||||/c enter into commerce m their fresh state, under the form of preserved potatoes, dried, and ns starch. There arc about 21 million acres under potato cultivation In the United Kingdom, and the weight of food annually raised from these must be mormons. Wo also Import 3000 or 4000 tons a-year from the Continent. POTATO-FLOUR, menl or farina prepared
- from the potato tubers.
- POTATO-LIFTER, a prong; also a kind of digging machine to save labour in raising potatoes from the ground.
- POTĂTO-MERCHANT, a -wholesale dealer in
- potatoes. POTATO-VASTY, a pasty made of potatoes and flour.
- POTATO-PASTY-PAN, a shallow tinned pan for baking nasties in. POTATORE (Italian), a pruner of trees; a
- vine drcocr.
- POTATO-ROASTER, a tin machine curried about by an itinerant yender, who sells hot baked potatoes in the streets m cold weather.
- POTATO-SALESMAN, an agent for potato growers who receives quantities from the country on sale.
- POTATO-SMASHER, a cook's wooden utensil for mashing potatoes for the table.
- POTATO-STARCH, the fecula prepared from the potato root, and forming a gum sub-stitute, used extensively by calico-printers and cotton manufacturers. See DEX-TRINE
- POT-AU-FEU (French), meat, consisting of gravy soup, and bouilii, or boiled meat
- POTBOT, POTMAN, a mcs>enger who takes out beer from public-houses, and collects the pots and cans again.
- POTDAR, an Indian money-changer, many of whom sit in the open markets changing cowries for rupees, and *rice versa*.
- TOTK. CANTARO, or ALQUIEUK, aliquid-mca-Mire of Portugal and lirazil, ot G ennadas, = 14 6647 English pints: the alquicre as a thry measure is = 0.690 gallons imperial.
- I'OTE'R, a French liquid-measure, the fourtli or a pint.
- POTELOT (French), black lead.
- Por-r.uN, a small mortar used for firing salutes.
- POT HANGER, PoT-nooK, a hook for suspending an iron pot over a lire. POT-HERB, any culinary vegetable suited for
- soups or stews, scc
- POT-HOUSE, a petty public or ale house. POTICIIOMANIK, articles of glass ornamented inside, in mutation of old cl/lna-w./ru, with paper or linen flowers and devices, aud varnished.
- POT-METAL, a kind of stained glass; an alloy of lead aud copper for making pots. POT-PMNT, a name for the *LecvtH*< ollaria.
- POT-FOUKRI. hotch notch; a kind of pie; a perfume made of orris powder, lemon-peel, lavender flowers, rose-petals, and essence of musk.
- POTSTONK, a mngneslan mineral allied to serpentine and steatite, susceptible of a high polish; it is a coarse and indistinctly gra-POULT, a young chicken: a pullet

- POU
- nular variety of prismatic talc, and, from its softness and tenacity, may be readily turned. It is used for the manufacture of cooking utensils and other vessels; for fire stones in furnaces; in a powder, for dimi-nishing friction in machinery, and for removing oil stains in cloth.
- POTTAGE, soup; a mess of food boiled in a. pot.
- POTTE, a Danish liquid measure, the krucr Of 4 pogles: 100 pottes = 21*25 imperial gallons: 1-7010 i-i/it = 1 potte.
- POTTED-MEATS, viands preserved by par-boiling, «fcc in small jars covered vlth grease, or enclosed in hermetically sealed tin cases.
- POTTER, a maker of earthen pots and ware.
- POTTER'S-CLAY, plastic clay; clay snited for
- the manufacture of pots or earthenware. POTTER'S-WHEEL, a wheel used by the potter.
- POTTERY, the generic name for all kinds of clay wnrc; the manufactory of a potter.
- POTTERY-MAKCFACTURER. See POTTER. POTTING, the operation of pouring soft sugar into earthen moulds, and placing wet clay saturated on the top to refine It; pouring new made muscovado sugar Intó casks to cure it, or drain off the molasses.
- POTTINGER, an earthen jar. PoTTINonousE, a place where plants are
- shifted into pots. OTTLE, nn English dry-measure, contain-ing 2 quarts or the half ot a gallon. AN> a small cone-shaped basket in which fruit is sold, and which should hold about 12 ounces of strawberries or raspberries.
- Poir, a linear and itinerary measure in China; the former is C± lect, the latter 3-5702 ml.es.
- OUAH, PAO, nn Indian liquid-measuro nearly 2-5ths of a pint. POUAH,
- POUCE, thu French name for the inch.
- POUCH, a small bag; a shot-belt; a case with tin divisions in which a soldier carries his cartridges. See CARTBIDUE-CASE
- POUCHONG, a black tea; a superior kind of souchong.
- OUCH-ROLLER, a leather pocket-case for holding toilet articles, such as tooth, nail, and shaving brushes, «cc, or for any other article that will roll up.
- POU-DE-SOIE, a stuir or farandine of silk;
- padesoy. POUDRETTE, aFrench artificial manure, consisting of solid excrement dried in tho air, and mixed with copperas, gypsum and charcoal for the purpose of neutralizing the odour; tins prepared manure, though originally ninnutaviurcd in France. Is now also made in New York and other large towns, and consists of about two. thirds night-soil, and one-third decom-posed vegetable matter, finely sifted. POUL, a copper coin of Bokhara worth rather
- more than a farthing; In Georgian money it is the 10th part of a chahL
- **POULARDS** (French), a pullet
- POULOU, a close woollen fubric manufactured in Thibet, of various qualities and colours,

- POULTERERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies ol'London, which, having no hall ot Its own, conducts Its business at GuildhalL
- POULTICE, an external application for pro-moting the suppuration of tumours, or abating painful Inflammation: poultices are made of bread, of liuseed-meal, mus-
- tard-meal, Ac. See SPONGIO-PILINE. POULTRY, a general name fur every kind of domesticated low Is, reared about ;i house or farm, embracing a largo vanety ot birds which are eaten as food.
- POULTRY-SALKSMAN, a wholesale poulterer, who receives hampers of poultry from the country on consignment for s.iK
- POULTRY SHOW, a competitive exhibition of
- poultry for prizes. PorNCE, a resinous powder used to sprinkle over tresh written documents, consisting of gum sandar.ic, pounded and sitted very fine, and mixed with the culcarcous bone of the cuttle-fish crushed.
- POUNCE-BOX, a receptacle for holding
- pounce. POUNCE-PAPER, a transparent paper for drawing, or tracing, &c msulo in Carls-ruhe; It is tree (roin oily, greasy, or other objectionable 6Ub×tilico, nnd will therefore bear sketching nnd painting on.
- POUND, the sovereign of 20s., the principal current gold coin of Great Britain; a placo where cattle which have been distrained, or taken trespassing, are lodged and kept till redeemed; a weight ol many countries. Two dillercnt pounds are used ill Euglund; the troy mid the avoirdupois. The avoirdupois is divided into 16 ounces The avoirdupois is divided into 16 ounces leach 437*5 grams); eacli ounce into 16 drachms; esich drachm Is 27 34 grains, consequently tlic avoirdupois pound con-tains 7000 grains. The troy pound, used in -weighing the precious metals, drugs, <tc contains9G drachms and 5760 grains; the Kaden pound is equal to 1-10th lb. avoir-dupois. >ee Ai'o'iiiKCAniKs-WLiuiu, AvoiRi'UPios, and 'IIMJY-WMUUT. POUNDAGE, a commission allowed to collec-tors and assessors, to the clerks of the
- tors and assessors, to the clerks of the local commissioner* of taxes, to distribu-tors and uulidistnlmtors of stamps. Ac. under various acts ot P;irliamcnt; a charge
- lor penning stray cattle. POUND-BEAM, a kind of bead, white or red, used in West Airlcuu trade with the natives.
- POUND-CAKE, a rich sweet cake, so named, from a pound or nn eqn.il quantity of dif-ferent Ingredients being used in making it.
- POUNDER, a term iiMd to express the weight of a shot, as a six-pounder, or to distin-
- guish the size of a cannon, as a 32-pouwler. POUND-KEEPKR, one who has the charge of a cattle-pound. [čake.
- POUFELIM. a kind of French pastry or pan-POUPETIER, a doll-maker in Franco. POUPETON_(French), hashed meat.

PRA

- a chicken, a young partridge, a whiting* pout, a caller-pout, a small haddock.
- POIT-NET. See PLOUT-NET. POWDRR, any thing ground down to dost; perfumed dust for the hair or skin; pul-verized drugs; an explosive compound. See GUNPOWDER,
- POWDER BAKKKL MAKER, a cooper who makes substantial wooden barrels for holding gunpowder, capable or containing 8,10,12*, 20, 25, 50, 90, or 1(K) lbs., which Is the maximum weight allowed by Go-vernment to be contained in a single [powder In. package.
- POWDKR-DELT. a leather belt to carry gun-POWDKR-BLUK, a name tor smalts. POWDKK-BOX. a lady's toilet-table box for holding violet-powder nnd a putt.
- POWDER-CART, a carriage for conveying gun-powder and shot for artillery.
- POWDER-FLASK, POWDER-HORN, a metal or other case with a spring, carried by sports* men, holding gunpowder to charge a rifle or fówling-piece.
- POWDER-MAGAZINE.
- POWDER-MAGAZINE. See MAGAZINE. POWDER-MILL, the plnee In which gun-powder is made, of which there are about two dozen in the United Kingdom.
- POWDER-MONKKT, a boy einploved in carry-Ing powder from the magazine to the gunner.
- DWDER-PUFF, a pad of swan's down used by ladies to powder the skin.
- by ladies to powder the skin. POWDERS, pulverized drugs, as rhubarb, Jalap, or mixtures, &c, sold as medicines by chemists and surgeons. POWE, an Indian weight and measure. As a weight for the precious metals it is 105C6 grains troy; for merchandise, 2} ounces avoirdupois; as a dry-measure, it I« equal to 36981 grains. See ADPAO. POWERJ JOOM a weaving machine worked
- POWER-LOOM, a weaving machine worked
- by steam or water power. *See* LOOM. POWKR OF ATTORNEY, a letter or warrant, forminga legal authority to act for another.
- POT, a rope-dancer's balancing pole; a steering pole. [in a public oven.
- TOY A. a duty paid In Spain lor baking bread 1'OYAL, a kind 01 striped stuff witU which benches and seats are covered.
- PorNDiNG.a Scotch law term for distraining.
- ОZKKO, a Spanish well-digger.
- Pozo, a Spanish mining term.
- POZZOHNA, a cement muterL-<1 for building
- and stucco-work. See 1UZZOLANA. PRAAM, PRAME, a French lighter or small bulge; a fiut-bottouicd vessel, on whicii cannon are mounted, to form a floating battery; a boat in the Pacific.
- PRACTICE, to carry on a profession; the em-ployment of a medical man or lawyer. The good-will of a medical man's practice or patients. Is often soid. [coins.
- RAGKR (German), one who stamps or
- PUAIIU. PKOA, a iMaiay ship or lugger. PRAIRIE, undulating grass land in JNorm America; a large natural meadow without trees
- PRAISS (French), tobacco Juice.
- PRALINE, burnt almonds; sugared almonds. POURIE, a Jug with u spout. POUKPIER, a French name for pnrslnln. Pcur, the young of some fiau and birds, as PRALL-STEIN (German), a curb or co stone PRAMMEBANT (German), a subscriber. PRALL-STEIN (German), a curb or coruwr-

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PRA«SKNIIKTEM.EB (German), a waiter or salver

- PRATIQUE, a certificate of having performed quarantine
- PRAWN, a kind ot Inrsre shrimp.
- PRAYA. an embanked ro.ul or public walk. PRAYER-BOOK, a book continuing the forms
- ot prayer and services of the Kstahhshed Church, authorized to be used in churches
- and chapels, by the State. PREBENDARY, a priest holding a stipend or stall In a Cathedral church.
- PRECENTOR, a chinch clerk; a priest who leads a choir, next to thio dean in a cathedral.
- PRECEPT, the iri.'iii'T.'itt* or otHci.il summons oi a mayor, slicrwl, tt«\
- PRECEPTOR, a head master or teacher. PRECIOUS METAL*, ^ol«l and silver coin and bullion, In which there Is n considerable import and export trade, the bulk ot lliu supplies of gold coming from our own colonies in Australia, mid indirectly from California, through the United Slates' At-lantic ports. The augre^-ate value or our imports of gold and silver, in the five years ending with 185.5, was nearly £11>000G00.
- PREEN, a clothier's forked tool; a bodkin. PREFACE, the introductory observations to
- a published work. PREFECT, the governor of a province; a chief of police.
- PREFECTURE, a French civil officer.
- PitKFEREKCK-SIIAREHOLDKR, OIIC wIIO IS R holder of preference stock, and en titled to first dividends.
- PuEFiuiKNCiv-stocK, that which take* the tlrst dividend before other share capital, in a company
- PUEGONKŪO (Spanish), a common crier.
- PKELI'DE, n preliminary tiourish of music
- PKBSIKU (French) a chu-t or prune minister; the head of a cabinet.
- PREMISES names, titles, Ate., at the be-ginning ot a deed; lauds or houses.
- PREMIUM, a rate paid tor iiiMirancc; something given to invite a loan or bargain; an advance paid by purchasers of shares, stock, dec, above the par price; a reward or bonus ottered by Government to stimulate, trade.
- PREKDKRO. a pawnbroker In Spain. J'RFROOATIVE-OFFICE, tlieoilSie lor register-ing wills.
- PHESUURGIIS, a kind of sweet lancy bbeuits.
- I'RKsciurnoN. a direction; n memorandum or receipt, from a inetluul ni.m, oi muUx-cmes to be uiiide tip.
- pRKSCRiiTivK-KiniiT, a title acquired by
- IOIIK use, time, or cttittoin. PRE9ERVE, a cover tor j:.imc; a river tut apart tor the preservation of libli; iruii
- kept in sugar. PitKSERVED-MEAT-CAS, a tin vessel that can he closed from the air.
- JUESKRVEDI'ROVIMOH MERCHANT, a preparcr or dealer in dried vegetables, bottled uuits, and animal substances lor lood, hermetically sealed to exclude air.
- PRESERVING-PAN, a stew-pan ot copper, bellmetal, or enamel, for boiling down truit to make preserves.

- PRESERVING-SPOON, a spoon used for stirring fruit when making preserves. PRESS, a machine by which any thing is
- pressed or an Impression taken, as a coining-press, a printing-press, a cider-press; an hydraulic-press; a collective name for newspapers and their writers; a closet for clothes; a chest of drawers, tiee PRINTERS* PRESS-MAKER.
- PRESS AND MANGLE-MAKER, a manufacturer ot rolling-presses tor linen, and clothes-presses for keeping table-cloths, towels, and napkins smooth.
- PRESS-BED, a stretcher bed that shuts up in a case.
- PKESSED-GLASS, articles of glass forced Into a mould, by a machine, which thence take the required lorm and markings, and differ from blown gl.iBS.
- RESSER AND PACKER, one who bales and packs goods tor warehousemen and merchants. See PACKER.
- PRESS-GANG, a detachment, formerly authorized to seize men to serve us sailors iu
- the JCoyal navy, in time of war. PRESS-INDICATOR, an instrument made of dillcrent kinds; a register ol impressions thrown off, some with 4 dials indicating to 10,000.
- PRESSING-BOARD, a tailor's Ironing board tor smoothing scams of garments on. PRESS-KEYS, small shaped pieces ot brass
- used by bookbinders to hold the strings tight in a sewing press.
- PRESS-MAN, a mechanical printer, who works at the press, and takes off impressions on paper, whether from type, stone, wood-cuts, or metal plates.
- PRESS-PIERCER, a metal perforator.
- PRESS-PIS, an iron bur or prizing lever for turning the screw of a bookbinder's press.
- PRESSUUAGE, the juice ot the grape extracted by the press; a fee paid to the owner ot a
- wine-pics lor its use. PRESSURE-GAGE, a register of the pressure ol steam.
- PRESTINOS, PRISTIXOS, a kind of fritters cooked In n pan in .Spain.
- PRESTON-SALTS, bottles of smelling-salts used by Kinoles, containing carbonate oi ammonia In small pieces, with a drachm of the following mixture added, viz. oiN of bcrgamot, cloves, and lavender, HIUI the strongest solution of ammonia.

PRE'SURE, PRESAME, the French and Italian names for rennet.

- PREVENTIVE SERVICE, a common name for the Coast guard, a department under the Customs for preventing smuggling.
- PREYNE, PRIN, a pin or needle.
- PRICE-MAT, a list of shares and stocks, with the quotations at which they can be bought and sold.
- PRICKS-CURRENT, a published list or tabular statement of the ruling market-prices of the day for merchandise and produce.
- PRICKER, a bodkin; a toothed instrument used by workmen for stabbing or marking leather, paper, <tec; a small marline-spike with a wooden handle used in sail-inokim:.
- PRICKET, a yoting male deer of two years old that begins to put forth his horns.

- PRICKINO-NOTE, a form of custom-house order (usually printed in red ink), deliv-ered by a shipper of eoods to the searcher. The name 19 derived from a practice of noting the tallies of goods taken into the ship, by pricking holes in the paper, corre-fiponding with the number of packages counted into the ship. [J a cwt.
- PRICKLE, a sieve of filberts, containing about PRICKLE YELLOW, a very common West Indian wood, the produce of Xanthoxylon clava Ilercuiu, used for furniture, flooring, and inlayinjr, and snid io afford a dye, md to possess medicinal properties. £& YEL-LOW-WOOD.
- PBIGKLV PEAR, a name for the ripe fruit of the *Opuntia vulyari**. which is occasion-ally Imported from the South of Europe and the West Indies, but not much es-teemed, being flat and insipid.
- PRIE-DIEU, a knculing-riesk for prayers. PRILL, a solid lump of metal from ore. PRILLION, tin extracted from the slag.

- PRIMAGE, a Mipul.ut'd allowance pifd by shippers and consignees to masters or ves-sels for the Uhc of cables und topes, mid to mariners for their assistance in loading and unloading cargoes
- and unloading cargoes. PHIMK, superior, excellent; In French, a premium, money advanced; n small nominal weight, the 24th part of the troy grain; in Germany the tenth part of the Inch, the 100th part of the lachter or fathom; a variable dry and liquid mea-sure used in Switzerland; to charge the pan of a gun witli loose powilcr; to lay a train to ijinite a mine, &c; to give a first coat of naint first coat of paint.
- PRIMER, a name for some varieties of type, larger than bourgeois, us long primer, great primer, &c; a child's first book.
 PiiiMiciiox (Spanish), a skein ot line, soft silk used for embroidering.
- PHIMINO. See PRIME.
- PRIMING-WIRE, an Iron pricker for the vent-hole of a gun to piece the cartridge.
- PRINCE'S-METAL. an alloy of copper and zinc in the proportion of 72 pnrts of the former to 28 of the latter, or sometimes consisting of 75 per cent, of copper and 25 of zinc.
- PJ:INCE'8-MIXTCRE, a dark kind of snuff so called, which is scented with oito ot roses.
- PRINCK'B-WOOD, allcht-vcincd brown-wood, the produce of *Cordia Gerascanl/tus*, obtained in Jamaica, and principally used tor turning.
- PKINCETTAS, a worsted fabric, which Is sometimes made wirh a cotton warn.
- PRINCEZA-SNCFF, n choice llKht-coloured snuff made at llnhio, of which many thousand pounds are annually shipped; but il Is seldom imported here, owing to the heavy duty.
- PRINCIPAL, the head of a school or business; capital laid out at interest; a main tim-ber In a building. [light dafnlet
- PKINCIPKLA, the name In Spain lor a kind of PRINCIPESA, a kind of cigar so named. PniNciriERA (Spanish), a small
- niNciriERA (Spanish), a small saucepan In which broth is wanned. metal
- PRINT, to stamp or impress; any thing printed, as a newspaper, engraving, calico

stained with figures, &c? a stamp fcr butter; to publish.

- PRINT-COLOURER, an artist who tints or paints black engravings or prints. PRIXT-cuTER,a workman who carves blocks
- of wood with figures, for printing calico, paper-hangings, ⊲cc, or who makes buttei- prints, or other moulds.
- PRINTER, one who prints with letter-prcsb or copper-plates, or who stains calico.
- PRINTERS' AUCTIONEER, an agent who values stock for printers, and disposes of the good-will of their business, type, «kc. PRINTERS'-BLANKET MAKER, a manufacturer of ctast plate rollog alothe good supercline
- ot stout plate roller-cloths and swanskins, used by copper-plate and letter-press printers, and of the plain and twilled lappings and muchino blankets used by calico-printers.
- RINTKKS'-FUAMES, upright wooden frames on which the letter-cases of type tor compositors are placed.
- NITERS'-INK MAKER, a manufacturer of printing-ink. See INK. PRINTERS'-INK MAKER
- PKINTERS'-JOINEU, a workman who makes the wood-work, &c, roquued in printing, such as frames, cases. <a>kcc, and cuts up the furniture used for making proper margin and in blocking the chases.
- PRINTERS'-PRESS MAKER, a manufacturer of the presses used for taking impressions from type, which differ with the special purposes, whether for Job-work, bookwork, or newspaper-work. Hand-presses arc now for the most part superseded hi large establishments by steam-presses, generally called printing-machines. Tho Kinds of presses used in different trades are very various, as the standing, cutting, sewing, finishing and arming presses, used by the bookbinder; the lithographicprcss; copper-plate-press, https://www.sci.acc and for letter-press printing theie are the Colum-bian, Albion, Stanhope, Hoe's, Apple-garth's; the platen power-press, cylinderpress, &c.
- PRINTERS' LIQUOR, also called iron liquor, a liquid without spirit, thrown oil the retorts as vapour, and then condensed through worms, which is used us a mordant by calico-printers.
- PRINTERS'- ROLLERS, composition rollers used for inking the forms of typo, by letter-press and other printers, made of treacle, glue, a>d other iii.itcri.il4; roller-cloths, varying in width, weight, ami fineness, used by calico-printers and others others.
- RIKTERS'-RULE CrrTER, a preparcr of tho lengths of brass, < cc. rules, used by printers to divide columns of newspaper-type, or other work.
- PRINTERS'-SMITIL a workman who makes Iron work (or printers.
- PRINTERS' WOOD-TVPE CUTTER, an artist who shapes and carves tile large fancy letters of wood, used in job-printing, and which arc made train ten-lmc size, up to fltty-llne and upwards.

PRINTING-INK. See Ink.

PRINTING-MACHINE, a machine for taking impressions from type, or for stainlog calico, worked by sUain-po/> tr.

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PERSTAG - PBESS. See FBUXEBS' - mess

MAI. -TLVCJ-TTTK, letter-press type of various khula, used by printer* for books, n-paper ami jol> work, "lie weight, of otal and stock of type required to bo ui In a lursu printing-office ia very heavy thul ex

T-SEU.KH AM) PCBUSRER. fl ShOpkrCpT who vends engravings, lithographic, and coloured prints, &a

PRINT-SHOP, a shop where engravings are

kept (Hi sale. PRINT woitKa, a factor}- tvlicre mncltino or block **printing is carried on;** a pluce, tor

l'EilJICilli' •9, tlie Sp-inish name for a kind of Prisich.

>y, a Jail, fi place of confinement for debtors or criminal*.

Put carriage ior conveying prisoners to and troni :i court of justice. PRIVATE, iv soldier of t'ie linu or militia;

i common soldier. ParVATB-BOX, :UI enclosed box nt nn opera or play-boose, which t;t:i be L'nyaKcil.

party. PJXVATEBBH, private ships commissioned mat the enemy ia time of war. ilaver or pir≪tc vessel taken; a cuptHre made in time ut wnr; a scholarship **medal** money premium, **or other reward** guiteii by competition; **money** dr.iwn **bg** a imli-ry-ticket.

a finit-ty-ticket.
 PRIZE-MASTER, an officer put In command or* iptured imp.
 PJMZE-MONET, a share or division of prizes captured, the prnporiiim being recuUted ••riling to tlie rank ot the recipient.
 PiioitAKO, a surgical instrument, u jirobo for tin' throat

tin' throat. BATB, a letter of ndinlnlstriition to a will; mi official doi-uniuiit granted upon a > of decease, to the tienrost of kin, or

properly authorized plirty. PBOBATB-DDTT, a government tax on pro-perty pussingby will. iK, a surgical instrument for exnmin-rounds.

PRO

CES-VEMUU. (French), a written dec! tritte; the niiliuit..uor writ tun transactions of a society of assoc ifition.

- pKuatKAMKi-Eu, Jm Instrument (or reghter-ma twe Btid tttci Iningthoi tra-veUed; also, applicabl« for counting with •ry the rutatiou of much i no iv, tiow-r high the vcloii-UAIIOII, a public dccInrntion; an edict or (jfllcuil aanuuncviiicnt troni KO-veninjutit.
- veniniutit

Fitocroa an attorney in an Admiralty or leslastloal court; a college
FKOCDBATION, authority or power to act for niKJtUor. In mercantile iillatis a (on agent or correspondent is often ni *tii&i* to sign for n firm, or to plerigi credit and authority; which is called pro-curation curation

KATORE tItalian), nn attorney. iiscAi, 4n olBviiU, the public prustcutur iu Scotland,

- PHODUCE, the yield of prain or other crop per sere; in mining, the per-centigu of metal In the ore; a general name for the hUple comnioitities imported, forming lartre articles of consomptiui.
- •ucE-BiioitEit, a dealer in forclpn imports, aflofuroceoftrt'c'cs, dye-stuifM, Ac.
 PKOSOCB MARKET, Fencnurch-itreet, Mincinu-laoe, Tower-street, nndthuir immediate localities, where the oftlces nc tiio principal produce-brokers arc situate, and where ihe principal ta3.es and transactions in Lordon arc carried on in London arc carried on.
- PROFENDA, I'BOVKXPA, a grain-measure used
- in Ancooa, nearly two gallon. PROFESSION, a trade or calling; usually, however, restricted and taken i nate those who arc not traders, but skilk-il and learned men, us lawyers, men, mid tite cle
- PROFESSIONAL, n trim applied to a singer, ii, w actor.
- ov ait.

PROFIT, money gsin upon mercantile tmn--

- sin upon inercantile tilling-itiLions; businea rspcculal in produce, thu funds, Ac. Pito FORsiA-ACOonNT. a iiiotlel or sketch ac-unt: :t jmiti-ni bill of particulars. *i*. a ^^uj4 sea-term for provisions. *i* ik't-iil or oiutilic guide of any ng t') be done, its ot a theatrical (ornuliiuo, murk-aj cnU-rtaijuncnt. public pi on or festivity. &c public procession or festivity, &c
- PnojKtrriLE, a body, sucli n sa tucket, ball, or.-lit-n, impelled through the air.
- PKOJECTTNG-UITTEH JVIAKKII. a tliailUfilO **turer** of porcelain, fihiss, **wood**, or other prominent **letters** lo lie aillx^u lo bhop-i'windows,

I^{ROL}.T"J:E (Italian), nn editor.

PKULOGUK, a preface in verse befurc a

- PKULOGUK, a preface in verse befurc a play. "NGK, fi^nnncr'H insfninient. I mode the preface in verse befurc a play. "NGK, fi^nnncr'H insfninient. I mode the preface in verse befurc a play. I mode the preface in verse befurc a play. I mode the preface in verse befurc a play. I mode the preface in verse befurc a play. I mode the preface in verse befurc a play. I mode in the preface in verse befurc a play. I mode is finite in the play. I mode in the play is the play. I mode is play. I mode in the play is the play. I mode is play. I mode is play. I mode in the play. I mode is play.
- PicouPT.atrad limit of tUnegiTBn t lor prod nee pur-sodj tl. *a* withdiCeBent good
- Proventier r?on stfllloned near the their parts and lutk-ri wiii forget ml,
- !; IT-NOTE, » note of reminder of the day
- purcnnsi'rnt Q sale of prod! PRO".)- "C bran ot" oatmeal, of will private the private for the private state.

PHOSG, the Bpi /< of a fork. PKQOF, l'ttoti!-succer, an impression taken Irom the type, lor the purpose of correct ion t" lore itie **final** printing; *a* first iiiipres-**sion** ot ti test or **trial** *See* PB* • STRESS.

PROOF-HOUSE, a place for trying the strength «f KUllf. or gunpowder.

BOTANIC

PROOF-MAN. In Scotland, a person appointed to determine how much grain Is In a cornpttick, by casting out a certain proportion ot the sheaves, petting them threshed, the grain measured, and. by skilful calcu-lation, determining the quantity which the TO hole stack contains.

- TO hole stack contains.² PROOF-SHEET. See PROOF. PROOF-SPIRIT, is ordinarily equal parts of alcohol and water; all over that stan-dard, being less in specific gravity, Is considered above proof. The propor-tions of alcohol per cent, in some of the common varieties of commercial spirit, areas tallows (tit 62 degrees Fahrenheit) : British proof spirit, by weight 50, by measure, 57 per cent.; Cognac, 50 to 54; rum, 72 to 77; Geneva, 50; whisky, 59. So that, on an averape, the ardent spirits consumed contain only half their weight, or three-fifths of their bulk ot absolute alor three-fifths of their bulk ot absolute alcohol.
- PROP, a support or pole for any purpose, as supporting a clothes-rope. Ac. PROPAGATING-GLASSES, small hand-glasses to cover young seedlings or growing
- to cover young seedlings or growing plants, cucumbers, dec. in a garden or nursery-ground.
- PROPELLER, a screw for driving a steam^{*} vessel; hence scrcw-bteanicra arc termed screw-propellers.
- PROPERTY-MAX, one having charge of the loose articles of furniture, table-fittings, Ac. in a theatre, which ore technically termed "properties." J'KOPERTT-TAX, a duty on the annual valuo of house*. land, «cc. payable to govern-ment by the average
- ment by the owner. [cuke. PROPHET (German), a sort of thin cracknel
- TKOPRIETGR, an owner or possess»r ot property; a holder of stock or bliares iii a public company.
 Pr.op-wooi>, POST-WOOD, small «.ipilngs and copse-timber, suited (or cutting into props; also short lengths o(fir and other round pieces of timber, wead in the colli-
- round pieces of timber, used in the colli-eries to prop the coal.
- PRO-RATA, an equitable division, or fair pro-portional distribution ot piollt and lost. PROSCENIUM, the front of the stage; beiore
- the scenes.
- PROSPECTING, a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, preliminarily to settled or continuous operations.
- PROSPECTCS. in commercial parlance, the preliminary announcement, first detail.*, or outline sketch of constitution, intended plans and operations of a new compuny, or a joint-stock association.
- PKOTE, the foreman in a French printingoffice.
- PROTECTION, a passport, permit, or exemp-tion; a freedom from arrest grained to a bankrupt, pending the adjustment of his accounts, and previous to obtaining Mis certificate
- PROTEST, an official notice or remonstrance from a notary-public, preliminary to legal proceedings. Protesting a bill ot exchange, or note, secures to the possessor a title of Immediate claim on the parties concerned, and renders an oath or witness unnecessary, in further substantiating it.

PROTHONOTART, a chief notary; the clerk or registrar of a court.

- PROTOCOL, a record or registry; a first rough draft; the preliminaries lor a treaty. PROTRACTOR, a thin brass, ivory, or wooden
- instrument for laying down and measur-ing angles on paper with accuracy and despatch, and by which the use of the line of chords is superseded. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, and circular.
- PROVED, fully tried or tested; as metals for strength. Gunpowder, fire-arms, pieces of ordnance, anchors, chain-cables, iron girders, or pillars, Ac. are always proved, to test their efficiency or strength. A will which has been published or registered in the proper court is also said to be proved.
- PROVEUORE, PROVIDORE, a purveyor or steward; one who supplies provisions lit large steamer*, dec
- PROVENCE-OIL, an esteemed variety of ollvc-
- oil, the produce of Aix. PROVENCE KOBE, a vurlety of rose esteemed for its beauty and fragrance, ot which there are several varieties.
- PROVENDER, hay, chopped straw, or other dry food for cattle.
- PROVISO-PRESS, an apparatus for testing tin' strength of iron girders, and other castin • < by pressure.
- PROVISIONAL, holding office or place temporarilv
- PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION, a preliminary and conditional registration, of u new puh-iic, company, or joint-stock association, at
- the proper government oillce. PROVISION-DEALER, a grocer or shopkeeper; a retailer of h.uus, bacon, butter, oliccae, and such articles.
- PROVISION-MKRCHANT, a general dealer in article* ot food.
- PROVISIONS, food and victuals of all kinds, live stock collected.; the stores laid in for the crew and passengers oi a ship.
- ROVOVT, the mayor of a royal burgh in Scotl.md; the head of a college, chapter, or other hotly.

- pRivoftT-MAittiiAL, the sheriff of an army. PROXY, a deputy; a stamped ppwer of attorney, or authority to vote, or act for another
- RI;M:LET, a liquor made from sloes or wild plums.
- PRINE, a liquor made nom stoes of white plums.
 PRUNELLA SALT. SAL PRITNTLL. fused nitre or saltpetre, moiiMed into cakes or balls nnd IITII lor chemical purposi a.
 PRITNKS, PUUNKU.OES. dried plums, which are imported, to the extent of about loooton* a-year, from France, us a table fruit, tor pies and puddings; also for medicinal uses, their properties being laxative when stewed. The largest and finest kind, the French plum or table prune, is the Catharine variety of the *Prunus domestica*, and is usually packed in cartoons; the cominon kind, the Julian variety, being packed in barrels.
 PRUNELLO, a thin woollen or mixed stuff, formerly used for clergymen's gowns, but now chiefly employed for covering shoes, wors by elderly females.

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PRUNING KNIFE, a gArdencr's or arboricul-turist's kiWfo for lopping off the superfluous branches or trees and shrubs.

- PRUSSIAN BLCB, a well-known fugitive colour, used in dyeing, for tinting paper, and by washerwomen. It Is obtained by mixing a solution of sulphate of Iron and yellow prussmta of potash. PRUSSIAN-BLUE MANUFACTURER, a mnnu-
- lacturing chemist who prepares tit<« pig-ment, which is chiefly mudi? nt New-castle, Birmingham, Hull, nnd London.
- PRUSSIAN-DOLLAR, A Uernun money, worth about 3s. See THALER.
- FKUSSIATK OF POTASH, a chemical substance consisting of cyanogen united to iron and potassium, with animal refuse added io supply nitrogen. This salt is remarkable for the beauty of its crystals, and the brilliant colours of many of its compounds.
- PRUSSIC-ACID, a name for hydrocyanic-acid, one of the most powerful of poisons.
- PSYCHE (French), a cheval dressing-class.
- P. S., a theatrical Abbreviation for the "prompter's side "of the stage; also tor "postscriptum," the postscript to a letter; "past steward," Ac.
- Psv, mi Algorian dry-measure, equal to 51 3-7th pints. PSALMODICOX, a Norwegian musical instru-
- ment
- r>Ar/iKR, a psalm-book.
- PTAUMIGAN, a naiuo for tho white grouse (Lugopus mulus), found in most of the northern parts of Europe.
- PUBLICAN, IIU ale-house keeper.
- PUBLICAN'S BAR FITTER, a tradesman who fits up the enclosed counters, beerungines, shelves. Ac forming the bur of u publichouse or tavern.
- PUBLICAN'S UKOKP.R, an appraiser and in-termediate agent between an outgoing and incoming tenant of a public-house.
- PUBLICATION, the act of publishing or printing any thing for diffusion.
- PUBLIC HOLIDAY, a day set apart by the legislature, or by magisterial authority; legislature, or by magisterial authority; wneu places of business are oniereil to he closed. They are generally days of festivity or huinIllation. The public holidays which are universally kept, are Uood Friday and Christinas-day; and at most or the government office*, the Queen's birthday. Some of the public establishments have special holidays. Thus the Bank TraiWer-otHcu, and the Stock Exchange, close on Mny 1st, And November 1st; tho Exa«e-oilice. May 29th and June 28th, the former Mny 1st, And November 1st; tho Exa«e-oilice. May 29th and June 28th, the former being the accession of Charles II, the lat-ter tho anniversary of the Queen's corona-tion; the Stumps and Taxes-office keen May 12th, 13th, and 29th; June 28th, and November 10th; the Chancery - office*. March 21*t, 24th, and 25th. The Common Pleas and Law-offle.es, March 21st, 22nd. 24th, and 25th; May 12th and 13th; June timh; December 2Cth, 27th, and 2uth.
- PUBLIC-HOUSE, In Scotland an Inn or favern; but in England more generally applied to a beer-shop or ale-house; one that has not A spirit licence. PUBLICIST, a writer on international law,

- PUBLISH, to print and offer for sale.
- PUBLISHER, one who prints books, and sapplies the public and the trade with copies. Puce A SEER. See PUCKA-SEER mid SEEK.

PUE

- PUCCOON, a name lor the blood-root. See BLOODBOOT
- PUCHA-PAT, the leuf of the Marrubmmodoratissimum, used as an ingredient in Indi.i. In tobacco for smokinjr, and for scenting the hair of women. The essential oil is also In common use for Impart-ing the peculiar fragrance of the leaf to clothes, among the superior class of natives.
- PUCHECILLA (Spanish), a thin batter made of dour and water. [a pitcher.
- PUCHERO (Spanish), a girt zed earthen-pot; PUCHETTE, a drag-net for fishing.
- PIJCIIEUX, a copper ladle used In sugar-
- boilniu' PUCKA, PUKKATI, a better class of building in India, than the temporary cutclut erections
- PL-CKA-MAUND, the double Surat maund, (Mjižil to about 80 lbs. See MAUND.
- PUCKA-SEER, AH Indian weight for silk and other coinmnditle.1, 1-8666 lbs.
- PUDANG, the M.day name for a sword,
- PI'DPALUH, a wilght of Mosullpatuin, of 1) 10
- PUDDIE, a kind of cloth.
- PUDDING, a mixed pastry of flour And dried fruit, ttc, or a c:i«Ing of dough en-closing moat or fruit, boiled.
- PITDDINO-BAQ, PUDDING-CLOTH, a CIOIII tO
- boil a pudding in. PUDDING-MOULD, a tin or earthenware shape for boiling puddings In.
- PUDDING-PA , a flat tin dish, for baking batter puddings, or dough under meat in an oven.
- PUDDING-PIPE TREE, a nnmo for the *Cassia* fistula. See CASSIA FLSTULA. PUDDI.VG STONE, a con,:loin<^kr.ite, com-
- pounded of rounded stones, Imbedded in a paste.
- PUDDLE, a mlitnrc of tempered clay and KHIUI, used for engineering purposes.
- PUDDLE-ROLLS, a pair ot lurue heavy rollers with grooved surfaces, between which
- Iron *In* pussed, to be Hntened into burs. Pi'DDLiNo, a mode of Applying neat to tli« broken slabs of refined iron to drlyo off the remaining carbon and slag, and it IN then turned out or the furnace in balls or bloomt. willing sixty or seventy pounds each.
- PUDDY, an Eastern dry-measure for grain, cousibint; of entht ollucks, and forinlnit the eighth part of a inarcal. The puddy contains 1j Enchsh quart, and the heaped puddy weigh* about 3 lbs. 8 oz. 12 drachms. In the Caruatic the puddy In — 31 pints; in Madras, only 2| pints; a» a weight it Is nearly 51bs. See MUASUBK and MARCAL
- and MARCAL. PUDKIDOR (Siianlsh), a vessel in which rags are steeped for making paper.
- PUER, a tanner's name for dogs' dunir, used as An alkaline sleep In some of the processes, to remove the lime from the pores, and destroy the grease in the skin, iu order to nt It for rccvlvlug tho taiiuiu.

Ac.

PUFFING, givinganotorlous publicity, by ndvcrtiscment or otherwise, of a man's busi-,ncss or wares.

- PUGAREK, an Indian turbnn-picce oftnuslin. PUGGING, -working up clny Tor (tricks; a course kind of mortar laid 011 the boards between joists.
- PUCIL, a handful, ;ts mucli ns can lie ennvemently taken up betw ecu the two m^{*}t fingers and the thumb.
- PUG-HILL, a mill for grinding and mixing clay, dec, for forming bricks which are afterwards pressed into moulds.
- PUKAT. a Chinese trading vessel employed in the Eastern seas.
- PUKEO, a money of account In the Island of Lombok, equal to 5 attaks or 1000 cash; about 9a.
- PULAS, a name In India for the *Buteafron-dosa*, and *D. superba*. Their fibre is used for cordage, or beaten to a kind of o.ikum, lor caulking boats. It is also called Uliak. The flowers arc used lor dyeing. PULOADA, the Spanish name lor the hich,
- PULOADA, the Spanish name for the hich, the twelfth part of the Burgos foot.
 PULLAH, a commercial weight in India, ranging. In dilFerent localities, from 1388 lbs. to 325} lbs. There is a difference in buying and selling: for instance, a selling puilah will be 120 seer?, or 240 lbs. G oz. 9 drachms; and a purchasing pullah, 120 seers, or 232 lbs. 6 oz. 14 drachms.
- PULLED OTTEL:, otter skins from which the external or Ion? hair has been pulled oft, leaving the soil fine wool ot down under-neath. See OTTEU.
- PULLET, a young lien.
- PULLET, a young hen. PULLET, a general name for tackle or ropes moving on grooved blocks, for lilting or moving weights; amooved wheel move-able about an axle, for carrj ing a line and weight for window sashes, dcc [checked.
- PULLICATE, a silk or gingham handkerchief, PULLIPUNTA. a name in Peru for the small palm which produces the vegetable Ivorynut (Phytelephas macrocarpa).
- PULLOK, a name on the Alncan coast for the *liombax Ceiba*, or silk cotton-tree, the trunk of which Is converted into cances.
- PULP, the soft part of trnit; the covering of a coffee-berry; half stuff, or the mace-rated materials for making paper.
 PULPERO (Spanish), a chandler; one who keeps a retail shop for provisions.
- PULPIT, a clergy mân's rostrum in a church
- or chapel of wood, iron, <u>m</u> stone. PULPIT-BUILDER, a wood-carver, or stone-mason, who constructs the elevated rostrums for ministers.
- PULP-STRAINER, a kind of sieve used In
- paper-making. PULQUEHIA, a shop where pulque, or the fermented beyerago made from the sap ot the aloe, is sold.
- PU-LU. a species of brown fern stipe, Im-ported from the Sandwich Isl mils, to mix with silk In the manufacture of hats.
- PULVER (German), powder. PULVERINE, barilla ashes.
- PULVERIZER, a quartz-crusher; any machine
- for pounding substances to dust. PULVKRTONNE ((ierinau), a barrel of gunpowder.

PUMICE-STOKE, a vesicular species of lava which floats on water; a volcanic product outament principally from one of the Lipari islands. It is employed in various branches of the arts. The dome of the church or mosque of St Sophia Is built of pumice-stone for lightness.

 $r^{3_06}3$

- PUMICIN (French), palm-oil. PUMMEL, the knob of a saddle. [pump. PUMP-BRAKE, the handle or arm of u ship's PUMP-DALE, a waste pipe lor carrying off water numbed up
- water pumped up. PUMPIKG-ENGINE, a steam-engine applied for draining fens or lilting water from mines, and for supplying towns.
- UMPKIN, a species of gourd (the *Cucurbita Pepo*) of which there are numerous varie-ties, varying In the shape and colour of the fruit. See GOURD.
- PUMPLENOSE, a name for the shaddock,
- UMPLENOSE, a name for the shaddock, *CUrus Ifecumana.* Stee I'OMPELMOUSI^ UMP-MAKER, a manufacturer of pumps of diflerent kinds, as of the sucking or com-mon household-pump, the forcing-pump, the lifting-pump, the chain-pump for shins.
- PUMP-ROOM, a place for drinking mineral waters, where there is a mineral spring.
- PUMPS, machines for raising fluids cither upon the lifting or forcing principle; men's thin shoes with single soles or without welts, worn by bailors or for dancing.
- PUMP-STOCK, the solid body ot a pump
- TUMP-VALVE, the inovcable interior part or lid ot a pump. PUMP-WOOD HARK, a tanning bark, obtained
- from an undescribed tree in British, Uuiana; also called Baramilla, PUN*, a name In Sliulc fur the leaves of Typha
- elephantine^ used for making mats ami baskets; a nominal species of current-v m India calculated by cowry shells; in liiu-dostan, a handful or about 80 shells; live puns or 400 cowries making au auua or Ĩ.Id.

- PUNAL (Spanish), a ponfind or dagger. PUNATOO, a name in CVylon for the pre-served pulp of the fruit of the prImyr.-i, washed, pressed, and dried on mats in tho sun. It is the chief lood of the poorer in-habitants of tho peninsula of Jallna for several months of the year; and also enters largely into the composition of soups, puffs, cakes, and various other pre-parations parations.
- PUNCH, an instrument for stamping holes; a shape for cutting pasteboard wads for guns; a stone cutter's tool for chipping; a dlo for making printing-type; u well, known metropolitan weekly humorous publication; an iron lever; apuppetshow; a strong mixed beverage made of spirits, wine water suirar future and other wine, water, suirar, Icuiuu, and other flavouring ingredient*.
- PUNCHAGAII, a grain-measure in tho East Indies, = 24 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. PUNCH-BOWL, a chiuu bowl for bringing punch to tablo In.
- PUNCHEON, a cask made of oak staves, iroii hooped, supposed to contain M gallons, but varying with different liquors.
- PUNCIUNG-MACHIXE, PUKCIIISU-PRKSS
- machine tor stamping boles through thick metal plates.

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PUNCH-LADLE, a small ladlo Tor dipping out punch into glasses, made o'' silver, hardwood, or other material.

- PUNJUM. *tin* unbleached, strong, flno cotton long cloth :nado in India.
- PUNK, a name for touchwood or vegetable
- PUNKAII, a huiul. or swinging, fin used In India. Punkahs are frequently richly or-namented with gold and Miver, beetles' wings, peacocks' leathers, <tc.
- PUNKHO, a weight for the precious metals used In Bengal, =4-14036 grain troy. PUNNET, a small round basket for fruit, about 2 Inchci deep, and ot various diameter, holding from half a pound 10 two pounds of ».u/w berries.
- PUNNT, a name in parts of the East for the bamboo as a measure.
- PUNSARKY, a weight lor grain in the Nizam territory, India, of 6 seen, or 0 lbs. 14
- oz. 12 drs. PUNT, a smiill shlp*s boat; a gunner's flat* bottomed boat lor wilU-lowl shooting.
- PCNTILLA (Spanish), a narrow i>oint-laco
- edging; a graver. "NTO, a petty Maltese linear measure, the Ji'th part of a linca, and the 24th part of a palrao, which H10J inches.
- PUNTT, a long solid iron rod fixed to a piece of glass, to enable the workman to move it, and mould it easily.
- PUSYU, a Malay name for the tortoise.
- Pi i*. the whelp ot a dog; tfyoung seaL
- J'ITIL, a ward or scholar.
- PUPIJ, a local Indiau name for the hark of an undefined scandent slirub used lor dyeing an orange colour.
- PUPPET, the upright supports of a mandrel; a little doll moved by wires in a show.
- PURRECK-STOKE, a harsh rough alkaline :Miidi»tone, of an ash colour, used for buildinn« in Lońdon, and obtainéd Irom Purbcck in Dorsetshire.
- PURCHASE, any thing bought: In seamen's language to haul or draw; also a tackle or lift; any mcchanic:il power which increases the force applied
- PUKDAII, an Indian cotton cloth, with wlilto and blue stripes used lor curtains. &c
- PURE. I'KWER. See PUER.
- Virus's (French), soup mado of pease or lentils.
- ruitGEBiE (French), a bleaching or refining i ooiu for *bimar*.
- PI'KKALAU, cambric of various colours made in India.
- J'I:I:I., boiled beer with gin, sugar, and spice
- added two rounds in knitting. PURLINS, pole plate*; timbers lying across the main-rafters of a building.
- 1L'KLS, the dried dung of horses and cattle
- TLKLS, the dried dung of horses and cattle collected lor fuel in some parts of Scotland. PriiMATA, the Malay name lor a jewel. j'l UPLE-HEAIIT. a local name for trees of KgNcquibo, the Copaifera pubiflora und bracteata, which yield a timber possessing grout strength, durability, and elasticity. It Is used for windmill shafts, rollers, and machinery and machinery.
- UUPLE-WOOD, an undefined Brazilian wood, principally used for ramrods, and occasionally for bufc> ''Brork.majmiutry, and PUUPLE-WOOD,

- wood is plain. PURPURIXE, a substance extracted from giirancine by alum.
- PURREE, a yellow pigment obtained from India. See INDIAN- Y I:LLO/V.
- UURELA (Si)niihh), a name for wine of a very interiór quality.
- PURSE, a money-bag, of which there arc various kinds, leather, netted, A c; a Turkish sum of money equivalent to 500 piastres, or £6 sterling. In Persia the purse is 60 tomans of lib. each. See PORTF-MONNAIE
- PURSE-CLASP, n snap and cntch for a purse.
- PURSE-LOOM, a lady's machine for weaving or netting fancy bend .ind silk purses.
- PUKSE-MAKER, a manufacturer of leather and other money pouches. PURSE-NET, U net placed over the burrows of
- rabbits to snaro them, when hunted out of their holes by a terrét.
- PURSER, a kind of cabin steward orprovidoro in a pa*>sen^er ship; the cashier of a inln« ing adventure. See PAYMASTER.
- PURSE-SLIDES, small rings of vegetable ivory, pearl, steel, or ivory to slip over a netted silk purse. PURSE-STRETCHER, a piece of satin-wood or
- rose-wood for distending n purse.
- **Pi;USE-TASSELS, steel or oilier pendants for**
- the ends of a pur'e. PURSILL, a name in Scotland for an edible fucus. See UADDKULOCICS.
- PURSUER, a l.iw term tor a plaintiff. PURSUIVANT, a herald's officer at arms.
- PURTALLAH, an Indian naino lor a leather belt.
- PIHIVKTOR, one who supplies provisions; a
- providore. USSERKE, an Indian weight of 5 seers, each 2 lbs. 6 oz. troy, but vai>iiii? considerably in different localities, and analogous to the vis or dhurra.
- PUSTULATUS Moss, a dye-lichen, the Umbilicana pustulata. PiT-AND-CALL, a Stock-exchange term. See
- OPTIOM.
- PUTCUUK. nn Eastern name for the roots of Audbtondia Costus, the Costus Arabictis of tho undents. About two million pounds are annually collected on tho mountains of Ca>hincrc It is chiefly exported to China, where It is used as incense.
- PUTEBA, an Indian name for Typha elephan-*Una.* the Icuvi-s of which are employed in the East for making mats and baskets.
- PUTERBRATEN (German), a roast turkey
- PUT-KUTNELLUM, an Indian name for holdings, or lands which have been assessed mid farmed out
- UTOO, an esteemed dish mnde by the Singhalese, of kcluigoo ilour, or meal from the young shoots of the palmyra palm, scraped coco-nut, and uiirlpu Juck-fruit, and steamed over a boiler.
- PUTTAII, a name in India tor a double-edged sword, with a guard-handle, or basket-hilt

- **L'LITEN**, a Cochin-Chines-¹ coin of the-valuo often pice f4d.). «Inch has leceiuly become the general circulating medium, available for all ordinary pur post's. Eighteen put-ten and six pice, should go to the rupee, but It vanes two or three pice, according to local circumstances.
- PI.TTOO, a coarse thick fabric made of the refuse wool and loin; hiur from the shawl u'oat, Vapra changra.
- PUTTY, a cement composed of fresh pow-dered chalk, or whiting, and raw lin*eedoll, kneaded to tlie consistency of dough, which U largely u*ed by glaziers to fix panes ot glass in sashes, and hy painters to stop crevices in wood, «cc. About 16,000 tons are annually made in the United Kingdom.
- PUTTY-KNIFE, a blunt round-pointed knife, used by glaziers and painter*, 10 spread putty.
- PUTTY-POWDER, a white powder, the pul-verized oxide of tin. or of tin and leul mixed, used in polishing metals, glass, «fce.
- PUTWA, an Indian name lor Htnnc and ropes made from the llbre of *Bauhima* racemosa.
- PulWAKi&KK, a village accountant, registrar, or collector under an Indian zemmdur.
- PUTOII, the Malay name for the quail.
- PUZZLES, various articles of turnery ware and carving; dissecting maus. and nic-turcs tor children.
- PrzzoLAVA, volcanic allies Imported from MCIIJ and the Mcditi rriineaii, used in mixing with mortar to make hydraulic cement.

- P. Y. C, an abbreviation in the tallow-trade, fur "Prune Yellow Caudle" lullow, imported from KUMSIO.
- PYDLE, the name in Scotland for a kind oi" bag-net tor catching flsh.
- PYLA, a wooden cup used for measuring grain In some part* ot the Der.gal presi-dency, the average weight of which lu cleaned rico is about 1} 1b.
- PYLEE, a dry-incaiiire used In Tndia; In Bombay only 2'SoO His., but lu most other localities. 10 to 12 lbs.
- YRITES, fire-stone; a term* applied very indiscriminately to many of the metallic sulphides, especially to sulphuret of Iron.
- YROGALLIC-ACID, an acid obtained by cautiously distilling cither gallic or tunnic PYROGALLIC-ACID, Among other used it is employed acid. to stain the hair brown.
- YKOLIGNEOUS-ACID, the vinegar obtained from hard woods by destructive distillation. See ACETIC-AČID.
- PYROMETER, a chemical Instrument for registering very high temperatures, de-pending on the uniform and permanent contraction of pure clay. Danicll's is now considered the best.
- PYROTECHNICS, a name for rockets, squibs, and various kinds of fireworks.
- **PYROTECHNIST**, a maker and vender of lireworks.
- PYSA. a coin current in Central Asia, the •soti part of a .Mithmoud-Shahl rupee.
- pYssEEf a name for thio soil whout of India.

UACK, a pretender to a knowledge of physic

- QUACK MEDICINES, nostrums which have a fictitious reputation for woudeiful cures. QUADRANT, a mathematical instrument for
- taking astronomical observations and meisuring altitudes and augulur distances
- QUADRANT COMPASSES, a carpenter's tool.
- QUADRANT-STAND, the rest or support tor a quail i ant. QUADRAT, a thick space or square of metal
- to represent a space in punting. Tliere are m quadrats and n quadrats.
- QUADRILLE-BAND, a small bund of musicians atteiidlug at evening parties, to play the popular airs for quadrilles, and other dances.
- QUAICII, a small shallow drinkf ng-cup with two ears, formerly used in .Scotland
- QUAICK, the Indian uuuie tor a bucket In Guiana.
- QUAILS, birds resembling the partridge, the Coturnix vtilgaru, which are sometimes obtained in prodigious numbers in the South of ISurope, and imported to this country: Also the Ortyx Vtrgintanit.
- QUAUTT-IIINDIKG, a kiuii ti worded tape

used In Scotland for binding the borders of carpets.

- QUALLT. a small elliptical Iron pnn, capable of holding about five gallons, used in Singapore for manufacturing sago over a fin*.
- QUAN, an imaginary coin of Cochin China, worth abuul 3s. GL It consists of 10 mas (nominal money), or 000 supeks, a zinc coin. [loise-shclL
- QUANNRT, a tool for working horn and tor-
- QIANNAL, a tool for working normalic tor-QIANTAR. the Kgyptim term for cwt, equil to HO lbs., but it varli-s for different rommoditien, for coffee 103 lbs.; pepper, Ac 102; cotton 120; truing, &C LWlbs. QUARANTINE, u surveilůuicu tor forty days over au infected ship, which Is not per-mitted during that Interval to communi-
- mitted during that Interval to communicate freely with the Bhore, but has to lie at a quarantine ground, or else the crew and passengers are transferred to a lazaretto.
- UAKKEE, a Spanish land-measure used In surveying, =* to 3 l-5th English acres, consequently 100 quunvea are TM to 320 acres.
- QUAUBEL, uBione quarry in Scotland; a glazier's diamond; aguuu stout arrow used iu the cruss-bow.

QUABKIER. See QCARITMAK.

- QUARRY, originally a place whore stones were squared; but now applied to a stone-bed or chalk-pit wlieuce luiileiing materials arc dug or cut: a diamond-sliuKcd pane of glass, usually framed in lead; a small square stone for paving. The total number of quarries worked in the United Kingdom exceeds 1,500, and She nnnual products are worth more than £10,000,000.
- QCARRT-MAX, QcAitRiRR. a workman en-
- gaged in a stone or slate quarry. ' QUART, an English measure of capacity, the fourth part of a gallon, and weighing 2} pounds avoirdupois ot distilled water.
- QLARTANA, a liquid-measure of Sardinia of 12 qunrtuccl, «• 7*395 pints.
- QUARTARO, an Italian dry-measure of 1 gallon; for liquids about a third more
- QUARTAUT. a quarter-cabk; tliolourth part oia hogshead.
- QUARTER, the fourth pnrf ofnny thing, ns a quarter of lamb; an EIIKIMI measure ot capacity, u-tiuily applied to grain, and containing 8 bushels of corn, wciching about 640 pounds avoirdupois of water. A quarter of maize or Indian corn weighs 420 lbs; also the part of a vessel's side, between the main chains and the stern.
- QUARTKRA. a Spanish corn-measure equal to about the tourth of an English quarter.
- QUARTER-DAT, the day which terminates a quarter, or when rout is due. The usual quarters arc 23th March, 24th June, 29th September, and 25th December.
- QI;AUTKR-DECK, the part of the upper deck of a vessel of war abatt the main-mast, reaching from the stem to the gangway, appropriated to the use of the captain and commissioned .officers.
- QUARTER-GALLERY, a sort of balcony on the
- Ktern sides or quarters of a *hip. QUARTERLY, a literary publication J«surd every three months; payments made three-monthly.
- QCARTKR-IIASTEB, a petty officer In a vessel of war.
- QUARTERN, a nnmo given In London to HIP gill, the fourth of a pint; also the louith part or a pock ; a 41b. loaf.
- QUARTEROK, a name in several countries of Europe tor a quarter of a pound; also for the talc of some goods or a quarter ol a hundred with one added in; a very vailable liquid and dry measure
- Qr ARTERs, the place occupied by troops; tho assigned stations of *mi-n* aitd otlieors on chip-board, when prewired lor uction.
- QUARTIER, a German winc-mcaMuie, about one-fourth less than an KUKHSII quart: si Sardinian liquid-measure equal to 1 1-10th gallon.
- QCARTIL, the fourth part of a real.
- QUARTILLO, a Spanish liquid-measure, von* variable; In some localities only half a pint, in others more than 7 pints; as u dry-measure nbout 2 pints.
- QUARTINO, an Italian liquid nio.nnro,•» 0*60120 pint: osa<!rj-measurevariable: it Ferraru, 0*888pints; at Milan, only 0503 pint.

- QIWRTO. a Portuguese corn-measnro rancing (mm 1J to 3i gallons; a Maltese weight, the fourth ol tne ounce; a book of 4 leaved to the sheet, usually written 4to.
-)UAKTUCCÓ, a Maltose wlne-meawirc equal to an imperial quart: an oil quart Is there equal to 1 1-8th wine quart.
- I'AKTZ, a common name for several forms ot silica occurring in primary rocks.
- QUARTZ-CRUSHER, a pulverizing machine to reduce quartz, In order to obtain gold irom It.
- QI:AS, a fomented bevernoe, made in Russia from rye or barloy-rneaL
- UASSIA, a name for some bitter woods-tho Surinam quassia is the produce of Quassia and the Jamaica qnabšia ot *a exceha*. They furnish a pure amata. Ptcrcena exceha. and simple bitter, and brewers arc said to use the cillps freely as a substitute for hops although they have narcotic properties. UA? EMBER ((iermnn), quarter-day.
- QUATTRiKo, the fifill pait of a luijoccho in Jialy and of a carniuano in Austria, s to the liftli of a halfpenny; an Italian long measure, = O'.toJD inch.
- QUAY, a landlnc-place or wharf for loading and unloading goods from tthipR.
- QUAY-BERTH, a loading or discharging berth
- lor a ship in a public dock. Quistic-oak, a silp-huildingwood, obtained from the *Qiiercux alba*.
- OUEEN, one of a set of chessmen, the principal pieco in tho game of chess.
- Qf EEN'S-COUMM⁶i, a counsel loamcd In the law, who H^{i'ts} the Attorney-general In cases on behalf ot the Crown, and is not allowed to appear on behalf of claims adverse to State interest*.
- QUFEN'8-METAL, an alloy, imitating silver, which has a fine lustre, and is composed of 9 parts tin and 1 part each of lead, antimony, and bismuth.
- UEEN-WOOD, a term applied, occasionally, to woods of the green heart and cocui character, Imported from the Brazils.
- **QCKNEIXK**, a kind of forcemeat-garnishing for a dibh.
- QUEST, a German weight. M making 1 Augsburg marc, equal to 3643 troy grains: 128 quent make Illicit German pound of 15 1-20th troy ounces.
- QUENTCHE*. SeeQuwmt. , , , , , QuKitriTKON. a nnmo for the black oak (Quercus tinctorta) or the United State*, the wood of which is valuable for build-Ing, and for cutting into *taves: the bark Is used for tanning, while the cellular Integument is extensively employed in dyeing v ool, silk, and paper hangln;**. and forms an Important article of export irom Philadelphia.
- QUERN, a hand-mill for grain.
- QUKSADILLA (Spanish), a sort of cheesecake or fritter.
- QUESERO, a cheesemonger in Spain.
- QUEY. the name In Scotland for a young heifer: a cow ot two years old.
- QMCKLIME, caustic-lime; calcined limestone, which has lost Its carbonic acid b> exposure to a strong heat
- QI'ICKSKT, a name given to white-thorn, Ac. hedges.

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QCICKSILVKR, tho commercial namo for mercury: our Imports average 2} to 3} million pounds a year, chiefly Iroin Cali-fornia and Spain. Alloyed with tin-toll, quicksilver lonr.s the reflecting surface of looking-glasses, and by its ready solution of gold or silver, and subsequent dissipa-tion has a medorate boot it becomes the tion by a moderate heat, it becomes the great instrument in the arts of gliding and silvering copper and brass. The same property makes It so available In extracting these precious metals from their ores. It is also the basis of many very powerful medicines

QUILATA, a Brazilian weigM for precious stones, «s 413-SOth chvts. troy.

- stones, «s 413-SOth chvts, troy. QUILL, the name for a pivot or axle on a shuttle, which is loaded with weft yarn; the hard and strong feather of the wing in geese and swan-*—imported in large quantities tor making writing pens. The barrels of the leathers of turkeys, ducks, and crows arc also used to a limited ex-tent. We Imported in 1835 nearly 201 millions of foreign goose and swan quills, but feather pens are mu'-h superseded now by the very general adoption ot metallic by the very general adoption of metallic pens.
- QUILLAI-BARK, the bark of *QuiUata sapo-naria*, used in Soutli America to make a lather instead of soap, when washing woollens and silks.
- QUILL AND PEN MERCHANT, an importer of quills; one who prepares them fur use as puns by baking and stripping them.
- QUILL-BITS, instruments for boring wood.
- QUILLING, a narrow bordering of net
- QuiLL-Mius, small pens lor placing in holders.
- QUILOT, a variable grain-mcis'irc hi use In tho Levant. At Saloulco, it Is nearly double that of Smyrna and Constantinople.
- QUILT, an outer bed-covering, of which there are many kinds, as Marseilles sum-mer quilts, white or coloured, damask quilts, cot or crib quilts, «fcc.
- QUILTING, a kind of figured material, made plain or coloured, tor bed covers, toilet quilts, and vesting*; a padding or lining. QUINGAILLE (French), hardware; articles ot
- copper, brass, and iron. QUINCE, the trult of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, which, when stewed, forms an agreeable food, and Is used to flavour apple pics.
- QUINCE-SEED, the seeds of the guince, which are sold to some extent for nuking a gummy fixature for the hair, and for a mucilage to bo applied to cracked lips, fVc
- QUINCE-TART, a pastry made or flavoured with quinces.
- OUINCK-WINE, a pleasant beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince. QUININE, a valuable alkaloid, extracted from Cinchona bark, and used as a stimu-lant and tonic in intermittents. The sullant and tonic in intermittents. The sul-phate of quinine is used to a great extent in medicine, for a medicinal wine, and in other forms.
- QUINITK, a kind of Spanish camlet. QUINON (Spanish), flue printed cottoiu Qunroi. See FBTTY-BICB.

- QUINQUILLERO, a hawker of ironmongery,
- QUINQUINA., a summary of the second secon analogous to stórux
- analogous to storux. QUINTAL, a gross weight, which, In general, signifies 100 lbs., corresponding to tho cwt. of Great Britain and centner of Ger-many In its uses, but of various weights in different States. Tho Castilla quintal of Spain consists of four arrobas, 100 lbs. Spanish, or 101-43 avoirdupois. The ineti i^{*} cal quintal of France is 100 kilogrammes or 220-49 lbs., in Brazil, $l'JU \pm$ lbs.
- QUINTALADA, a commission of 2J per cent, on the freight, paid to masters of Spanish vessels.
- QUINTEBIA, a farm or grange in Spain. QUINTERNO, a Spanish and Italian name for the lltth of a quire of paper, about *a* sheets.
- QUIMILV (Spanish), a kind of fine clotli of a' loose texture ; the qumth or quintchen is also the fourth part of the loth, a weight in Denmark
- QUIRATE, a name for the carat in Egypt.
- QUIRE, a defined quantity of paper, of ont-sldes, 20 sheets; but, it perfect, 24 sheets; in printing-paper 25 sheets.
 QUIRK, in building, a narrow angular indentation in n moulding; a moulding increased by an additional twist.

- QUITANZA (Spanisli)t a receipt. <JUITASOL (Spanish), a parasol.
- QUITCH, a name for coucli graps, the *Triti-cum repens*, a common weed, tho rhizomes of which are, however, diaphoretic, ape-rient, and refreshing, and arc made Into diet drinks, and used as a substitute lor sarsapanlia. For other uses Sag COUCH sarsapanllá. For other uses See COUCH-
- GRASS and (JRAMIGNA. QUIT-RENT, a rent paid by the tenant of a freehold, discharging him from any other rent.
- QUITTANCE, a rccompence, release, or receipt
- QUITTE (German), the quince.
- QUODDY, a kind ut scaled herrings, which arc smoked or salted in the North American provinces
- QUOINS, wedge-like pieces of wood, used by printers to block up tho forms in tho chase, and keep tho typo firmly secured; JIUO a name among builders for the cor-ners of stone and brick walls; a wooden wedge for the breech of a gun to rest upon.
- QUOIT, a flat iron ring for throwing at u mark in the game of quoits.
- QUOKUM, a legal or sutlicient number of a committee, or board of directors, to hold a, meeting and transact business.
- QUOTATIONS, current prices for stock and shares, or tor articles of produce in tho market for sale; printers' marks, as fol-lows, '''', showing passages have been cited or quoted.
- Quor, a name in Scotland for enclosed common land.
- Quo YANK, a measure used in Malacca of 800 gautons, each 6)lbs. For nee, the quoy-ane is 40 Chinese peculs, and is supposed to weigh 5,400 lbs.

- **E.** A., nn abbreviation for "Boyal Acade-micinn, Ucar-Admiral, or Jtoyftl Artil-lery." IL signals for "Recipe," «fcc
- lery." 1L siuuds fur "Recipe," «foc BABA (Spanish), bait used In the pilchard fishery
- BABAUAK, the principal of a sheep-walk in Spain.
- RAHANO (Spanish), a radish.
- RABATO, a neck-band orruiT.
- RABATTAGE (French), a deduction ort.irei
- the picking of wool. RABAZU/. a Spanish name for the In>pls-sated juice of liquorice.
- RABBET, a part of the keel, stern, and si cm-post of a ship; a groove m tho edgcut a board
- IAHBKi-rLAXK, a carpenter's tool forcattlne down tho edge of u joint square.
- RABBIT-HUTCH, A box or cage for Keeping tamo rabbits in.
- tamo radius in. BABBITS and HARES, prolific rodents spe-cies of *Lepus*, wtuoh, besides their em-ployment as food, furnish to commerce useful articles in their skins. In Spain the hair of the skins is shaved off, and put to the same purpose as down. Nearly a million rabbits aro sold annually In London, and we export about a million and a hnlf rabbit and hare skins yearly; while about a quarter of a million hare skins are received from the Continent
- BABBIT-WARREN, an open common or pre-served enclosure for wild rabbits to breed in.
- BABBLE, a furnnco tool: nn iron rake for skimming off the slag in calcining metals.
- HACAHOU, RACAIIOCT, nn Arabian substitute lor chocolate; a preparation of roasted ncorns, powdered, with sugar and aroma-tics. See PALAMOUD.
- RACE, a distinct or particular bronl of iiulmals: a contest for speed between horses, Ac.; a strong current or rippling tide; a form of root, as or singer.
- RACK-COURSE, tho canal along which tho wiiter is convoyed to and timm a water-wheel; a level ground on which horseraces áre run.
- RACE-CUP, a prize-plate run for in a match or race by horses over a course. RACE-TIORSE, a thorough-bred horse, trained
- to run tor priM's, of w I noli there are soino 1.500 to 2,000 kept in Great r.riialn.
- RACIII, arrack, a spirituous drink made in Turkey
- BACINAOR (French), a decoction of rind and WHI nut-tree leaves tor dyeing,
- UACION, a Spanish dry-measure, the fourth of tho quartlllo, and rather more than half a pint.
- BACK, a wooden frame for hay in a stable, or tor bottles, plates, &c. to drain In; a toothed wheel or bar of metal: an inclined plane on which ore is washed; an abbreviation for arrack, and often applied ns a prefix to punch, ot which it kosns a principal ingrod'-nt

- BACKAT, a weight for the precious metals in Sumatra, about 1} grain troy.
- RACK-CHASE, in printing, tho framo in which the chases arc kept. RACKET, a stringed battledore for striking u r.icket-bull; a snow-shoe. ItACKET-coLRT, a tennis court [dores.
- KACKET-MAKER, a maker or stringed battle-ltACKixo, clearing wine, &&; In mining,
- washing off the earth and impurities from the ore.
- RACKIXG-CAN, a metal vessel containing sour k?er in which iron wire is steeped for wire-drawing; a vessel for clearing who from the lees.
- RACK-RENT, tho AiH yearly value of land; ft . high rate of rent without any deductions.
- R VCK-SAW, a wide-toothed saw. RACLOIR (French), n scraper; a grater; an Instrument to strike off the heaped corn
- in a measure. ACOON, the *l*rocyon lotor*, an animal In-habiting chiefly the northern parts of America. Tho dark, skins ot some aio very handsome and valuable. Wo import about half a million skins yearly, which are bunt to the Continent, being used in Russia tor sledgc-wnippera, and lining coats, and the common kinds for hat-mukms: in Germany. mukms; in Germany.
- ACOONOA, an old name for the Air of tho coypu. See NUTRIA.
- RADE\U (French), a raft: n float of timber.
- RADKUR. a salt muter in France.
- RADIOMETER, a torestaff; an instrument for taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies. RAUISII, a small well-known esculent root, the *Raphanus sativus*, and its varieties, which arc snb-aend, succulent, and tender, when young.
- RAEDERA (Spanish) a scraper; a cylinder for minting lead into shpets. RAFF*:? (French), the cuttings or clippings

- RAFF*:? (French), the cuttings or clippings ot leather in clovc-mukling, &c. RAFFLE, tho disposition of an article by lottery, according to throws of dice. RAFF-MKIICHANT, a lumber-merchant. JtAFT, a rough float of spur*, or plunks; an t'3tten«lve collection of rough or squared timber logs drifted or floated down A htreain. Some of the timber rafts which descend the Rhine, the Mississippi, tho Ohio, and the St. Lawrence, ne of immense Ohio, and the St. Lawrence, nre of immense 81zo, and worth £20,000 to £30,000.
- RAFTERS, the ribs of tho roof of a house; the
- beams on which the roofing rests. RAFTSMAN, the manager ot a ratt of timbor. RAG, stone that breaks into jagged pieces; a large kind ot slate; a torn, worn, or waste piece of llueu or woollen cloth. See RAGS
- AGA, a grain-measure of the Sooloo and Sunda isles, in weight &!} lb*.
- RAG-BROKER. See RAG-MERCHANT.
- KAG-DEALtit, a marine store-dealer.
- []{A<;EE, the English name in Hindustan for a species of millet, *Kleusme coracam**.

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HAG-FAIR, A metropolitan innrkot for vend-

- ing old cloi lies, and ca-t-off garment'*. RAG-GATHERER, an itin«%rmit collet tor of rags from the Btrcets, dunghills, and sewers.
- RAGCED-SCITOOL, a free whool for the education of HIP children of tile poor.
- RAGGING. See STRAGGLING.
- RAGMAN, RAG-KERCH ACT, a wholesale purchaser of raffs from collectors, marinestore dealers, and individuals, for re-sale to paper manufacturers, tanner*, and others.
- JtAGOUT, a high-seasoned dish.
- RAGS, the fragments and shred* of wornout garments and drapery, woollen or linen, collected for various purposes throughout the kingdom, and amounting, with those Imported, to more than 70.000 tons n-year, woith fully a million sterling. Woollen nips are used lor manure, for working up Into shoddy, or coarse cloths and druggets, and lor flock-pnper; linen rugs for making lint, and paper; and cotton rags lor paper-pulp. I?\G-suop, a place whei e rags, bones, kiUhen
- grensp, scrap metal, and other refuse articles are purchased In small quant I tie*.
- AGSTONE, R description of houc-slute. used as a whetstone; a kind of sandstone RAGSTONE, or limestone found in Kent.
- RAG-WHEEL, a wheel with a notched edpp.
- KAHAL, an Arabian name for a camel-load, about 5 cwf.
- RAHMKL, JEMKL. a Orman term for a bundle ot tiax of 20 lbs.
- JIAI, RARE, names in llindo*tan for some species of nui<itHrd-i>i'Cd, nsiSmapu nigra, and 8. ramosa.
- RAIK, a weight and measure for grain In Kengal ui' 20 clnttiii-ki, and weighing 2\ lbs.
- HAIL, a long narrow har of Iron used for railways: ahorizont.il timber in a piece o panelling; a piece of wood resting on stakes or ports, forming part of a l'uuce of wooden rails.
- RAILROAD, RAILWAY, levelled and prepared roads, laid with iron bars, for locomotives and carriages to travel easily, of which there are many thousand miles laid throughout the United Kingdom, and a large number in other countries. In the United Kingdom there are about 8,500 miles of railway; In the United States, 24,600 miles, in operation. On the Con-tinent, In India, and in the Colonies,
- they are also spreading. JtAiLWAT-DARS, long wrought Iron bars, 15 feet by 2} to 8 inches Nromi, and 5 inches tleep, laid down and fixed on a prepared road for locomotive engines, railway carriages, and wagons to travel on.
- RAILWAY-BLANKET, RAILWAVKLU, a traveller's warm wrapper.
- RAILWAT-CABRIAGE, A passenger can-fa ore drawn by an engine on a railway Han, which are variously fitted for the accommodation of first, fwuiuL and third ckus passengers.
- If UI.WAY-CARRIAGE-SPWNG MAKER, a manu-I ictnrer of the metal springs lor railway uirrlagex

- **RAILWAY-CHAIR.** See CHAIR.
- KAILWAY-CIIAIRMAN, the head of a railway* board.

RAI

- RAILWAT-COMPAKIOX, a pocket-ense for a traveller on a railway, for holding sand-wiches or other refreshments.
- KAILWAT-CROSSING, the place where an or-
- dinary road crosses a railway line. RAILWAY-DEPOT, the goods station of a railwav.
- **RAILWAY-DIRECTOR**, a managing member of a railway board or committee.
- RAILWAY ENGINE, a locomotive steamc-iiL'ine for drawing a railway train. RAILWAY-GREASE MANUFACTURER,
- See (iHKASE, and GKKASE-MAKEH.
- RAILWAY-LINK, a draw-link.
- RAILWAY MARKET, the stock-exchange; wh«re shares are dealt in.
- RAILWAY-PLANT, the locomotive!*, carriages, trucks, and general machinery, lor working a railway
- RAIĽWAY-SCŘIP, AIĽWAY-SCŘIP, the first or preliminary certificate issued on account of money paid lor rallw.iy shares.
- RAILWAY-MGNAL, a telegraph, light, or combustible to give notice of the approach VT departure of trains. See FOG-SIGVAL.
- RAILWAY-SLEEPER, a cross timber fur carrying the Iron rails.
- RAILWAY-SLIDE, a turn-table. RAILWAY-SPECTACLES, wire-gauze shades, tor the eyes, to protect them from dust, Ac. when travelling.
- **RAILWAY-STATION**, the place whence railway trains start.
- RAILWAY-STOCK, the capital Invested in u railway.
- RAILWAY SUPEIUNTENDANT, the general truffle-manager ol u railway, or a special officer at a station.
- RAILWAY-SWITCH, an instrument for moving the diverging points of the rails ut a station, and thus changing the route of the trains.
- RAILWAY-TICKET, a pass given at a railway office In return 1or the money lare paid in.
- RAILWAY TIHE-TABLK, a printed list of the hours of arrival or departure of trains, fares, Ac. on a railway.
- RAILWÁY-TRACK, the ľino of iron rails on ulnch the train travels.
- **RAILWAY-TRAIN, a connected set or carriages** and breaks, drawn by a locomotive engine.
- RAILWAY-TRUCK, a wagon tor conveying liaggiige or merchandise on a railway.
- RAILWAY TURN-TAULK MANUFACTURKR, maker of the circular revolving platform* or sliding fnunes. called turntable*, by which carriage*. Ac. are transferred from one set of rails to another, at a depot or station.
- RAILWAY-WIIKEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the peculiur metal wheels required for carriages nnd engines travelling on a railway line.
- RAILWAY-WHISTLR, a mechanical contrivance on the locomotive, by which a loud, shrill, warning sound is given, to call attention in tunnels, or at the approach of the train to stations.
- UAILWAY-WKAPI'ER, RAILWAY-XUO, a blanket to cover the le^s in travelling.

RAT

RAINBTTE (French), a compositor's knife; a

- rennet apple, KAIN-OAUGE, an Instrument for registering the fall of rain in a given period. It has **II**GO various other nămes, âs hydrometer, ombrometer, pluviometer, &c Its prin-ciples and construction are of the sim-plest nature, but It is made ol a variety ot shapes.
- RAIN-WATER-CASK, RAIV-WATFR TANK, a receptaçle for raln-wuter, lor domestic
- washing purposes. RAIN-WATER-HEAD, a hollow receptacle of iron at the top oi a rum water pipe, receiving the water from the gutter.
- RAIN-WATER-PIPE, a hollow tube of cast or wrought iron, made m Jenjrtlis, lor carrying off ruin water lioni the eaves ot a roof.
- RAISED PIE, a solid meat pie, baked without a dish, served at buppers, dejeuners, «tc See PORK PIE.
- RAISINS, dried grapes, Imported chiefly from Malaga and Smyrna, to tho extent ot 12,000 or 13,000 tons annually, as a dessert lrint, and tor puddings.
- RAISIN-WINE, a British home-made sweet wine from raisins.
- RAJADILLO (Spnnl»h). a comfit of sliced almonds crusted with sugar. RAJETA, a kind of Spanish coarse cloth of
- mixed colours.
- RAJIKA, a Sanscrit name for black mustard seed.
- RAKE, a gardening or agricultural tool with teeth and a handle; several ot those, a* liorse-rakes, stubble-rakes, hay-rakes, and drag-rukes, are drawn by hordes; the inclination or slope of a mast from the i crpendleulur.
- 1*AKEE, a common Russian brandy.
- RAKITZKK, a tirst-quality flux in some of the provinces of Russia.
- RAM, the male of the sheep.
- RAMA (Spanish), a rack; a chase for holding printing-type
 RAMASSEUR (French), the driver of a mountain sledge termed a ruinate.
 TAMBERGK, a kind of galley.

- RAMDUT. a Malay name lor hair.
- RAME (French), a scull or oar; a stick for
- pease; a ream of paper. ' KAAIEQUIN (French), a Welsh rabbit, or t ousted cheese.
- RAMILLETE (Spanish), a nosegay; a pyramid of sweetmeats and liuits.
- ICAMMIK, a heuvy pnvior's hammer.
- RAMONKUR (French), a chlmnoy-sweeper; a contrivance feer sweepingchmnic) g without the necessity of climbing |>D|». KIMROD, an iron or wooden "htick for
- ramming down the loud or charge oi a gun.
- KAMSAWMY. an Indian sliver clear lighter.
- J{ AM's-iioits, the crooked horn of a ram, oitcn iiiounted for a mull or snull-box. RAM-TIL, black til, LIB Uwzotia oley'era of
- Decandollc; the Verbenua sativa of Roxburgh; grown Iu llombay and Madras, which yields a large quantity of bland oil like olive olL

- RAMTURAL a name in Hindustan for the oehro.

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- IIANCHKR (Frenrh). a Inddor. KANCHEKIA (.Spanish), u hut or cottage. KANCUEKO (Spauiali;, the stewmu of a mess
- RAM-HO, a Spanish cattle station, [orsour. RANCID, applied to lat tl.ut has become rank KANCIO, Spanish red wine turned yellow by
- HAND, a border or shred; a shoemaker's name for a thin inner sole or cover ot cork, leather, &e; a small Dutch liquid-measure, 300 ot \parallel hicli go to a leaguer of 100 wine a.lons.
- RANDAN, a miller's nnmc for the finest parts of the bivu or outside skin of the wheat. In some counties it In-ars other names.
- AMJY, an Indian weight of 80 uhurras, weighing ordinurily 403 5-7ihs. lbs., but variable.
- KANFURSKE, on obsolete namo for a kind of bLiek silk uiude in former A ears.
- UANGK, a flrc-pluce and cooking-stove fora kitchen, cottngc, &e; the step In u ladder; the. con/pass or reach ot a uible, yuu, ur piece of ordnance.
- IIANQEI^ thechict keeper ofuforc«t or park; one u ho inspects and regulates woods and
- lorcbts; a doy that beats the ground. RANK-ANH-FILE, tho soldiers in an army who carry firelocks.
- KAPATLLLĚ, the French name lor tammy;
- a kind of horse-hair cloth. Ai'E, the refuse raMn stalks and skins leit alter muking British wines, used by liAi'E, vinegar makers, the vinegar beint; liitered through the ma«s in large woudcu ve^els; <u>n</u> name lor beverul lu^llorm vaneues or *Brasnca*, as the summer rape, *B. com-jiestns*; the winter rape, *B. napus*; and others, cultivated tor their seed, from which oil id expressed. *JSee'CoLZX-oiu* A dt based coin current in Uusle, bwitzurland, tor 2 pennms.
- UAPK-CAKE, the iiidos left nftcr rape teed h.is been pressed U>r oil. dried, mid pre-pared as food lor cuttle and lui' manure Sec OIL-CAKE.
- Set OIL. See COUA-OH. UAFE-S£)-J>, the >eed oi plants of the cole kind, threshed out tor muKiiig oil, or for planting. In lft*5. we imported trom tho Continent 102, S?ti quarter* of rape-seed.
- RAPE-WINK, a poor thin *WHIM* IIOIU the l.i.-t dregs ot raisins, which have been prebbuU. RAPID, the fall of a river: "shooting tho
- rapids, " Is descending the stream over those strong m c r currents.
- RAPIER, a long thin fencing sword.
- UAPI'ADURA. a \ery coarse kind of sugar mide iu Mexico; it Is jnet with in lone cylindrical pieces of about one pound weight, each piece cursfully covered with flag leaves. KAPPF.K, a kind of miuff of either a brown or
- black colour, while h Is sometimes scented. It is made irom the darker and ranker made irom the darker and ranker kind ol tobacco leaves iroistened.
- K.'FPEL, the beutpf tlie druu to cull soldiers to arms.
- RAPPKX, a Swiss money, the li'otli pnit of a Hum- iin** n •• i- ,i iMizeu, abuui of uld.

- BARAK, the Malay name for the soap-berry, Stipindus emarginatus. RASA, the Malay name (or quicksilver.
- 1: AS A HAL A, an Eastern name for the Liquid ambar_allingia, which affords the balsam culled liquid storax

- RASE (French), pitch for caulking seams. KASETE (Spanish), satinet. RASETTE (French), a reed-spring In an organ. It ASH. a measure of capacity lor salt used in Bombay, weighing about 40 tons; nearly 14} lasts.
- RASHER, a thin slice of bacon for frying, Ac.
- RASIKIE, a heaped corn-measure lonnerly used in Belgium and Flinders, 1} to 5 bushels in different localities; in Sardinia 31 starcl 11, very nearly 4} bushels. The French raslerc (now 2 hectolitres) was 5} bushels
- IIASO. (Spanish), satin; a long measure of Piedmont and Sardinia, 21} to 23} inches.
 HASP, a largo rough coarse Die. See FILE.
 UASPBKRRY, the fragrant subactd iruit of thu* *llubus IdcBus*, employed for the dessert and also in very general use for jams and t.irts: it is likewise converted into a kind «t vinesjar.
- RASPBERRY-YIXEGAR. a pleasant acid bever-age or flavouring liqueur, made from the juice of raspberries; diluted with water it forms a refreshing drink in fevers.
- RASPER, a kind ot scraping or kitchen gruter tor rasping loaves, Ač.
- RASPING-MILL, a species of saw-mill.
- KA«P-MAKER, a manufacturer of rough flics. KASSADE (French), hollow glass beads or bugles.
- itAssr, a kind of boiled coarse rice in India.
- KATVFIA, a kind of liqueur flavoured with upricot kernels; cherry or raspberry bran-
- dy; a sweet fancy winc-biscuit RAT-BANE, a poison sold to kill rats. IUr-CATCNER, a man who makes a business
- of trapping and clearing premises of rats. HATCH, a bar containing small angular teeth; a r.itchct-wheel being a circular ratch, with teeth liko a saw.
- **RATCHÉLL, loose stone***
- KAT-DEALER, one who buys and sells rats to
- be baited by dogs; or fbr their skins. HATE, a tax levied ratcably on persons P'lative price. KATITAVDJ, an Indian name for tar and
- colophony.
- KATKQO (Spanish), articles or goods carried m carts.
- RATLINES, pieces of small rope fastened across the shrouds, forming steps whereby to ascend the rigging.
- RATMARA, a vernacular name for a dyeing Iich''ii in India.
- RATOON, a colonial name for a fresh shoot from the stool of the snirar cane; which is called first or second ratoons, according as it is the first or second year's sprout, after the crop, from the first planting of the cane, has been reaped. *

RACTAIL-FILE. See FILE. HATTANAS, a species of coarse sacking, made of a long stout fibre in Madagascar, about five feet square, and largely u*cil, in the Island of Mauritius, to dry sugar on.

ItATTAX-DEALER, a stick merchant, or dealer in canes, ⊲icc

- RATTANS, a commercial name for the long trailing stems of the *Calamus Royleanus* and *Roxburgh*[^] and various other species of palms, which form a considerable article of paints, which form a considerable article of import from India and the Eastern archipelago. They are extensively used, when split, forcaning chairs, and for malr • in'* rough brooms, and, when dyed black as a substitute for whalebone for umbrella its and for tiffering hometor. The important ribs, and for stiffening bonnets. The im-ports, in 1855 exceeded 80,000 bundles, of 100 canes each, besides one million reeds, canes, and other sticks.
- RATTANT-KOOT, RHATANT, a powerful as-triiment root, thu produce of *Rrameria triandra*; used medicinally, and tor toothpowder and mouth washes
- RATTEGX, a kind ot woollen st tiff.
- RATTLE, a policeman's or watchman's ul.irin, made double or single; a child's toy of different kinds; a division of the inaund or commercial weight in Bangalore, where 24 rattles make 1 nyind of 251b&; in Travancorc 23 rattles or r.iutuls = the maund of 18H>s 12 oz. 13 grs.; an Arab weight. See ROTTOLO.
- RATDREUB (French), un c»ucr for parchment.
- RAUGHAN, tho name in Persia for butter made from sheep's milk; and preserved in a liquid state.
- RAVELLÊD, thread tangled or twisted.
- RAVKSCHEEXY, an Indian name for gain-bone.
- RAVESSARA-NTJTS, the produco of Agatfio-phyllum croinaticuni, found in Mada-gascar, where they nro used as a spice, and from thence occasionally exported to Franco.
- RAVENSDUCIC. a kind of canvas or sail-cloth.
- RAVERDOIH (Frencli), a brewer's oval vat. RAVIOOTE (French), a sauce made of sha-lots and other seasonings.
- RAW MATERIALS, a commercial name for goods niul articles in their rough or undressed state, previous to manufacture; such as raw silk, raw cotton, raw or mi refilled sug.ir, raw hides, <ta
- UWUND, RKWUND, Indian names for rhubarb. RAY (French), a quantity of wool from 30 to
- 401b^{*}.; a kind of net; n genus of cartila-ginous fish, the *liata*, some of which uru ĕdible
- RAZA, a salt-measure used in Portugal; nearly 1} bushel. RAZAGO, coarse cloth made of tow in Spain.
- RAZCIIIVE, a small vessel employed in Kussiaii trade, on the Caspian, sun, ol 70 to 140 tons burthen.
- RAZE, an olddry-incasurc of Brittany; 1-370 bbhul.
- AZEE, a vessel of war which has had one deck cut down.
- KAZOR, a kind of scraping-knlfe or sharp-ened instrument for shaving. RAZOR-BLADE MAKER, a forger and manu-facturer of the metal part of razors.
- RAZOR-CASE MAKVR, a workman who make* the small cases to hold one or more sets ot razors.

- IUZOR-FISTT, the *Solfji tiliqua*, *a* bivalve. wboso sh'-II Is sfmppd like a r;i.5'ir. It fa very common on tho skirls and d«£ up sale as fo• >i] nnrt lor bait. •
- JUzoit-aRiNDKit, n knife-grinder; ones who sets et
- it-UAKBS, a manufacturer and fin ire Ibr snlft; the trifle I ifd on nt Sheffield nnd Birmingham.
- RAZOB-SCALK PEK^SEH, a maker ol the nkle pieces ol' horn, hone, turlniso-shell, &c., used for t):e handles of razor
- RAZOR-SCKOP MJ.KER, a manufactul -or of leather or other strops for suiting and sharpening razors.
- RAZOR-STROP-PASTE MAKER, n in:ikor of a composition for rubbing on ritz^r-strops.
- REACTION WATER-WHEEL, the 1% iteel of mill WhCi ictuon the curved ranea or to see : nxluung a backward rota ory motion.
- READER. il (XITTECTOT of tliff pruss in n printing-offica
- ISO-BOY, ono who reads tho copy to a press corrector.
- "iSo-DEsir, a clergyman's rostrum; a,
- •r reading ntjn a Horary. .ISQ-HOOK, a bixVit-markirr, made Of bone or ivory, plain or eitrv. '•NG-ROOM, a public mom where notrs-
- papera and periodicals, d are consulted; tho principal room of public reference for books in the Britis i Museum,
- DY-XADK, artl< spared befbrohnnd, and k!<pt In stock; not made to order or pattern.
- RKADT-MADE LINK* WAKK on an outfitter's <r shtrl-i natter's simp; a Juvenile i for bitby-litien. <stc.
- HEADY MOKBY, ;i prompt payment for nrlicles; not credit.
- •v-KECK" book of tables nnd figures, giving the \>vh•• quant iiks, witinmt the trouble ot' arithmefical calculation.
- ', RIAL, plural RfcUJX, *n* silver coin ^oiUliern and cintr.it \nnTican The pure 8 real pieces are worth a dollar, tho bas«, or nlloyed meial, less, in Mexico, ihere are quarU-r reals worth about 3 cents; tho twen tv-fourth part of the piastre dlvided into 34 m
- REALWO, a chamber-or^an In Spain; a. small reaL
- BEALGAK, one of tho r.imea of bisulphide of
- IIKALILIA a small Spanish silver vAn of the value of 21<1.
- houses and land, contra-distinguished from money or goods, wllicfi are termed penonal or inoveabic property
- KKAM, a package of paper containing 20 quires, 3ffl) sheets of damaged oroutsidps; 480 ol writing-paper; and r.HI of printing paper; a bide is ten reams; a leather rope or strap. Sft HEMS.
- JIBAPKR, a labourer employed In cm tin? corn; also tho name for a machine used injr (jraln; a buildimj U thcUast SwfiBJtre!-

REAPING-HOOK, a s.ekl« lor ctiltins corn.

- JIEArtsG-MAtiursK. a machine which cats and lays com, uud tliiu econumiZ'-s baud labour.
- HKVH-ADMIRAL. ft naval offlccr ranking below a vtoB-adtnlral.
- REAS, a former subtitylsion of the rupee at Bombay; KJU ruis were «, l quarter; and 4 quarters = 1 rupee ; also a FtortttgOtte cufin.
- REMANO (Spanish), n floci: of sheep.
- REBA'K, a tilscount; a groove or cliannel sunk on an edge; a kind of frec-stonu; ;i •1 tu beat up mortar.
- : LTB-PUUO, a c:irpeuter'3 cutting tool. See RABBET-PL
- Cuha for thin pi ol jcrkiM beef cured in Central Amei.
- REBOCINO, a short cloak worn in Spain.
- iron plate or earn »> ii i-»r'r.ii.sinj; the nap ou cloth to be shorn.
- REIW > ck room behind an apotliecnry'H shop in Spain.
- RRCAMO 1 i), embroidery of raised work.
- K CCA I;DADOS, a collector of rents and tixcs In Spain.
- IPT, an acquittance; an firicnmvJedg-Illfri another.

r from one person to

KKCEIIT-BOOK, a hook containing Instruc-tions or prescriptions. IPT-STAMF, a penny government Bt.Tin)i.

- n flixed to set;!. its, which is either adhesive or impressed on the paper; when tho former Is used. It must be cancelled by the writteu initials ot UHI parly receiving the money. ingly
- RECEIVER, a cnshlcr; nnc who Itnov,
- RECEIVING-HOUSE, its fromt or store; a place where parcels a
 - ro lelt to be collected tor transport.

KECEI. (Spanish), ,i kind of striped JECH il prescription; u r RECIPROCING,

- riiEATT. atrcatyconclti'lt^l betitries, conferrii prh cita' Liky; ttffnent at an Inn or
- tavern; the estimated position of a ahip

Iteration I MR, an easy cliair for invalids, RECORD, a state paper; an official register.

- RECORDER, a chief law-officer ol the corporalon; aloealjudffcin a borough illty; the Chief Justice of an
- Knst Indian settlement; also allageolet. KBCORD-OFFICI:, JI place for keeping stuto papers and official government documer
- RE<-]:CIT. a newly enlisted solilif-r; one who has taken the goveniment fee or bounty.
- i,anon-> 'H'tilist recruits. •HUTS, alcohol whieli has been
- re-distilled and flavoiired.
- IKIEB, one wlio concentrates, coin-
- l_juiiii.₁.-_{1>}aiidiliivour8BplrlLsi,_jrih LOR, a clergyman ol the K*tab churclihohlinK the groat tithes of ap i ho bead of a scholastic establisha*

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KKCUAOE (Spanish), a Customs' charge or duly for the passage of cattle.

- RECUERO, a muleteer in Spain.
- RED, one of the primitive colours, of which the chief commercial varieties are fine Venetian, red lead, orange, Indian red, and vermilion.
- llkD-ctiAi.K, ITF.DDLK, a soft form of sesquioxhic vi iron uatil as .1 ir.iyou m draw-Injr.
- **RED**-CCRRANT. the fruit of the *Ribes rubra*, largely cultivated for the dessert and fur cooking. The juice Is refrigerant and grateful to persons suffering iroiii lever, and Is made into wine.
- REDDLE See RED-CHALK.

RED-INK. See INK.

- RED-LKAD, n pignu nt See MINIUM.
- RED OCHRE. See HED-CUALK. RED-ROOT. Ste BLOOD-HOOT.
- 4?ED SANDERS-WOOD, an Eiist Indian dye. wood, the produce of the *Pierocarpu*^{*} santalinus, a hard heavy wood Imported Irani Madras and Calcutta. In 1850 117,901 Indian niaunds (86*426 tons) of this wood u ere shipped from Madras. Resides Its use as a dye-wood It is employed as the basis of various dentifrice mixtures.
- **RED STUFF**, a name among watchmakers for some kinds ot crocus, or the prepured powder from oxide of iron.
- **RED-VITRIOL**, sulphate ot Iron.
- KbD-WARE, one of the names of a nutritious alga, the *Laniinariadtgitata*. which, when young, is employed as luod both lor man and cattle.
- RED-WOOD. See RED SANDERS-WOOD. REKI>, pait of a loom; thatch; a muM:nl pipe.
- **RÉED-MAKER**, a manufacturer of the metal dents or whalebone reeds tor looms.
- REED-ORGAX. See MELODEON. REED-PEN, a writing stylus made in India Irom the Saccharum Sara.
- REEF, a coral bunk; a ledge of rocks; to re-duce the dimensions of a chip's or boat's sail, by lashing It up.
- RKKF-CKINGLE, the ring of a sail. See CMNGLIL
- RELF-KNOT, a mode of' Joining the ends of ropes together by two overhand knots.
- RKKF-POINT, flat pieces of cordago on a sail for tying it up, or reefing tho sail in stormy weather. REEL, a turning frame for winding thread;
- a wooden roller or bobbin lor cotton, of wood, of ivory, or pearl, witti metal stems, plain or carved lor A lady's work box: a yarn-measure; a cotton or lin«*n reel is **M** inches in circuit; a worsted reel, tft) inches.
- **REEL-coTTOv.sewing cotton wound on reels,** not made up into balls.
- RhdL STAND, a holder lor cotton rc-ls for ladles' use, inadeof ebony or rosewood, &?. RKKMING, opening the seams between planks
- with a caulking iron. Ri r.PEns, laths or longitudinal sections of
- the palmyra palm, used for building pur-poses in the Eu.st; the trunk of the tree Is •plitintu8lorrcepers, and these arc dressed with an adze. In Ceylon they arc made of the klttool palm, and known aa Niper.i

reepers: these are dearer than any other kind, they last, iu many Instances, for 60 or 60 years.

- REEVE, a steward: the head of a township; in nautical parlance, to pass the end of a rope through a block or a loop.
- RE-LXCHANGE, to re-barter; the second exchange.
- RE-EXPORT, to ship again what lias been brought in fiom abroad; a re-traiMt.
- REFEKEK, an arbitrator; one selected to give an opinion, or to settle points in dispute. REFINER. See GOLD AND SILVER RKFINER.
- **REFINLRS'-SWEEPS**, the refuse filings or dust collected fiom the workshops of silversmiths and jewellers to be re-smelted.
- REFINING, the process of purifying, as sugar, minerals, saltpetre, spermaceti, «fœ.
- REFIT, a putting in order; as the repairs of a ship; restoring damage or wear and tear; a renovutingof that which is decayed.
- **REFLECTING TELESCOPE**, a spyglass, m winch the rays from the object to be vie\\e«l aro first received on a speculum.
- REFLECTOR, any thing that throws back an image, as a looking-glass; a polished metal plate for reflecting the Hvlit iu light-houses, & c; a reflecting telescope. See DAY-JIGHT REFLECTOR.
- **REFLEDICET** (Freuuli), tl.e second quality of Spanish wool.
- RLFIUGERATOR, a cooling or freezing machine; an apparatus for icing drinks, dec.
- REGALIA, a kind ot cigar; the ornamental clothing. Jewels, Ac worn by members of the masonic order, odd-fellows, knightt)templar, and other bocieiieu, and by high officers and dignitaries.

- L'KGANADA, a kind of cake made in Spain KKGATON, a Spanish, huckster; one who keeps a retail shop.
- REGATTA, a content of row-boats or sail.iig vessels for prizes.

KI:GI£NTS, a choice variety of potato.

- REGIMENT, a body of tn/ops, cavalry, foot, or artillery, usually 1000 strong, commanded by a colonel.
- REGIMENTALS, the official clothing, or unllorm, worn by a regiment.
- REGISTER, a record; the title to a ship, Indicating to whom she belonue, and nt what port *he Is registered; a kind of door-lift or Iron plate for regulating the draught iu a stove or parlour grate; the comspon-dence of pages in printing a sheet. IthGSTEIED COMPANY, a joint-stock associ-
- ation, not possessing a charter or special act of incorporation, but registered uuder the Joint-slock Act
- REGISTERED LITTER, a letter or packet on which a fee of 6d. is paid to the CSencritl Post-office to insure its safe transuuss.on.
- REGISTERING, a rope-mnkcr's phrase tor twisting *yant* into n strand; entering names or documents officially at some proper office, as when electors, or sea-men, are registered.
- EGISTERING-INSTRUMENTS, machines or Instruments which register or record, such as gauges, indicators, Hiid tell-tales.
- **REGISTER-OFFICE**, a rccord-utllce; a place for registry, us a register lor seamen, lot sir auts, Ac

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SKGISTRAB. one who keeps a record or books of public reference; an oflicer of the Customs.

- KE<.ISTRAR¹S-OFFICE. a district office Tor re-gistering births mid deaths, ami celebrating mariages, Jtc; a central office for the registration of penmen of the merchant navy. The registrar-general, in London who is under the Hoard of Trude, has his
- oitlec on Tower-hill. RI-GLET, a (liit narrow moulding; a ledge of wood, which printers use to t-ep.ir.it e the line* in posters and pages widely punted; i black border (or columns of type.
- **RKV.MSHE**, the French name lor liquoriccroot.
- Ri rsuua, a metnlllo sulphide, or t**e puro metal gppaiatcd iioin the ore, as rebuilt* ot aiheuic, 01 antimony, <tc REHABILITATION, the re-toration ot a bank-
- rupt or other peraou to hi* lormur civil
- rights. llhi. KKA, asmallmonpyof account in Poitu-*Hi*|| and Br«zil,tlierh(ius.intltli purtot a mirroa, which is 4s. 2d.; the rel is therefore woith about the twentieth of a penny. The dollar id sometimes however, worth more than a thousand rets, and sometimes' le«s. See MILKEA
- KEIMS, a name in the Gape colony for strips ot ox-hide, unhancd, aful rendered pliable by grease, which are used for twisting into rope, and (or various other purposes. SVe OX-HEIMS, and TMEK-TOW.
- **REIs.** a leather btrap to tuide a horse; the l» ii t of a bridle connected to tile bit.
- BEIV-DEER, the Cervus Tarandus, one of the in >st useful animals to the Laplanders aud Norwegians, serving as a lx-a*t of burden, and supplying them with food and clothing, while of Its milk they make ch-wsc ureen-giiKi⁺ plum.
- KMNK-CLAUDE, the French name lor the KM.S KFFENDI, a secretary or Turkish officer of state.

JIKiHNKit-woRK. a kind of inlaid work.

- REJOINDER, a law term tor an answer put in by a dclendiiut to the replication of a
- by a defending to the replication of a plaintiff. fioud to relieve others. IfKLAY, a supply of fresh horses kept on the KBLKA8E, the remission of a claunor penalt\; an acquittance or (ull discharge in law; an extinguishment of right or title; the dis-charge of a debtor from custody.
- BELIEF, a relay; replacing a sentinel; assistance given to the poor in money or food, by the imrlsh authorities. TIELIKLR, a French bookbinder.

- iKMKVINO-OFFicKit, a poor-law officer to whom paupers apph for casual assistance. BKIOJKKO, a Spanish watchmaker. KKMEMBRANCKIL, a recorder of the exche-
- quer; a parliamentary agent of the corpo-ration of London. RtVIHSION, a forgiveness of fine, penalty, or punishment. [traiiMinited.]
- REMITTANCE, a sum of money or funds KKMNAKTS, the ends of pieces 01 lmtn, cloth, ribbon, &C.
- REMOLAR, a master carpenter in Spain, who makes oars.
- BEMONTISTA, a commissioner for the purduwe of cavalry horses in &pam.

RKMORQUEUR, a French tug-boat, employed mi the fc»elne.

- REMOVE, a dish to be changed while the test of the course remain*.
- KLMFLISSEUSE (French), a mender of poiutl.ice
- KhMiTJO, the Spanish name for a sewing thimble of iron or hi ass.
- KKNDER. to furnish an account; to give* up; a MH term for passing a rope through a place.
- KENDRRINO. » kind of rough plastering. See PARGETING.
- RENDEZVOUS, an appointed meeting-place fur ships.
- RENGUE, a kind of gauze which counsellors wear in Spain on their sleeves and collar-
- KENKET, a variety of apple; the gastric juico or concreted milk found In the true stomach of a sucking quadruped, particu-larly of the calf, which is used for curd-ling milk. When requied (or this purpose it is prepared by salting in w uler for some weeks.
- RENSLITT. an Italian stuff for summer wear, of different colours, variously fig-ured and striped.
- BENT, an income; a payment made to an-other tor the u>o or occupation of house <u>or luiuk</u>
- UhM-ciiAKGK, a tax paid for titlu-s.
- **RENT-COLLECTOR**, an agent who demands or receives tents (or an owner 01 house property.
- HMNIKS perpetual annuities in the French Li»\eminent funds
- ENTIER, a French lundholdcr, one who has uu Income from an estate or invested capital.
- liE.vro, a country rcsldenco with a furui-yard in Spam.
- HENT-HOLL, the Income of an estate; a list ot occupiers or lessees paying lent.
- 1:EOJAH (Spanish), to bleach wax. RbPAssi-,TIE (French), a very flue card for tombing wool.

- REPEAL, to annul or abolish laws, Ac, KbihATKR, a watch that btrikus the time upon piessing u sprint;.
- REPLICATION, in law, an answer put in by u pluimfT to a deli ndaut's plea.
- RhroRT, an uccount given of proceedings; i he result of an inspection or exuiuliiuLlon iinifli*.
- KKI-ORTER, a short-band writer; one who
- gives in a report itti osiTOBY, a de[K>t; a name very generally applied now to sevoial kinds of wure-iiouses, as horse and carriage repository, Vood, provider with the sevoial kinds of several seve Koods repository, unity reponitory, «tc
- RKI*OCS (French), mortar made with brickdust.
- llKroi'ssE, a kind of oniiimental silver designing, produced by the hammer and stamps on either side of the metal. RERKE, a name for the *Tyuhu angutttfoha*.
- used In the North-West froviucutoi India
- for making mats. RESCATADOR (Spanish), a purchaser of the ores from working miners, who reliies them at reduction woika. RESERVOIR, a utorc; a fish-pond; a water
- enclosure tor canals, or witer companies.

- **RESINS**, various alkaline bases, or oxides or essential oils. The acid resins comprise rosin, dnminar, gamboge, s.uularnc, ben-zoin, lac, <fcc; the neutral rosins elemi, gnalacum, dragon's-blood, nnd storax. They will be found described under their special heads. lagain.
- RESHIPMENT, goods re-loaded nnd sent back RESIST, a sort of paste or mixture used in print-dveing, to kee;> portions white, when the fabric Is dipped In this dye-vat.
- RESOLUTION, a declaration or special vote, or series of votes passed by a public body. RESPIRATOR, a mouth protector ot wlre-gauzo, Ac, worn by persons with delicate lungs.

RESPONDENTIA, money raised upon the secnrity of the cargo or lading of a ship upon the master's responsibility. Ishoes. REESEUELER (French), to new sole boots or

- REST, a name given to a surplus or guaran-tee fund held in reserve by a bank, to cqualizo Its dividend*, whun the profits made fall below the amount required lor paying the usual dividend to shareholders.
- RESTAURATEUR (French), the keeper of a restaurant, an eating-house or Eclreshment saloon. [second-hand.
- RETAIL, selling by small quantities, or at RETAIL, selling by small quantities, or at RETAINER, n fee paid to a Jawyer or coun-sellor to engage him to plead in a canse. itETtccLK. a lady's small hand-bag. RETOKSOIR (Freueii), a rope-spinner's twistlnif-wheel.

- RETORT, an Iron cylinder In a gas-works for charging with coal to convert Into gas; an apparatus for distilling; a chemical glass vessel with a bent neck. RETORT-HOUSE, the portion of gas-works, where the gas is manufactured, and the reterts are situated
- retorts arc situated.
- **RKTRATISTA**, a Spanish portrait-painter.
- RETCUN-CIIAISE, a carriage going back empty from a post station. RETURKING-OFFICEH, a presiding officer at an
- election.
- **RETURNS**, a light-eolomv 1 kind of tobnrco, of a milder character than some or the of a finite character than some of the other qualities vended: tabulated govern-ment statistics Issued for general infor-mation; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election. RETURN-TICKET, a ticket by steam-boat or railway, taken for the Journey out and
- home, usually at u reduction cfchnrue.
- **REV.**, an abbreviation for •'reverend,' an honorary prefix to the names of clergy* men
- RKVALENTA ARABICA. the fnrinaofthe len-til freed from the outer hu-k, and sold as food for infants and invalids.
- REVECHE (French), woollen baize. REVENDAGE goods sold lor the benefit of creditor* in France.
- **REVESTS** (French), a second sale. **REVENUE**, an income, the general receipts of a State; a French name for young shoots of coppice-wood.
- REVENUE-CUTTER, a Custom-house vessel stationed in the Channel to prevent smug-
- gling, and commanded by a naval officer. ABVENUE-OFFICFR, nn officer in the service
 - of too Customs un excisoiuun*

- REVERREUATORY-FUBVACE, a furnace, in which the heat is applied, *to* the body heated, by a flame playing on its surface. REVERSÉ, the back of a coin or medal.
- REVERSIBLE-COAT, a coat which may be turned and worn either side outwards, usually of two different colours and materials.
- REVERSIXG-GEMI, apparatus for making n locomotive or marine-engine move backwards.
- **REVERSION**, a deferred annuity; the right to an estate or money, atler the death of the present owner.
- REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, a com-pany which deals lu reversions and annuities.
- REVIEW, a critical examination of a new book; a publication devoted to criticism; a survey or inspection of troops.
- REVISE, the second proof of a sheet, taken after the corrections on the first, have been made.
- **REVOLUTION, the circular motion of a mill** or steam-engine; the sneeil or power calculated by the number ot revolutions per minute.
- RIATAMY. See RATTAyr-EOOT. EIIEEDT. See KIDDY.
- RHINOCEROS, apncliyderm animal, which la hunted for Its hide and horns. The skin is *o thick and coarse, that, when tanned, targets and shields mndo of it arc almost sword and bullet proof! It Is much used for m.iklng tho whip* or samboks of the African colonists; mid of the norm, drinking cups, the hilts of swords, and other articles nre made.
- RHODIUM, a grey powder; a silver-white brittle metal, obtained from platinum ore, ii<cd by dentists and others.
- RHUBARB, a genus of plants, the *Rheum*, of extensive use, the stulks of some British varieties being n~d for making pies and wine. As much as 100,000 dozen bundles are annually sold in London; while the roots of many exotic varieties form an im-portant drug. In 1855 we Imported ti&S'JI lbs. of rhubarb.
- RIIYKE, a name for the b«st quality of Russian hemp, ot whk-h there are three kinds, Ukraine, Polish, »nd Drtiyancr. RHYNLAND-ROD, a Dutch measure of length, equal to 12-32 feet
- Ki. the Japanese league, 4275 yards, about 30 of which go to a decree of latitude.
- IIIB, a pillar of coal Icit as a support In a coal mine. Sec Vans.
- RIBBON-BLOCK MAKER, a .cutter and shaper __ot wooden rolls lor winding ribbons on.
- ICIBBONDRESSKR, one who stiffens, waters, and smooths ribbons.
- RIBBONS, UIBAKDS, narrow lengths of silk, trimmings, by ladies, which partake of the same varieties in general as the larger silk fabrics. They are 1'requemly ornamented with a pearl edge.
- KIBBON-WATERER, an omamenter of rib-bons. See HBBON-DRESSEK.
- RIBBON-WEAVES, a manufacturer of ribbons [broiled. **IBLETTE** (French), a cutlet; a slice[©]! meat
- RJBOLA, a wine made in Zuute.

- Bins, joints of beef from the sides of the animal with the bono in; the timbers or supports of a ship or loof; a kind of spars exported from tho North of Europe; the whalebone, steel, or cane joints, used for the framework of an umbrella or parasol, usually sold wholesale, in sets of 8, 9 or 10.
 RiBSTON-ripriN, a choice variety of apple.
 SICE, a name for the grain of the Uryza sativa, a cereal, largely cultivated in Eastern countries and other quarters, and In which a considerable export trade is carried on. Our imports, which have been gradually increasing, amounted in 1859 to 3.689,469 cwts., besides 32,941 qrs. of unhusked rice. About half of this quantity was retained for home consumption. tity was retained for home consumption.

- RICE-CLEANER, oilo who hu&ks paddy, and sifts and prepares it for sale as rice. RICE-FLOUR, ground rice lor puddings. RICE-FLOUR, ground rice lor puddings. RICE-MKKCHAKT, n wholesale dealer in rice; one who Imports cargoes from Armani and other parts, or ships it to Mauritius and other lorge consuming morts. other large consuming marts.
- RICE-HILL, a machine or mill for breaking the husk, of rice between mill-stones, uud removing tho red cuticle.
- RICE-PAPER, a peculiar manufactured Chi-nese paper, used for painting, oald to he made from the pith of the Araliapapy-
- *rifera.* lliCE-ruDDixG, n baked pastry made of par-boiled nee, with milk, sugar, and spice. RICE-STARCH, fccula prepared from rice, for
- the use of laundresses, now In very general use.
- RICK, a pile or stack of com.
- RICK-CLOTH, a coarse tarpaulin? or tarred canvas, for covering a corn nek, and keeping out tho wet.
- RICKCKS, the steins or trunks of young trees, a kind of spars shipped from the northern ports of Europe, RICK-STONES, supports 01 l'urhcck or other stone for ricks, usually sold in pairs. RICK-YAIID, an assemblage of corn ricks.

- RIDDLE, a coarse iron-wire sieve, of diflercnt sizes lor silting coals, lime, sand, ashes,
- sizes for sitting coals, lime, sand, asnes, grain, potatoes, <tc. RIDDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of large coarse wiro sieves. BIDDY, a Singhalese silver coin, worth about 7d., and equal to 04 challies; its lonn Is Singular; it resembles a fish-hook, and is merely a piece of thick Mlvcr wire bunt. RIDE-OFFICER, an exciseman.
- RIDKK, a horseman; an additional clause or annex to an act of Parliament or det-d. when nearly completed; a second tier ot
- casks; a commercial traveller. RIDGE-HOE, a field implement for row-culture, of which there are several combinations.
- **RIDGE-TILES, tiles on the top of a roof.**
- BIDING-HAMT, a long loose sweeping dress of cloth or other materials, fitting tight, however, about the upper part of the person, worn by ladles on horseback.
- RIDING-HAT, a hat for lady equestrians.
- RIDING-MASTER, a teacher or instructor In horsemanship.
- BzDiNG-scuooL, n place where horsemanship aud equestrian exercises are taught.

- RIDING-SKIRT, a long skirt worn by females when ruling.
- RIDING-WIIIP, a short whip: those for ladies
- RIFL (Spanish), : i small ingot of gold or silver, unrefined, and unwrought.
 RiFLARD (French), a jack-plauc; a carpenter's chisel.
- RiFLF..agun with a grooved bore, the cylinder being furrowed with spiral channels to give the ball a rotatory motion about an axis; a whetstone lor a scythe.
- RIGGER, one who fits the standing and running rigging, the cordage, sails, Ac. of a ship.
- a sinp. RIGGING, the shroud* of a ship, with their r.itliiu's; a general term for all the ropes ot'u vt-sscl. *Rigging the market* is a stock-exchange term tor enhaucmir, fictitiously, the value of tho stock or shares in a company, by the directors or ollicers buying them up out of tho funds of the association. RIM, the qdno of any thing
- ltiMit, the round of a ladder; a hole or cluńk.
- RIMER, a carpenter's tool for shaping rimes.
- KIND, the &kin ol pone ; the peel or bark of lruit, Ac. The rind of oranges, of pomegranates and some other fruits enters Into commerce.
- at Tattcr»uU'i); u circlet of metal; us articles of jiiwcllcy, 1/nger-rini;8and ear-riii^s are Jarge!y manufactured and dealt In; the chime of a bell. [the uj e.
- RING-BOLT, an eye-bolt with a ring through RINGER, a miners name for a crow bar.
- RING-IESCK, the outer palings, or wall, encloⁿg a park or estate.
- RING-STAXD, an upright holder for rinsrs made ot wood, metal, &C. lor u toilettable. Li seam.
- RIP, a wicker flsh-baskct; to tear; to undo
- RIPIAR (Spanish), to fill up the chinks of a wall with fehiugle, or sniull stone, and mortar.
- RIPIEK, a fish-hawker or carrier.
- RiPi'ER, a slater's tool.
- 1CIFI»ING-SAW, a saw with a blade tapering in uidth from the handle.
- RIPPLE, a kind of comb with long wire teeth, through which the flax plsinii pass to remove tho capsules containing tho linseed.

RIP-RAP, a foundation of loose stones.

- Ris, u Madras weight of 5 seer : 8ris aro equal to 251 bs.
- RISER, the upnplit piece of wood or stone which supports or carries a stair or step. ISHTA, KITAII, names In India tor tho
- Sapindus emarginatus. See SOAP-NUT. RIVLR-CUAPT, small vessels or boats, not sea-going shins.
- RIVET, an iron-Joining pin; a metal fasten-in^ clenched at both ends.
- **RIVKTTISG-HAMMER**, a haininer for driving and clenchlnir rivets. [rivets.
- **RIVETTISG-MACIHNE**, a machine for making RIX-DOI LAR, a money of account; and also
- a silver coin, common fn in;my p.uts of tin* Continent, the value of which vanes from 2< Gil to 4& Çd.; in Austria, two liorlns; In Sweden, eighteen, = jti.

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R. M, an abbreviation for "Royal Marines.¹⁹

R. M. S., "Koyal Mali Stcauicr.' R.N., "RojrnlXavr."

- KOAD AND DCST CONTRACTOR, a rubbish carter; a person who contracts to keep tho streets and thoroughfares clean troin
- mud, snow, Ac ROAD-BOOK, H traveller's guide-book of towns and distances, Ac. ROAD-METAL, "prepared atone for a macada-
- mized road.
- **ROAD-SCRAPER**, alarge metal hoe or machine for cleansing highway roads.
- ROADSTEAD, an open or exposed anchoracc lor vessels, ut borne distance iroiu the shore.
- ROAD-SURVEYOR, an officer who has the auliervision of ronds, and whose duty u is to sec them kept in Rood order.
- ROAN, U kind of leather used for si iocs, slippers, and common bookbinding; pre-pared from sheepskins by tanning with sumach; a hay or sorrel horse maiked with siots of grey, Ac BOASTED CHESTNUTS, chestnuts baked in an
- oven, or on the bars of a grate
- ROASTER, a circular iion vessel, which revolves on a pivot, for roasting coffew ber-ries: a peculiar kind of calcining furnace, having a side door find small holes hi the brlil pc toadmlt a current ot air; a gridiron; a screen.
- ROASTING-JACK, a clock-work contrivance with pulleys for keeping ment revolvinsr before the flrc in cooking. See BOTTLE
- JACK, mid JACK. RoAsriNG-ouK, a preliminary preparation to smelting, which consists in making ridges of alternate layers of coal and Iron-stone, that are kindled and lelt to burn slowly fur some tlavs.
- ROB, a name riven to the ox tract or Inspissated juice ot a fruit, as of juniper berries, Ac.
- ROBADA (Spinlsh). 3 space of ground 400 squaie vards in extent
- ROHBIN, a pack.me In which pepper mid vtJier ilry Kood« are sometimes Import.Mi from Ceylon. The robbln of rice In Mainbar weighs about 84 lbs.; the spring ol a carriage; a rope having a loop or eve at one end.
- ROBE, an official wrapper or loo«e overgarment; a female's gown or dress; un abbreviation for arrolu.
- ROBK-MAKER, >i iiianuucturcr of black silk and other robes lor clergymen, barristers, nldermcn and others.
- **ROCAMBOLE**, an alliaceous plant (the Alhum Scorodoprasum), used in the northern parts of Europe for flavouring food, like thr'shalot.
- BOCHKLLE SALTS, the tartrate of potass and sod.i, used in mrdicinc as a mild aperient.
- BOCK, a sweetmeat; a prefix to any thing massy or solid, as rock alum, or rock salt. ROCKET, a firework made to project through
- the air.
- ROCKET-CASK, a stout card-board or cartrul.T-pinwrcase for holding the explosive materials for a rocket.
- ROCKET-STICK, ttie guide and support for a rocket.

- ROCKING-CBAIB, a reclining or easy chair on rockers.
- **ROCKIVG-HORSE**, a wooden horse fixed ou rockers for children to ride on.
- ROCK-OIL, ROCK-TAR, petroleum or mineral naphtha. [mines.
- ROCK-SALT, native common salt as found in ROD, a long measure of 16} linear feet, or a
- square measure of 272]- square feet. RODAPIE (Spanish), a valance or foot hang-ings to ii bedstead, table, &a
- RODENO (Spanish), a kind ofporous stone.
- HOD-IRON. iron for making nails, and other purposes, of which about 18.000 or 20,000 tons are made.
- ROD-MERCHANT, a dealer in osiers or birch and alder rods for buskci-uiakiiig, Ab. See **OSIER.** [honey.
- RonoMEL, the Juice of roses mixed with ROE, the female of the hart; the seed or «iuiwn of fishes.
- ROOHEX HALSAM, H Persian name, for the balsam ot Mecca or Gilend, an odorlierous liquid resin, the pruduco of *Protium* Gileadenxe.
- ROHUN HARK, the hark of the Soymida febrifuge which is haul to be a good substitute torcinchona. Thenux vouiica bark Is often sold for it in the East.
- Itoito, u kind ot small cheroot smoked by the Malays and others in the East.
- ROLL, a small loaf or twist; a lump of fresh butter; a twist of tobacco; a roller; any f.ihric rolled or folded up; 5 dozen skins. HOLLER, a clod-crusher; a heavy pressrr of
- metal or stone for levelling gravel walks or land, and Mnoothing grass lawns; an Inking cylinder used by printers.
- HOLLER-JOINEKS, children employed In certain processes of the woollen manufacture, itoLLER-MAKKR, a manufacturer of cylinders
- of different kinds.
- ROLLETWAT, a trum-way in a mine. KoLLiNO-MAcntNB, a muchiiio lor making
- bni«s mouldings.
- ROLI ING-MILL, a mill with cylinders for rolling out sheets of metal.
- ROLLING-PIN, a small wooden or gloss roller used by cooks to spread dough.
- ROLLING PRAIIUK, undulating prairie land in the North-American States.
- ROLLING-PRKSB, a coppor-plato cylinder pimting-hrcss.
- HILLOCKS, KOWLOCKS, places cat In the gunwale of a boat for the oais to rest in while pul inc.
- ROLLY-POLT Prnnixo, a boiled pastry with hivers of jft-n between the dough; also called a hli.n[!]«t-nn(kllng.
- ROMAL. an Indian silk fabric; English cotton h uulkerchief'i in imitation. [yard.
- ROMAN A, the Spanish name for the btccl-itoMAN-iiALANCB, another nume for the sti-el-3'ard.

- ROMAN CANDLE, a firework so called. KOMAN CKMENT, an hydraulic cement; au argillaceous cnriion.itc of limo calcined, made from a dark-brown stone, brouRht from the Isle of Sheppy, and mixed with, sand.
- ROMAN-TTPE. the ordinary upright character of prtutinir-typc; that In which this lilotiouary is pouted; uot Ualtc*.

RoiiBOwuks, a sea namo fur condemned canvas, rope, &c. RONDELLETTES, a kind of sail-cloth made in

- Hrittany. JtoNFEA (Spanish), a long, broad sword, ROOBEK, REBEK, an Egypt tan corn-measure, the fourth part ol a wcybeck, and equal to 36 gallons.
- 36 gallons. ROOD, an English land-measure, the fourth of an acre, 1210 square yards; uho, a term applied hy artificers to .10 square yards ol stone, brick, or slate work; u rod or pule measuring 16} feet. As a linear measure the rood varies trom 21 feet in some parts ot Lancashire, to 24 feet in Wrexhain, aud 3C yards in the yaie of Leven 3G vards in the vaie of Lcven.
- HOOF, A covering ot timber, slate, or metal, Ac to a building; the pnrt in a mine above the miner's hcud; the top ot u couch or carriage of any kind.
- ROOF-TREE, a beam or timber for a roof. HOOK, n name for the castle, one of the pieces ot a chessboard; a common bird, the *Corvusfrttgtteyus*, the young ot which are sometimes made into pics.
- ROOKERY, the crowded and poorer parts of a town; the haunt of birds; the name is applied oy sailors to rocks and Islets frequented by sca-birds for laying their eggs, and also to a resort lor seals for breeding purpose
- ROOM, a lishinff station in the British North American Provinces; an apartment m a dwelling-house or other building.
- ROOKAN, a local name In India for the pomegranate.
- ROOM-PAPER. See PAPKR-IIANGINGS. JtoosA-GitABS OIL. a volatile oil, extracted in India from the Andropogon Iwuranchu&a.
- ROOT, the part of a plant striking into the earth; very many bulbs and tubers are edible, and enter largely into commerce.
- ROOT-CROPS, turnips, beet, potatoes, j iiius. and other edible roots and tubers.
- **ROOT-CUTTER**, a muchlue for slicing turnips,
- Ac. for cattle. [pcrv. ROPAGU (.Spanish), wearing-apparel; drii-HOPE, a larj:e cord or cable ot cither twisted hump, hide, or wire, above an Inch in circumference; a row ot tilings tied toge-ther, as a rone of onions ther, as a rope of onions.
- ROPE-LADDER, A suspensory ladder made of ropes tor u ship's side, or lor descending fiom a height
- RoK-MAUEIa* MAT, a strong Iron chnin-woik protection, worn by rope-makers. HOPE-MAT, a door or other mat made of
- oakum or cordage.
- ROPI--WALK, a Dlace where ropc-spinners are employed in twisting uud lornuuir small rope from yarn. KoyuiUJi, Aygtil; Clio fourth part of>tho
- poison, an old liquid measure of France. josADK, it French name lor the largo rose-
- appie, the Jambosa Malacceiisis.
- 30SAKY, n string or chaplet of beads. 1toss. u choice garden flower, of which there are numerous varieties, peculiarly fragrant In consequence of containing an association of the sector. essential oil; a red colour; the perior-ated nozzle of a wateriug-poL ROSE-DKOP, an earring; a lozenge flavoured
- with rode essence.

IIQSIV-ENGINE, a description of turning lathe fur engraving a v.mety of curved lines or intricate patterns. It is also used in machinery tor spinning, and for lacemaking.

ROSE-FISH, a Norway haddock.

- ROSE-FISH, a Norway haddock.
 HOSE-LEAVES, petals of roses which are Imported dried, or preserved In salt tor extracting the aroma, or distilling Into rose-water; they are also laxative. Those of the French or Provence rose are gathered before becoming quite ripe, deprived of the calyx uud central attachments. And dried in the pun, or in a stove. Alter being sifted, in order to separate the stamens and pistil, they are gently compressed, nnd kept in a dry place. From the cabbage-rose a fragrant distilled water is prepared; the petals furnish essential Oil or attar in small quantities.
- ROSELLE, a name lor the *Hibiscus cannabinus* in India, also for *11. sabdanffa. li&* calyxes, as they ripen, become fleshy, are of a pleasantly acid taste, and are much employed for nmking tarts, jellies, and refreshing drinks: a fibre, also known as gajal fibre is obtained from the stum. ROSE-MALOES, a name in the East for the liquid storax obtained In Persia from the *Liquidambar orientate* of Mil lor. itoshMABT. a bush. the *Jiosmarinus offict*-
- itoshMABT, a bush, the *Jiosmarinus offict-*nalis, which yields an oil used in the preparation of unguents for the hair.
- ROSE-NOBLE, an Aiicieut gold comot 11 carats fineness, ranging from 1(4) to nearly 140 troy grains in weight, and passing current in us time lor 6*. Bd.
- KOSE-PINK, a delicate and fugitive colour.
- ROSE-QUARTZ, massive quaitz of a rose-red colour, common in Cejlon and some other localities.
- ROSKTTA-WOOD. an Kast Indian wood, handsomely veined, of a lively red orange colour, and of a close and hard texture.
- ROSETTE, a bunch ot ribbons, or other materials, sometimes worn at weddingsor elec-
- tions; an ornament for a horse's head-stall. RosEWATEK a liquid scent distilled from roses.
- ROSE-WOOD, KHODES-WOOL, a namo for the candle woo J of the West Indies, the Amy*rxs baUamtfera*, or gum eleml tree. Rose-wood is a tcrnt as generally applied us iron wood, and to as great u variety of trees In different countries; sometimes from the colour, and sometimes trom the smell of the wood. The rose-wood, im-ported in such largo quantities from Itrazil, is the Jacarnada 2>r<Mluina_% and
- borne other specu-s. * RO.»IN, the mass left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine, forming a largo article of commerce. Yellow roslu largo article of commerce. Yellow roslu contains BOine water, while black rosin does net- Ste COLOPHOKY.
- ROSIX-OIL, an oU obtained from the resin of the pine-tree, used by painters, lor lubri-cating machinery, and for other purposes, and in France for muking printing-ink. JIOSOLIO, a red liqueur wine of the Adriatic.
- ROSTER, a list showing the turn or rotation ol service or duty, as in the case of police-magistrates, military officers, and other* wlio relieve or succeed each other.

Y

ROTARY-ENGINE, one for obtaining direct rotarj motion.

- ROT-STE EP.H we :ik alkaline lye USPIJ In callcoirlntins M remove the weaver's dressing
- **ROTTEX-STOXE.** a variety of English tripolt, foundU. large • intitiestn I >erbyshire and
- South Wales, jind uset for p< ROTTOLO, a measure used in puns of iho Mediterranean, In Malta, it is 3 M pound.*, or30 ounces, «=i mlupoia. In Aiei'ji') the ordinary rottolo i>ut thut for weighing aillt tjto 1 l-7thlb.
- ROUANNE, a marking (>r branding iron.
- KoiiiB, tli« i irt of a piastre, a coin current in Turkey lor 10 paras, [piastre. ROUUBIK, a COM '-'m of Turkey/equal ROUBLE, a Ku -I IOOcopecka, which is i of silver currency by wli contains 4 xolotniks, ill parts, weight, Of . with (JI H-25tli parts of alloy, and is worth from aboui 3^. Id.to8aL7d.accordIn ag to the colorage. The coined ftoh| nuihte < is of pure pold, in coined flO, 5. 1 and I rouble CMU: Ino roubles of yolil are enacted to be enoal i^ 108 rou! iver. Roubles of platiina are curn-iit In Russia. The coin* d pleces are of 1.', B. and 3 roubles end], cfjitivulent to the nuer ot silver rouble*: aplatinap iblei contains 2 zolothiku, 41 pmu of pure platlna.
- ROCCUE, RUCHE, a jjofTfr ed quille iiofnet,
- ri Roccon, Ro amotto, tlio Ihxa or
- ROUQK, a tear! __owder made from ervstals sulphate of Iron, and itsed for polishing Soia or silver; n Sy females for p sistintr of tho culoti principle ol mixed with powdered talc. Set (months
- ROCGE AND CARMISS iUxza, a prepare* of tbose colours.
- ROCOB ROTAL, *a* kind of niarble. it hono Its shops ron o prevent slipping on icy or trosted roads.
- ROUGH Sn constant for the brushed in a small degree with water
- Rotxir.it, (reach), a wagon or or carrier.
- ker, to iviilcli is attached *i* bc-lt and is in and out thu bed or cull)n yl' A priuting-
- press. ROCWDS, bre\rorH' ressflft lit tho ton-room, win :h bter irom the ferni^p>iting squares.
- ROUND-TRADE, a terai on the liver Gaboon and neighbourhood for a description of barter, comprising a large assortment of in; --...• -...; . l< i, al*< ••••••• the [by auction. bundle trade.
- Roup, a name in Scotland for a public sale ROCSF.H, a r lor stirrlui,
- BOCMABLS (I a iJiace tor curaig and smoking herrings.
- Roussulow, a wine mode in the areances

- ROUT-CAKE, a rich'sweet cake for evening parties.
- ROOT-SEATS, slight cane-top benches let out to hire for dances and evening p
- ROVE, a roll of wool drawn out and Mtehtly twisted.
- WE, amachlnei njfor « lulling the slubbln nailer ROVING for the cree is of the spinning machine.
- Polynemus In India, wLiuli are esiee excellt tblflh
- ROW-BOAT, a hirbour boat; a river jT>lice boat; n coast-guurd boat wa i
- ROWEL, tii ie ie flat ring in a horse's bit.
- ROWEKS, RocGSSRS, workmen cmjiloyed in certain processes of the woollen niouu* picture.
- ROWLOCK, tho hole or rest lor nn oar on tho gunwale of a boat. See KOLLO<-
- ROYAL, a very small mortar, or iiomb a tur[^]e kind of paper, 21 liftlit upper sali set above the anc
- ROYAL ACADFlinCIAV, a ROTAL ACADEMY, the xhlbltioi or public school of ilrst-l
- ROTAL SociEtr, theoi scientific incorpora: polis, instituted for the sopliy nudsci* all others for itd blgti respectability and learning. [tillce.
- ROTALTT, a duo clalmcil on rat i BOTAL-TAED, tlic fourth yard *ttova* tho (lu on which the royal I
- , n:. \vec{n} nicasuTO, tho : of an See ARDEB. ard
- RUNKKB, a poUsning substance of various &c.; caouicltoiK-, 'iictl-rnarkg; a coarso fll'j or v. coarse towel
- RUBBIK, a name In India fir a winter crop,
- Rubbio, nn Italiau oll-measure, which weighs 471 lbs. avoirdupois; also a grainniea»ui'e, equal to about eight bushels
 Imeasu

 English; H

 Ancona; u

 L1:, in I

 stone;

- for the whole of the brall or out side skin
- of the wheat, Into pollard, bran, .th RI*BT, B tiTtl app] but chiefly to sapphire; a small-size p; iype, with wJifch tills Dictionary is prii. RUBY-WOOD, a name for r≤ rs-wood.
- IX S«HOU' RUDDER, tho moving hine at the stern, t-y which a vessel la steered
- RunJLE, red ochre.

RUB, a common herb; tho fluta \$< arealens, acrid in • USO'J DI lint iimj anodyre in flatalent cholic, lu

hysteria, and lafantUo coiivuliions.

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ncFPi.ES, puftlnps or wrHt sleeves oflace.

- *use* woollen wrapper; n coverlet i-ir a bed; an ornamental bordered square •arpet, for the front or u lire-place or heart II. [doth.
- RUGGING, a coarse -wmppinp or bloi KLILR, prhitei or dividing lines (OT typo, mill lor formingdf a workman?* menure, made in si. o foot and a half, or S feet, <fce, straight or folding, in box-wood, or plain v, or In ivory, and divided and omameni informal regulation laid down lor guidance.
- -CUTTER, a printers'-smith who projt:in's inns-* column iiufi pagd-rolea ior printers. Se\$ BBASS*R<
- HULL Induction I induction in the induct
- ItIILICS, a aotitilo-ipintvd workinnn sun, of tw
- RULDG and DOTTING PENS, a k nid or metal
- •.c-MACitiSK, it inactiin" constructed for ralbig systematically, ncally, niul sfiocdrit ;)ii'l ti(!)i'r bOOl RUM, » spirit il from
- RUM, » spirit il from tlif n the process of s»^{^r};ir nianafactora Our Ini-•i In 1855 were 8,714.337 callous of proof spirit, Of which 3,^4.2(»4 naltons re entered (brliomc consumption,
- i'MttiTA, a Mttluy nnme fur the sa;:o*pn)m.
- KnitBi.r, a kiiu* tiuiciiino, used to cleiiii smaU wot; cast iron, which s^ou srrul> eiich uttur ht liy friction j tlic lilnd i»citt of a tr:t-IDK CArnity."'.
- :3, tlio»e whlcl) rhew tlif . or in; ...'Ir lbod. 3Ioi)t of ihc s are romiuant
- it the docks, or yi'tclJs and
- REMARK a class drinking vessel on a foot, REMARK at the Malay t;,ini« fur
- CIMP-STEAK, a tender Blleo of boef cut from the thigh.
- , Ilia nnin« given to a fahrit: lit IJnljliii from tin wool, wbtati, while preacrvinglta'ii nil property o j-osson&cs <]Uiiiitk'S of f.
- Rox, a range or extent of ground for feeding cattle in the colonies.
- RUNDLE, the step of a ladder.
- Rung, a spoke ; any long piece of wood.
- KA1>S, til soft a ship.
- a n ii'il and the ty, u.tualiy about 14}
- MNO-DATS. a charter! nu' terra for
- SIXG-RK; ⁱⁱⁿd gear, Jlfrs, **braces,** ifcc. u ed about Ui« it: kails, and yards of a vessel during nuvi-

Btandlnf rlcirii'ff b^ing the Bhrouds, stay?, <fec., whidi secure the insists to thf hull,

- I ITI.C, the head-Hue title of a book on the upper margin of each pa-
- BtotT, n small kind of black cattla hrnuirht (rora V,I •« and Scotland ; Mio trunk nf *n* tree; an old cow that has
- RUPER. this prhieipal coin clrcnlating In lip itish India. The:e were, until lately, two principal kinds current in calculations, the sicca ropee and the Company's rupee: 100 of the former were equal ui UB 01 the latter. It isonllnorilj taken to weige ono tola nr J80 trrains, the standard beinc 11-lStiu of silver and 1-litli of alloy. Tim K. I. Compairy's rupee, which waa lutroduced in is.';.. in place of the Sicc». Sunit, and other nr tains 1CVP3 | r, and 15*08 pralns alloy; und is worth. reckoning silver at 5a. I'd. jit-rounci\ is. Jld. sterli It din... It is 1-20th of an inch. It is ordbuilt converted into sterling at the rate of 2s. The rupees of the Madras mint, previous to the coinage of 1835, and tha different sorts of the Furruckabad rupee, are recei, "i'd mid exchanged at par, provided they have not lost by fnir wear mom than the r< • distant iith of li^litness, 1 per cent; 11 below the ti limit, ihoy we only taken as bullion. Sliver rupees are a modelit currency, (is there do not exist any In ihat meial struck anterior to the establishitIrnt Cf IIIC Mahommedan power in India, when the second se n preserved ol fur i i tberantlgali
- T-OFFAL, a name for kip or cail cunicd leal
- Rcsn, a common plant, f Tiectes of Junats, Beveral of which ur« l inr making wicks of rush-1; (eri metals, mid • tliem were h
- Russ:-ut;uT, & tallow-taudio with a rush
- IlUSE, a kind of cake or small loaf which has been rasped: See Tors and Borroms. RUSKIE, in Scotland, a twig or straw basket
- nv imt
- •tery rxtwet pr-> tho fterberu ily, ; iloid culled bei-
- a kind of reddish-brown rou^h
- A COHPAXT, a tt my tied by k-Uers lind vc-ars of the re en 84't¹); should n;i; received In London, ?u tb.^ *im*

HACKBUT, a trombone, a musical Instrument

SACK-CLOTH MAKER, a tarpaulin manufac-turer; a maker of largo coarse baling or wrapping sheets.

- SACK-COLLECTOR, an ngent for millers, who collects the Hour sucks from bakers and others.
- SACK-UOLDER, an apparatus for holding sack*, to facilitate the filling them -with corn or other materials; a small hand-barrow for moving bays of coals, corn, <a>fc to or from a wagon.
- SACKING, a co.irse kind of flaxen or licmpen fabric used for bagging, and for the frames bedsteads, made clnvtly In Dundee and Ireland. See UAGGIKG.
- SACKING AND PACK-SHEET WAREHOUSE, a place where these articles are sold wholesale.
- SACK-MANUFACTURER, a tradesman who employs women to :naku sacks.
- SACK-TRKE, U name given to the Lepuranda saccidora, the bark of which is funned into nutural sacks in India, and used by the villagers for carrying rice.
- SACOLEVE, a kind of sailing vessel. SACRED-BEAN, the *A'elurnbium speciosum*.
- SACRISTAN, a keeper of church lurmture. SADANG, SAUNDANG, a nicu&ure of length in Pegu. •« OCO yard.
- SADDLÉ, a leather scat or pad for the back of a saddle-horse; a joint of meat with the ribs on each side.
- SADDLE-BACK, the name for a kind of seal.
- •SADDLE-BAGS, bugs carried across a horse.
- SADDLE-CLOTH, a rug put under a saddle on a home's back.
- SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, a worker in leather; one who makes up various articles for horses, us bridles, saddles, traces, reins, collars, harness, dc. There are some tradesmen who devote them-selves more particularly to one branch, as ami}', hunting, or chaise-saddlers.
- SADDLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery com-panies of London, whose hall is in t'heap-¥**l€l**€.
- SADDLERS'-CURRIER. a prepnrer of leather for the usu of taddlers mid ii.irness-makers.
- SADDLERS' HAIR-SKINS, seal-skins obtained from old animals, the dozen skins weigh-ing from 100 to 260 pounds. See WUITE COATS.
- SADDLERS'-IRONMONGER, n smith or dealer v ho supplies the metal work required by saddlers, for saddles, harness, see
- SADDLERY, a collective name tor various articles of horse-gear, made of leather. The value of the spoi ts annually average a quarter of a million hterling.

- SADDLE-TREE, the frame-work of a saddle. SAD-IRON, a tailor's tint-iron or goose, used when heated, for smoothing cloth, and made of the weight of i lh. up to 10 lbs. SADRUB, a name in Jk-ngil lor the aromatic
- bark of the Lauras Alalabuthrum.
- SAFE, a cupboard lor meat; a fire-proof chest; a receptacle for books and valuable Fire-proof safes are made of papers. strong wrought-iron, lined with hard Heel plates, the interval between the two being tilled with sonic non-conductor of beat.

SAFETY-BELT, SAFETY-BUOY, U swimming belt or buoy, intended as a protection from drowning

SeeSxn. AFETY-BOX.

- SAFETY-BOX. SeeSxn. bAFETYLAMP* MAKER, a manufacturer of wire-gauze warning lamps, for UBO In mines where there is any danger ol contact with fire-dump.
- SAFETY-VALVE, a vent or valve to facilitate the escape of steam, and prevent the explosion of steam-boilers.
- SAFFLOWER, the bastard saffron, the produce ot the florets of the Carthamtu tineforttu, largely imported as ard> e-staff. The seeds, yielding an abundance of fixed oil are also Imported lor crushing.
- SAFFRON, a commercial name for the drleQ stigmata of the flowers of the Crocus sativus. These are picked out, dried on paper in a kiln, or by the sun, and sold either compressed into cakes, or as hay uallron. Cake saffron, us now met with, contains none of the real article, being prepared Iroin the florets of the saffron made into a paste with gum-vt utcr. Saffron Is used as a colouring principle, and un Ingredient In several culinary preparations. We im-ported 11,000 ILs. in 1855.
- SAFFRON-CÁKE, a pastry, coloured and fla-voured with s.iilron.
- SAGA, a name m bium for the red seeds ot Abms precatortus, 32 of which make a phainuug, worth about Jd.; a gold and silver weight used In Malacca, the 12th ot the mayam, and «= 4*33 grains.
- SAGAPENUM, a fetid Kuin-reslu obtained from the *Ferula J'erstca*, which has u hot, nauseous, and rather bitter tasic, and an odour resembling that ot garlic and UBOfocuda. Its m<dic<d uses are the same as those of as<iiO9tida, but it is considered less energetic, and is but little employ ed.
- AUATHY, a mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton.
- AGE, a culinary herb, the Salvia officinalu % used as a seasoning in Its given or dry state. An oil is also obtained from it.
- AGE-CHEKSK, a green kind ot cheese, sim-ply coloured by a decoction ot sage and other leaves being added to the milk. In bcotland, the seeds ot luvage are added to cheese.
- SAOENE, SACMNB, a Russian measure ot length, 1107 English fathom: 1 English laiiiom »0850 Italian sagene.
- SA(JE, WILD, a name In the Cape colony for
- sagues, which are chewed, smoked, and employed in the form of infusion. SAGUER, MbOGKt, a crucible or clay pot for baking earthenware, shaped liko a hat-box, and being piled in columns in tho oven, each sagger covers the one be-neath It, and protects the goods from the Immediate contact of smoke and flame.
- AGGING, a name applied to the bending ot beams in the middle.

RAGINA, a name for broom corn in Italy.

AGO, a granulated form of starch obtained from the pith of the trunk of *iSagu* latnt*, and A Kumphri, in Biugopore, the former

furnishing most of the sag'* Fwnt fo Europe. In Iiuli.i it Is obtained from *Phoenix farinif era*. Our imports for noine consumption, in 1855, wcro 5420 ton". Sapo is made on the Continent in smaller grains from potnto starch.

- SAGO-PDDDINO, a baked pastry made with
- sapo, milk, Butrar, and spice. SAHEBA, an In.lian name for worm-seed, the produce of Artemisia judaica.
- SAHM, ft measure for charcoal used in Aus-tria and Hungary, —6768 bushels.
- SAIDEL. £MSEĬDŘĹ.
- SAIL-CLOTH, a coarse flax or hempen fabric tor sails, made to nn immense extent in Dundee. See CANVAS.
- SAILING-MATCH. a regatta: a race or contest for speed between yachts or sailingboats.
- SAIL-LOFT, the workshop of a sail-maker; a place where breadths of canvas are sewed into shlp's-sails.
- SAIL-MAKER, a workman who shapes and sows sails; one of a ship's crew who has the charge and repair of the sail*.
- SAILOR, a hired skilled seaman; one who assists in the navigation of a shin.
- SAILS, shaped pieces ot canvus lor boats, ships, and windmills.
- R.YIN-DOUX (Froncli), hogsMard.
- SAINFOIN, a fodder-grass, the Iledysarum onobrychis.
- SAIQUR, a vessel of the Levant.
- &AINA, SUJNA. Indian names (or the J/oringa pterytjoiperma.
- SAKA, a colonial name for the bastard purpleheart tree, u-ed in Dcmerara ns a furniture wood; a Turkish water-carrier.
- SAKACHERA, the Sanscrit name for henna. HAKES, the- Turkish name for jrum mastic,
- SAKIIALAT, the Miliiy name tur woollen cloth.
- SAKUR, nn Indian name for small rounded astringent galls formed on some species of *Tamarix*, which ore u»cd in medicine and dyeing.
- SALAD, lettuces, endive, and other herbs eaten raw, dressed with vinegar, oil, and other condiments.
- SALAD* BOWL, a deep crockery-ware bowl isedformlxin'Ts.iladin.
- SALAD-CKEAM .I pr<>:i:ireddrcssinfrforsalads. SALADIXG, voiMt iblcs lor making »i saliul.
- SALAD-OIL. FJOIOUCC or olive-oil, usually retailed in wicker-cased flasks, lor mixing with salad?.
- SALAD-SPOOK, n wooden, Ivory, or other spoon, for mixing and servnr,' salad.
- SAIJBRATCH, a name In the United Mates for prepare! carbonate of soda and salt Of this chemical product there are two kind*, one a bl-carbonato of soda, and the other of potash. Salseratus is used by bakers and housekeeper* with cream of tartar, for mixing with Hour, aour milk, Ac to evolve the carbonic acid gas on the addition of water, the dough expanding in the oven, and rendering the product light and spongy. It la also used for bleaching purposes.

SALAJIT. Set SALARAS. ,, , SALAWANDER, a vessel ibr cooking; a kind of alubiaze,

SALAMANDER-SAFES, an American namo for patent flre-proor iron safes.

ALAMANIE, a Turkish flute.

- SAL AMMONIAC, the hydrochloratc of ammo-nia, obtained by saturating the ammoniacal liquor of gas-works with muriatic acid, and afterwards sublimating It. It has many commercial uses: ns for medicine, metallurgic operations, tinning and soldering, &c
- SAL VOLATILE, a smelling salt, the carbonate of ammonia.
- ALANHI, a small cured herring Imported into the Ion inn islands.
- SALAMC. a Neapolitan n:iinc for salted provisions.
- SALARAS, a native Indian name for tho bitter stalks of the *Ophelia elegant*, which is often confounded with Chiretta.
- SALARY, a stipend; wages paid periodically »r annually.
- SALE, an auction; the disposal of goods to nubile or private bidders; a wlckcrbasket

SALE, DILL OF. See BILL OF SALE.

- SALEP, the farinaceous portion of the tubers of the Orchis mono, formerly in nuu:!i repute as a diet drink, but now loss useil. Twenty-seven cwt. were Imported m 18.*?.
- SALESMAN, a vender; a wholesale dealer, of whom there are various kinds in tho metropolis and elsewhere; ns butter, meat, poultry, cattle, and sheep, hide, oyster, game, fruit, huy and straw, potato and other salesmen.
- AL-GEM, a commercial name for native rock-salt or chloride ol sodium.
- SALIBBEROS (Spanish), a muker of nitrate of soda
- SALICINE, nn alkaloid: the crystalline bitter principle of the bark ot the willow, which is used medicinally as a lebrlinge. Besides-what is inadu at home, we imported, in 1855, 646 oz. [shrimp.
- SALICOQUE, SALTCOT (French), a prawn or SALICOR, the ash oi the Sahcornia annua,
- which Is often employed in France as a source of carbonate of soda, of which it frequently contains 15 per cent.
- SALINAS, a namo tor salt marshes or salt ponds Inclosed Irom the sen.
- ALINOMKTEK, a salt gauge for Indicating the density of the sea-water in the marine steam-boiler, and lor keeping it tree from salt or incrustation, by blowing off when required.
- S VILOW, a name for spocles of *Salix*, which are not lloxibln like the osier, bui lurnisli the best charcoal for jjunpowder.
- SAI.LT LUNN. the common name for n kind ot sweet tea-cake, which is too&tcd and buttered.
- SALLYPORT, a postern gate, or passage under ground, from a fortified place.
- SALMA, a measure or capacity used in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and other localities in the Mediterranean, of a variable character, landing fn»ni 17 to 6/ gallons; In Malta it is nearly 7ft bushels. It is likewise a Maltese land-measure, tqnal to four acres, 1 rood, 2&i poles nearly; in Sicily it is fij acres.

SALAMIN. See CELEMIV.

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SALMAGUNDI, A mixed dish of minced meat and condiments.

SALMIS, (French), Jugged hare.

- SALMON, a cholcn edible fls>h frequenting the Northern sens and rivers, of which AS much as 4UO tuns' weight has sometimes been taken in a season, in the Irish and Scotch rivers, and the greater part sent to ixHulon lor sale.
- SALMON-FRY, the Salmo stimulus.
- SALMON-PEEL, a young salmon.
- SALMON-TROUT, a lino ircsh-water fish, the Sulmo trutta.
- SALOON, a large room used as a place of eiitcriuinmeni; the state-room or main cabin of a passenger-ship or steamer; the refreshment-room In a theatre.
- SALOOP. See SALKP.
- SALPICON, a smiling or larding put into buci.
- SAL-PRUNELLA. See PRUNELLA SALT.
- SALSAPY, ti name tor the Trayopogon porri-*J'olius:* the nutritious aim sub-aromatic roots uro sweet and tender, and much csu'i med as an esculent.
- SAL-SODA, an American commercial name fertile carbonate of bodo.
- SALT, chloride ol soda, an efflorescence, also found in beds and ina.-ses. Its u-scs lor culinary purposes, lor manure, for cuttle, and for metallurgic operations, are well known. It also enters largely into the manufacture of soda, soap, earthenware, The principal commercial varieties Ac. uro rock-salt, common white salt, and stovedsalt. *fio:S*,\vis.
- SALT AND CUUED I'KOVISIOSB, beef and pork prepared In pickle, or smoke-dried, for use ns food. A large tr.idc i* carried on in these articles, the estimated consumption in the kingdom being 103,600 tons, valued at £3,5UU,0U0 sterling. The general weight of the packages *may* be stated as follows: Irish bacon Is usually packed in matted bales of 3 cur. nett; American bacon in boxes weighing about the samu. American shoulders, hams, «fcc, in hogsheads ot nbout 8 cwt. each, nett. Beef and pork, in tierces of 318,3^0, and 33G lbs. uvtt, or in baiTuhiolgOOlus. nett.
- SALT-BOX, a wooden bos for a kitchen to keep salt in for ordinary purposes.
- S\LT-ĈAKE, a namu lor biilphaic of soda ni.ule at alkali uorku, fur tiio use of crown-glass manufacturers and KOUU makers. The consumption is about 12,000 tons a year.
- SALT-CELLAB, a small vessel for holding salt at table.
- SALTKU, a dealer In salt, a < lry-«a!tcr: one who euros meat or 11sh with salt.
- SALTHIU* COMPANY, the Mil In rank of the 12 great livery companies of London, \\ hose first cnarter bears date 57 Edward III., A.D. 13G3: their hall is iu St. Swithm's [salted. Lane.
- SALT-FISH, cod or ling, which has been SALTING-PAN, an earthenware vessel to stand me.it in pickle.
- SALTING-TUB. Šee 1'ICKUNG-TUT..
- SALT-JUNK, hard, dry, cured beef.
- SALT-MAKKB, a prepurer of salt in Salinas or salt ponds; a salt boiler.

- SALT-MEUCHANT, an exporter or wholesale
- dealer in Bait SALTPETRE, the nitrate of potash, Imported chielly from Indi.t, to the extent of about 10000 tons a >e.u ; used in medicine, in making guupondur, pickling, and other purposes.
- ALIPETRE-REFINER, a purifier of the crude nitrate of potash.
- SALT-RAKER, a collector of salt in natural salt-ponds, or enclosures from the sea. SALTS, combinations of acids with oxide
- buses. English salt it chlonde of soda; Kpsoinsait, *ulpliau-ot magnesia; Glau-ber's salt, sulphate of soda; Poly chrest or H laser salt, sulphate ol potash.
- SALTUS, an ancient Koman land-measure, = 4WJ 4-fith acres.
- SALT-WORT, the Salicornia annua, a source of soda. The shouts when young are pickled and sold under the false name of samphire. See SALICOIC.
- SALUNG, a money of account in Slam, the fourth of a hat or tical, worth about 7Jd.
- SALUP, A weight used in Sumatra of 2 lbs. avoirdupois.
- SALUTE, a ccitatn number of guns fired as a mark of respect or rejoicing: a royal salute is 21 gtin.s.
- SALVAGE, an allowance made for saving a ship or goods fiom danger of any kind: goods saved Irom a flic.
- ALVE-MAKER, a manuincturor of ointments. SALVI-R, u silver or plated tray.
- SAMADU, an Indian n.unu tor corundum.
- SAMAU, a grain-meuburc, used in Georgia, of 8J bushels.
- SAMUOIC, a country riding-whip of hide, commonly used in the Cape colony.
- SAMKŠME, a variety of coral.
- SAMOUEUX, a long Dutch boat.
- SAMP, a preparation of Indian corn, largely used in the United Status in preference to rice.
- SAMPAN, a boat used in the Eastern seas.
- SAMPHIRE, the aromatic, saline fleshy leaf of the CrUhmwn mantitnnni, aplani inhabiting rocky dills of the boa coasts, which is A favourite ingredient In pickles.
- AMI'LKii, a warehouseman, itee. who selects samples from bulis, casks, or packages; a child'* workplace.
- SAMPLING, taking small quantities of wine, M»II its, «fcc. ut the docks, or of merchandise fioin thu bulk, to exhibit at public sales or privately.
- SAMPLISG-HOTTLE, a soinall glass bottlo for In mging away samples of wines or spirits iiom the vaults, in-, m the docks.
- SAMPLING-OKDKK, an order (rom an owner ol goods In the doi-ks, bcrving as an au-thority to the dbck-ki-Pjicrj to permit samples to be tillurn away.
- SAMSHOO, a spirituous liquor extracted, by fermentation and distillation, from rice, by the Chinese
- SA>AT, un Indian calico.
- SAND, particles ot roinca mixed with other impurities.. The coinmeicial u-es ot sand ure, for manuie. us a disintegrator of the sod from its loosening properties; for scouring; for sand-baths; lor glasMmaklug; In cheiulta! operatloiib; for

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foundry moulds; for grinding and polish ing, A č

SAMXAN STONE, a kind or polishing stono used by goldsmiths, brought from Samoa.

- SANDAL, a rough-made protection lor the sole of the loot: a hide or skin shoe without uppers, baudaged or fastened round the ancle
- SANDAL-wooD.an odoriferous wood, the produce ot severa 1 species of Santa/um, In India and the Paullc islands, of which there are two commercial kinds, of which there are two commercial kinds, tile white, pro-bably the outer layers of the wood, and the yellow, or citron, tlie inner wood. The ud'iur Is very strong, rose-like, and enduring. The essential oil, to which this odour Is due is overneively used for the odour Is due, is extensively used for the adulteration ot attar of roses. Sand.ilwood Is very hard, heavy, and susceptible of a line polish, and extensively used by tabinet - innkers, in the lubrication of various articles of ornamental furniture. Sandal-wood Is also a name amonu the Kussinns tor the red wood of the Wiamnus dahuneus, used for dyeing leather.
- SANDARAC, a while juniper resin in round or long tears, not unlike mastic, but brittle, obtained from thu *Tliuja articu-*fafcf, in IJarbary and Cfiitr.il Africa.
- SAND-BAG, a long thin bag of sand applied to chinks in wilulow - sas>hes to exclude draught; a larger bag filled with sand, used in Held foitifications.
- SAND-BALLS, soap mixed with sand, made into round balls for toilet use.
- SAND-BATH, a vessel filled with heated sand.
- SAND-BOX, a box for spnnklnit,' Mam!; a spittoon; a local Wot Indian name lor the Hura crepttans tree, the see-Is ot which area <1ra>tic purgative, and contain a very limpid oil
- SANDERS WOOD, a red dye-wood obtained from Pterocarpus santaltnus. See 11EL> SANDLHS-WOOD.
- SANDEVEK, SANDIVER, a corruption of the French "Suint du verrc," the saline scum or alkaline sulphates formed on glass-known as ^.'lass-frail. It is used us a in certain metalliirgic operations.
- 8AND-MKUCHANT, a wholesale dealer in sand, for thu use ot gia«s-makcrs, founders, or for builders to mix with mortar.

SANDOMIKSK, a kind of KUHSIJII wheat

- SAND-PAPER, an abrading material for poiMung; emery or plass paper used for rubbing wood or metals.
- SAND-PATTENS, supports for the feet, u«ed by fishermen in talking over bole or quick »:iiids.
- SANDSTONE, a valuable building material or many districts, equal to the freestone or Scotland.
- SANDWICH, thin layers of meat between slices of bread and butter.
- SANDWICH-BOX, a portable- tin bcx for carrying sandwiches for lunch.
- SANDTZ, a mixture of realgar and rod rhnlk.
- BAKGAKEE, a cooling drink In the West Indies; wine and water sweetened with ^ sugar.
- BANG-DRAGON (French); SANCUIS PRACONIS, the Latin and pharmaceutical names lor
- <lragou'&-olouil.

SANS-PEAU, a variety of Freich pear.

- ANTA, a colonial name la Jamaica for the liqueur called shrub.
- SANTIIKK, an Indian measure for land, which varies all over the country. In some It is-as much as can be ploughed by two bul-locks, in others by three, and in some by four. In several districts this last is called a double santhec; in others, six bullocks per ploufjh are necessary to form a double santhee; and in some, again, even thice bullocks constitute a double santhee. Generally, a sauthee ot land is deemed to contain 3 prnjas; each praja30 weegas or beegas; and each weepa a square of 95 cubits, or nominally 45 yards; but m reality reduced to 42 yards by the mode of applying the line; and iu some districts to less.
- NTONINS, the vermirujjp principle of the Semen contra, a medicinal substance obtained from the flower-heads of some of the Artemuias, and a most poweriul anthclmlntic, See SKMLNCINE
- SANWUCK, a name lor *l'amatmfrumenta-ceum*, in the North-WeJt provinces of India and Nepaul.
- AOCILARI. tin excellent wood for ship-buildin >, mill timbers, and planks, obtained from the *Caryocartomentosum*. It yreatly resembles. In its properties, the *Mora*, and may be had from 1G toUO inches bqu ire, nnd from 20 to 40 feet long Tins tree \ lelds the delicious nut known as the Suouran.
- SAPA, a thick conleciioii ot grapes.
- SAPAN-W(>OD, a dye-wood obtained in Malabar, and the islands ol thu Eastern seas, Irom thu Ciesnlpmta sappan, C. eortana, and pukhtrnma. A decoction ot thu wood
- is used by calico-printers for red dyes. SAPEK. a "tartar money ot account, equal to about 5d. sterling. *See* SKPKCK.
- AP-GREEN, a vegetable piement coinposml of the colouring matter ot tiic bonn-s of S tne Rhamnus cutharttcux, and June.
- SAPIN, the Krench name for the fir or pine. SAPODILLA-WOOD, a Wws>t Indian fancy wood used for furniture.
- SAPPERS AND MINKKS. a nnmo nppllcd to tlio men of the Jioyal Emrincer Corps.
- SAPPADILLA, U name lor the sour&op iiuit, Anona muncuta.
- SAI*I>IIIKE, next to the diamond, ono or tlio hardest of gi ms: it has several KIIHIICN of colour and lustre, blue, yellow, yruui, red, and intermediate shades.

SAPSA'.O, a diuk-LTeen cheese.

- SABANGOUSTT, a lielirtun plaster, a composition lor preventing the action of damp-from old walls, stables, &c
- SARUOTIEKE (Freuch), a mould for icecreams.
- SAUCKNET, a thin silk used for rlblmna, lining. &C
- SAUCOCOLLA, a nicdicin.il gum, now little used and scarce, obtained from the *Pentea mucronata*, a native of Persia and Arabia.

SARCOPHAGUS, a stone colHn. tiouv. SAHD and SARDONIC, varieties of ciuiluç-SARDXNE, the Cupea tardtna, a small lisa

allied to the pilchard, cnutjht in largo quantities In the MtidiurraaeaU, ami preserved In olL

BARBS, a cotton fabric worn by Indian women, to wrap around the person; also an embroidered Ion? scarf of gauze or bilk.

- SARDTOA, an Indian fiddle. SAKKIKG. shirting; the covering of wood above the ralters; usually ot spruce and yellow pine.
- SARONG, a sort of petticoaf worn by females in the East; a Malay wafot-clotn of cotton with a kind of red tartan pattern. There are Imitation Uatiickbtirougs, aud Turkey red sarongs.
- SAUPLAK, U name given to a lnrge bale or package of wool, containing 80 tods, or a ton in weight

BAIIRASIN. a name in some parts of the Con-> tinent for buckwhent.

BARSAFAKILLA, the rhizomes of several spe-cies of the genus 8/nilnx, cliiefly imported from South America and Mexico, lor making an extract for medicinal purposes.

SARSE, SEAUCE, a fine sieve. [seed. SAHSHAPA, a Snnscilt name for mustanl-

- SAIIT, a dress, or simple wrapper, of cotton, worn by the females of India. See SAKLE.
- SASH-DOOR, a door with panes of glass to
- give li^'ht. SASHES, silk or other wal.st-nclts for females; scarls worn by military men over the shoulder; long chequered window -frames for holding squares of glass. See SASH-FRAMES.
- SASII-FASTEMNGS, catches or bolts for the sashes of windows, to prevent their being opened Iroin the outside.
- BASH-FRAMI-S, the wooden or metal bordcrings or frame-work, for setting squaics of gliss for windows.
- SASH-LINE MAKER, a manufacturer of stout cord, for attaching to thu fclidiug-puilcys for window-sashes.
- SASI-MAKKR, a constructor of window-trames ot different kinds, for house.-, con-servatories, and public buildings, of wood or Iron.

- SASSAFRAS-NUTS. See Picnuimi REANS. SASSAFRAS-OIL, a yellow volatile oil, ob-tained by einur Iroin the root of Sassafras ojficwale.
- BANSAFIMS-WOOD, the wood and roots of the Susmffrasojicinale, a nai.vu of North America, winch uro biouijiit over in biliuis. They are liluhly arom.itic both in **sun-11** and taste. The dried leaves contain so much mucilage that they are used lor thickening soups.
- SASSOLINE, a name for native boracic-acld, used in the manufacture oi borax.
- SASST-BAKK, a poisonous bark obtained in Western Africa, from a ICKumhous tree, a species of *ErythrophUum*, which natives, suspected ot witchcraft, secret murder, dc, are put to the ordeal of swallowm-:.
- BAT, SI-T, a grain-measure of Slam, weigh-ing 3} lbs. and holding about 3} pints.
- BATILLKB, the halt of a sooco in Kcnro'jlcn and some parts of the Eastern archipelago.
- SATIN, a flossy silk twill, to which the soft and glistering appearance is given by rendering a great numtwir of the threads of the warn visible in the process of weav-ing. The bnillaut smooth lustre it bears

Is given by rolling on heated cylinders; a former weight of Brussels, = 112-78 grains. ATIN-DE-LAINE, a black casslmere manu-

- factured in Silesia, from wool. SATIN-DRESSER, a finisher of satin by rolling.
- SATINET, a cheap and durable American mixed fabric, which is very largely worn by the labouring part of the community in the United States, taking the place of the fustians or velveteens worn in (treat Britain. The warp of satinet Is cotton, and the filling in is, to a large extent, tho short waste ot other branches ot tlio woollen manufacture. This is mixed with a sufficient poi tion of long wool to enable it to be spun, and after being woven in a peculiar way, so as to bring the wool to the face of the cloth, it Is then felted heavily, and the cotton is entirely hidden by the wool. SatInettes are also silky materials which are as cheap as, and noru durable than, mitlns; their brlllinm:\ being produced in tlic process of manufacture, without dress or any artificial means.
- ATIN-STONE, a fibrous kind oi gypsum used by inpld.irics.
- SATIN-TURK, H tr.uc term for a superior quality of sutiuettc.
- SATIN-WOOD, a beautiful veneering wood, or which there are scvcr.il varieties, that obtained m ti.e Indies, Is Iroiu the *Chloroxylon Sinetema*.
- SATISFACTION, an entry upon the rolls of the court, to the effect that a debt owing by a dcft'iulunt to a plaintiff In un action, has been paid and satisfied.
- ATRON, a small fish used by French fisher-men as bait. [the Mediterranean.
- ATIKAU. a coral fishing-boat employed In SATTRANGEE, SATRINCKK, a kind ot hbroua striped mat or carpet made in India.
- SAUCUROAT, an earthenware or plated ves-
- sel with a lip lor pouring out sauce. SAUCE-DISH, a small crockery-ware tureen, or metal vessel with a cover and stund, fur
- holding sauce. AUCE-LADIJ-:, a kind of deep oval spoon, for clipping out melted butter, gravies, Ac. at a d i tine r-t able.
- GAUCE-MAKER, a preparer of condiments or relMics for food; biluevs are usually vended atplckle-sliopnor Italian warehouses.
- SAUCEPAN, a small kltehen-not or boiler, with a handle; a cook int.' utensil of iron or copper, sometimes tinned or ena-melled.
- AUCERS, small, circular, shallow platters of clnti.i or crockery-ware, for standing teacups in.
- AUCY-BARK, a poisonous innrk, used on the West const of Afi lea, by the natives. See SASSY MARK
- HAUGAJIME (German), a wet nurse. SAUL, one of the most useful known Indian timbers for building and cinrincering purposes, thu produce of the *tihorea robusta*. It yields lii abuudance the resin called dammar.
- AUM, a liquid-measure used in Switzerland varying in dillcrent cantons, from 30 to 38 gallons; a weight used In Austria, 3081 to 42 Iba; a name in Germany lor 22 pieces of cloth of 32 ells each.

544	000
Saugar. nrcune in Tanjorc forthe I'anicura	
miliaceitin. SAITME'E, a French land-measure, nb<	
acre. s \TMER (German), a beast of burden.	e
SADMOS (French), a pig of lend, pewter,	
«icc. SAOSDACNO, a Burmese long-measmv of 22	p I
indies, the 7th and 0 the 5 mboo. SADSDKHS-WOOD.	1 10
•.tssKun, n Fn i ring-curer.	9.
SACB-KJUCT, a I i preparation of pick led <i>cab</i> ! > white	133
cobbogs are placed in lavers	81
tu!>, and alii Previously	1 20
<i>u</i> > use It is washed from the salt	SA' tiAV
Satsack-Machine topped me.it, beel,	CI
SAUSAGE PUDDINES, a chopping machine fur	m
SAUTAGE (French), XSACE-BOLIJ, pa	sp ar
bar .:i£ herrings Into	SAT
SAUTA-PAX, SACTEE-FAX', a cook's steirlng-	SAW
pan, inch), a ragout	m
SAUTIE, name in Snamed. fo	te
SALTIE. a rtfte dab, a (tptcii's i	SAW
SAUVAGEOX (Fret. si!p of	fit
LVASNA, on opeu luxuriant grass plain or	9A\T
-ALL, a ?m: er stand	SAW
short candle ends while burning. lite SAVELOT, 8 dried sausage.	SAW
SAVINE, r, aktndoi Juniperus Sabina, whose	SAU
stimulating and diurctic properties, as a dnig, are well known,	ph ph
distilling the tops of the saving obtainit.	an
SAVINGS'-BANKS, certain provident inclitti- tions, established in Great Britain and	ui
ther countries, to encourage frugality	co lu
among the working classes, by receivin- deposits, returnable, with interest, on de-	SAW
the cunt ml of (i'.vernmeut, and	(or wi
the pnMIe debt of the	SAW
United Kingdorn, a rather high rate of premium being allowed, as an induce-	SAW
SavinCT'-banks was 233,742,620, of which	tu
£99 And 519 was lodged in Savings -Danks	SAW
in England; £795,541 in Wales; £1,932,085 in Scotland; and £1,608,482 in Ireland.	llic
In the State of Massachusetts there was, in 1853, E23.370,102 deposited in Savings'-	SAW
banks by 117,404 depositors.	SAX.
wasiitog. (French), a soap-ball for	SAX
: lie French nann - <oap- btriy-trt <i>idussoj'</i> AVOKT, an ncrb, of willed ther<</oap- 	SAX
AVOKT, an ncrb, of willed ther<	ela
varieties, the rammer savory i i the wl	SAY
rinatio ami l	SAY
ire used as an incredteiit in	du
iall curled-leaf v Mbbage, the <i>Brauiea dtracta</i>	SATE

a stcct-cutting plat i with a Berrattd are or teeth, which: act as wedges tu tear our way through an obstacle. iSawa are dlier reci[>; or circular. The -s.isv and the [in-s.tw aro am'iftes ofun nor. TheJe are ft** ous kinds mac: •, as hitlf-rip, tiund and anel, brass-bac:, iron-bnek, table-9;iw-, kek-saws, gentlemien's hanil-savys, irutne, i:, in.d cross-ent saws, null and circular two, stoneculters saws, pardon and rs-sawa, bow s:tw and tntines, mcial

uiul irnmw, tfce. ', SAIIA, a gniin-iTieasuro of Tunis and \, = 4-846 nfuta

W A, a sack's *at Panicum;* a rice licdi. VDDST, th . II frnguieuu mad utting wood, which is used in vino celrs lur laying bottles in; M a, stult;nt at' rift] u > r. Vlh and cushions; iof hools, iiml other purpotes.

- -r's bench. n.i:, -/ in *mi* !'or slmrpenlug ade, »» hind any Illes, rlp-suw i mant-siw dies, trame-saw flics, pitw files, &c
- -HANDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of the ooden handles in which the saw blade is ted.
- INO-1CACH1XB, niachlnpry for sawing
- -i!AM>iti,L, a huldtiut lor a saw in a die.
- mnuER, a maker of saws.
- -MILL, machinery worked by steam or ater-power, for cutting, moulding, or ining wood, by means of several savy; Halving murbla. Saw-mills are two kinds: tu> circular, cutting by u ntinuous rotation, and the reciprocal* g, which operate u the comuiuti pit or
- -PAD, ii wooden linn die forming a case a small saw, which (its In atiheeuu tii n spring and ecrtiws.
- workman who cuts the th of saws.
- -PIT, a place for saivj'ers to CUt les";; of per into planks and scantlings, by ans of a frame-saw.
- ser, a triangular file, used by carpenbir jaws. •, ;iiid ythtiA, tor Blinrjituiiig
- TER, one employed in cutting log-i ill'.D inks, either by hand or machinery.
- CORNET, SAX-HORN, INU->ical wind iiiuments usually made of brass.
- N-BLUE, the sulphate of ind
- PHONE, a brass instrumen;, soprnro. MMS, witii a inuiuli-reed liki rionet.
-), amilk-pn[l,tub,orbucket; an *ne* lor «erK^e or bunting. *OL*, a designation tor variable Indian $5ts_t$ aa *tovtn* duv.i, lulls, licoin ties on merchandise,
- arrs.a mixed stuiT of lilk and cotton. aoeaUadsagat

6AZF, another name for the Polish toise. = **5-669** feet.

- 8AZIO, SAZO, a weight nscd in Venice, the 6th part of the ounce. There arc two kinds of sazio, the heavy, weighing 102*22* grains, and the light 64 SO prams.
- SCABBARD, the case or sheath tor a sword, made of metal, leather, or wood.
- SCABLED, a building term applied to granite or other dressed or flne-axed btonc, in contradistinction to plain-faced stone.
- SCADDING, a Scotch term for scalding; hence scr.dded beer, scadded whey, «fcc
- SCAFFOLDING, a temporary erection raised on poles in the progress of building, or lor
- white-washing, painting. «cc. SCAFFOLD-POLE, a long poic fur supporting or building a scaffold.
- or building a scaffold. SCAGLIOLA, an artificial surface to imitate marble, used for columns and pedestals, A c, which is made from a cement of the finest gypsum, In powder, mixed with aluminous matter, isinglass, and colours. It resembles tresco pulnting, in that tho colours are laid on, and mixed in the wet state of the cement Tin* out-lines of the work aro traced with a sharp Instrument, and tho cavities arc filled with the same material, of diflercnt colours, according to the veins to be imi-tated. Scagliola takes a fine polish, is as hard as marble, ami very durable. SCALE, a graduated instrument lor estimat-
- SCALE. a graduated instrument lor estimating measurements,- making calculations, or ascertaining proportions; a comparative list of prices; a balance; the appen-dage to a welching benrn; tho thin Slates which cover tho skin of certain sli, some of which, when hard, arc made into very pretty llowcrs, brooches, and other ornaments.
- SCALE and WEIGHT MAKER, a maker or balances or weighing machines.
- SCALK-BOAKDS, a uninc pive.ii to thin ve-neers, or leaves of wood, which may be cut to thirty-two to an inch. There are 15 or 20 scale-board cutt rs In the metro-polls. Also thin slips of wood, used hy printers to make th« pas--a register. *Ste* VKNEEICS
- SCALE-COTTER, a workman who forms the thin pieces oi horn or shell for the outer sides of knllc-handles in Miefllcld.
- SCALE-FISH, a dealer's name lor the pollack, the torsk, the hake, and the haddock, when dry-cured, which have only hall the commercial value of the cod.
- StALE-FOiGKR, in the rutli-ry trade, one who lorms the inner mct.-illc scales oi a spring knife, in which the blades lie
- fir A LE-PRE VENTER a contrivance for blowing off, from the surface of the water In ;i boiler, the sediment, or panicles of stony matter.
- SCALLIOK, a name for the thallot, the *Allium Ascalomnnn*.
- SCALLOP, a shell-fish, the *Pecttn;* oysters with bread crumbs baked in a aholl or tin; a hollow and round style of bordering to flounces, ribbons. Ac
- SCAI i\ '**CALT, a term In parts of Scotland lor a bed oi oysters or mussels; scalp la also toe iiainc lor a small wig.

SCALPEL, a surgeon's long dissecting knife. that tapers to a point SCALPER, a tool for rasping bone*?.

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- SCAMMONT, a cathartic guin-resin from tho root of *Convolvulus Scammoma*, which is seldom to bo obtained pure, being largely adulterated with chalk
- SCANDAL, KSCANDAL, the fourth part of the millerolle, a wine-measure of Marseilles, and equal to 3V gallons. SCANTLING, a local term in Ayrshire for the outline of a deed to be made; a rude sketch: the transverse dimensions ot a piece of timber piece of timber.
- SCAPPLE. to reduce a stone to a straight surface without working it smooth. SCARF, a loose silk shoulder-belt; a light
- shawl; a wrapper for the neck.
- CARFING, the process of joining two pieces of timber to Increase their length, by notching the ends into encli other.
- CARF-SHAWL, a long narrow shawl worn by ladies.
- SCARIFIER, a kind of harrow; an extirpator or cultivator; an Instrument used In cupping. SCAI:LET, a bright red colour, so named.
- SCARLET-MJNSER, a well-known climbing species of bean, tho *Phascolns multiflorus*, tic young green p»ds of which arc eaten boiled; and the ripe seeds, when stewed, under the name of haricot beans. SCAT, a tax paid in the Shcllnnds; a scot
- and lot duty.
- SCAVENGER, a contractor for cleansing the streets; a street orderly.
- CAVENGER'S-CAKT, a street-sweeping cart; a mud or dust c.irt.
- CENE, a large painted viow; the fixed or inoveable paintings in a theatre.
- SCENE-PAINTER, a theatrical painter, who designs and paints, on canvas or wood, the scenery required for a drama.
- SCENE-SIIIFTEII, a mechanical workman employed in a theatre, to slide off and on, the movcable, or set-scenes and wingH.
- SCENT, n common name for perfume*. SCENT-BUTTLE, a fancy portable or toilet -tnble bottle for holding perfume.
- CENT-PACKETS, small purtumed cushion* void to ladles to placo among their wuuriug apparel or in drawer*.
- SCKITKE, a staff of royalty; an emblem of command.
- SCIIABAB (Herman), scrapings or refuse.
- SCHADAD (rectman), scrapings or refuse. SCUAFF, a gnilii-ir.ea.sure formerly used In (iermany; a name for the legal bushel of llavaria, =fl-117hushcN; but the ordinary grain schalT oi llavaria is exccedingly v.-riable; a weight used in Switzerland of 23-2 Hw.
- saiAFTMON, SnAFIMON, an old Scotch term tor a measure ot 0 inches.
- SCIIAKO (French), a full-dress military cap or hat.
- SCHAMEL, in the Cape colony part of the side of a wagon.
- SCHAPPES, spun_silk made from silk waste in Switzerland.
- SCHEDULE, an Inventory or catalogue; th« balance sheet of an insolvint; an appendix or tabular form added to an úct; a table of duties or tariff of charges.

- SCHEFFEL, the German dry and grain measure, or bashe), varying considerably In different districts: in Prussia 1} bushel: in Saxony about 3 bushels; at Oldenburg 0-544 bushel; in Rostock 1070 bushel. For different kinds of grain the Prussian legal scheffel 1< estimated to weigh as follows: wheat85}lbs; rye80}; barley 65; oats 45; meal 75; and pease 90}. The scheffel of salt is 54 lbs.
- **RCIIEPEL**, the Dutch and Spanish name for their bushel or gram-mca^urc; like the Bcheffcl, it is of very variable proportions; but the legal schepel is 0-275 bushel.
- SCHERBKTS, an E.istern beverage consisting ol water In which Jelly or syrup made from fruit has been dissolved, or of an infusion in water of the fruit itself. A kind of scherbet is also made with honey; and various ingredients, as vanilla, otto of roses, peppermint, vinegar, and even mastic are used to Impart a flavour, while an agreeable colour is obtained by the employment of cochineal, the juice of the berries of Phytolacca decandra. and of Cornus masculu; the latter ot -which is an esteemed fruit in Asia Minor.
- SCBERBETZIDES. itinerant venders of sclierbet, the peculiar sound of whose little bells, struck by a machine, which, ut the same time, cools their glis^es by n stream of water, may be heard far and nenr through the streets of an Eastern town, inviting customers to their tr.iys, on which syrups, fruit, and sweetmeats arc displayed.
- SCUIKDAM, a name for Iloll.inds gin.
- KCHIFFPFUND. See SIIIP-POUKD.
- SCHILLING, a stmill Ucrmun coin worth
- nbout {d. SCHINEK, ScniNACR, a dry-measure of Hun-gary, nearly 3 bushels. SCHISTS, a name for Mato; also for shale;
- a mlnt-ral used in manufactures.
- SCHNAPPS, a Herman name for drams of
- strong spirit. SCDOCK, a (Jermnn termfbr 80 pieces; 3 wore, or 5 dozen of any thing.
- SCHOLAR, a pupil or learner: a man of letter*, or onp devoted to books.
- SCHOLASTIC, belonging to a school or schoolmaster.
- BCHOOL. a plnce of study, for elementary teaching of different kinds as day-schools, boarding-schools, frec-wliooK ragacdnchooK grammar-schools, college?, Ac.; a shoal of flili; a ln-ni of *ea-lion«.
- SCHOOL-AGENT, SCHOLASTIC- AGKMT. a person who negotiates the sale or purchase »f the good-will of schools, the engagements of ushers or teaclH-rs, Ac. BCIIOOL-DLSK, u wooden desk for scholars
- to sit at.
- SCHOOL-INSPECTOR, a visiting officer under the Education Board; a government overseer of schools.
- SCHOOL-MASTER, SCHOOLMISTRESS; persons employed in teaching in a school.
- SCHOOL-SLATE, a slate framed In wood, used by school-boys for ciphering or writing on. SCHOONER, a two-masted vessel with a fore
- and ait top-sail on both masts, but sometimes rigged with small square top-stlli at the lore **and** main.

SCHOFP, a German Uquid-measnrMhe fourth part of a maas or gcBcheld, and somewhat less than an English pint.

SCO

- CHOT, a weight of Dantzle, representing the carat or the 24th part of the mnrk.
- SCIIREEF, SCHUEVE, an old liquid-measure cf Schuller, Schulevel, an old liquid-measure of licigium, nearly 1} gallon.
 SCHKOTT. SCHOOT, a Uerman grain-measure, = to 0197 pint.
- SCIIULL, SCHOOL, a shoal or large assemblage ot fish.
- SCHUTT, a vessel of a large class employed by the Russians on the Caspian sea, aud ranging from 90 to 200 tons.
- CHWAREN, a nominal Bremen money, 5 of Minrh go to the groat. schwaruns iu the nxdollar. There are 360
- SCIABECCIIE, a kind of vessel employed in the trade of Genoa.
- SCIECR, u French sawyer.
- SCIMITAR, a curved sabre.
- SCISSEL. the clippings of various metals, or ot slips or plates from which blanks for coins nave been cut.
- CISSORS, metal cutting-Instruments, con-sisting of two united blades, with holes at ti o handles lor the fingers to puts through.
- SCISSOR8-CA.SE MAKER, ono who makes the leather sheaths for scissor*.
- Scons, raspings; refuse dross; saw dust. SCOGIE, a Scotch term fora kitchen drudge; a female servant who performs tue dirtiest work; also called a scuddlc.
- SCOLAZUN, a manure so called.
- •SCOLLOP. See SCALLOP. SCOLLOP-SHELLS, metal shapes for baking oysters in.
- SCONCE, the hanging branch of a candelabi urn, or of a wall candlestick; the Bucket in which a candle is placed.
- SCOOP, SCOUP, an Instrument for wetting the sails of boats; a kiwi ot spoon; a wooden shovel; a large ladle; inScotlund a draught of liquor.
- SCOOP-NET, a net for sweeping the bottom of u river.
- SGORK, to mnrk or reckon; to draw a line with a sharp in^{truineiir}, as In scoring the skin of pork; an account which, In former time*, wus often scored or chalked up on walls or bmirds, as u tavern-score, milk-score, dec.; 20 pieces; the original draught ot a musical composition with all the parts marked.
- SCORIA, slauiry lava; dross; the recrement or mutter thrown off from metals in fusion ; «i slag of some vitrified or vrj stulline dross. See SLAG.
- SCOKZO. an Italian grain-measure, nearly 3 gallons; also a superficial measure, thclOtu of the rubbio.
- SOOT, a tax or reckoning. SCOT AND LOT, bearing a fair share of taxes mill ottlces: an Inhabitant householder voting by olden rights and privileges.
- ScoTCH-BONNKTS, a name for the cliuinplgiioii; also for a variety of capsuum.
- SCOTCU-CAMBRIO, a cotton fabric made In imitation of French cambric.
- SCOTCHED, slightly lined; a drag or brake applied to the wheel or a carriage descending a declivity.

- SCOTCH OATMEAL, the best kind of oatmeal SCOTIA. In building, a concave mounting, usually bounded by two narrow fillets.
- SCOUP. See SCOOP. SCOUR, to scrub or brighten; to remove
- grease spots.
- SCOURER, a dyer and cleaner of fabrics.
- SCOURING-PAPKR MAKER, a manufacturer of emery and glass papers for brightening metals, Ac Scow, a flat-bottomed American lighter.
- SCRAP-BOOK, a book tor keeping mhcel-lancous prints or cuttings in; a kind of album.
- SCRAPER, a small triangular Iron tool, used lor scraping the masts atid decks of a ship; an engraver's instrument tor work-Ing mezzotinto; a carpenter's tool for cleaning planks and casks; a long hoe for cleansing ronds of mud. Also a fitted iron contrivenee at a decenvery to take off mud contrivance at a doorway to take off mud from thu boots.
- SCRAP-IRON, the cuttings and parings of Iron work, which are suved, collected together, and melted again In the pud-dling furnaces.

- SCRAPS, the residuum of melted fat. SCRATCHER-UP, a bookbinder's tooL SCRATCH-WIG, a thin rough wig. SCREEN, a shelter of any kind; various articles bear this name, ns a grate or sieve lor separating stones or lumps from earth, and parting the dust from coul; a tin trame to reflect heat in cooking; a frame in leaves or (olds to keep out draught; a hand fan to keep off the liuat ol a lire; to
- BCKEENED-COAL, sifted or large coal; that from which the brcoze or fine dust has been separated.
- **8CRSENING-MACHINE**, nn apparatus for 3lfting earths, stamped ores, coals, Ac. having a rotary motion, constantly changing tho position of the article to be screened.
- SCUEW, a spirally grooved cylinder of metal or wood; that which works n screw press; a small metal fastening; a small paper packet of tobacco; in Scotland a small stack of hay; a blemished horse; one which, though useful us a hack, Is un-saleable to |>crsoiis who study the perfect appearance of the animal See PROPELLER, and SCREWS and SCREWS.
- SCREW-DOLT, a bolt secured by a screw.
- SCREW-DRIVER, a tool tor turning screws, in shape like a blunt chisel.
- SCREW-GILDER, one who electrotypes or
- colours ncrews to Imitate brass. SCREW-GILL, part of a spinning mill. SCREW-JACK M AK KB, a maker ot jack-screws See JACK-SCRKW
- SCREW-KKY, part of a lathe; a lever with a hole In It for turning the screw of a press. ike PRESS-PIN.
- SCREW-PINE, the *J'andanus spiralis*, useful for its valuable fibre.
- SCREW-PRESS, a press worked by a screw, used by bookbinders; a little machine tor pressIngtable-Imen.and other purposes.
- SCKRW-PBOPELI.KR, the tun at the stern of u •hip (or propelling tier through the water, and working on a screw.

- S'JREWH, spirally grooved metal fastenings made from iron rod. The head Is raised in a die by pressure, flattened and split br in a die by pressure, flattened and split br a small revolving circular saw. Thread-ing is effected by a saw which traverses the back of the spindle, and forces the blank iron against smull cutters which groove out the thread; three runnings down suffice tor making an ordinary-sized screw; the shape of the cutters regulates the flucuess of the thread.
- SciiKW-STEAUER, a vessel propelled by a screw.
- Scittw WKENCII, a turn-screw; a bedwrench.
- SciuBiiBT, a painter's pencil. SciciiiiMNG, a preliminary process to card-ing in the woollen manufacture.
- SCRIBBLING-PAPER, rough loolscap or other
- w.iste-puper; outsides. SCRIBE, a writer or clerk; a notary-public; to mark and adjust with compasses; to score with a scribing-lron.
- score with a scribing-iron. SCKIBINQ-IUOS, an iron-pointed instrument tor marking ciusks and logs of tmil>er. SCRIP, an abbreviation of subscription, bung the preliminary acknowledgment, or security, held tor a certain amount Itaid up on a stock or share, which uses this distinctive tenn when the in-stalments arc fully naid up and the scrip stalments arc fully paid up, and the scrip Is exchanged fur a receipt In lull; a bond, share, or other marketable security.
- SCRIP-HOLDER, tho holder of a scrip-certificate.
- SCRIPT, a schedule; a kind of printing-typo
- formed to imit.ite writing. SCIIIVELLOKS, small elephants* tusks, thoseunder the weight of 20 lbs.
- SCKIVENKR, a writer; a conveyancer, or money-broker. See MOSKY-SCRIVENER. SCRIVENERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no băll

SCROLL, a roll of parchment *

- SCROW, a scroll; curriers' cuttings or small clippings troni skins; tho ears and other reiniuliu:K'>II *Tri.or making glue or size, SCKUI, den''!¹ underwood; atuiucd bushes; H name in Scotland for the jack-plane; to beour or rub hard; to clean by washing with a bruch with a brush.
- With a brush. SCRUPLE, a small weiirht used in compound-ing medicines, tho third part of a drachm, aiul equal to 20 grams troy, and thus expressed symbolically 9. [votes. Snti TINKKR, one WHO examines or assesses
- SOLD, in navigation, to drive before a gale
- with little or no sail set SCUDO, an Italian silver coin and money of account, worth about 4s.
- SCUFE, a Scotch name for the racket or stringed battledore used iu striking tins ball at tennis.
- ScuFKLhit, an agricultural Implement l cutting up weeds; the horeo-hoe.

SCULL, S short oar.

- SCULL-MAKER. See OAR-UAKXR. SCITLPIN, a fish of the bull-head family. Coitus octodecwispinosus, common on the American coasts; also called "crupaud de mer.' It is a favourite (bod of the (Jroeulunden.

ScrLPTOK, a carver in wood or marble.

- SCCM, the refuse or extraneous matters that rise on the surface of heated liquors, or melted metal.
- SCUM-BOILER, a fat-mcltrr, or tallow-chand-ler; one who refines the scum of sugar.
- SCUFFER-NAIL, a large-headed nail. SCUPPERS, holes in the side of a ship, to carry off water from the main deck. SCUBF-BRUSH, n hard hair-brush; a curry-
- comb for a horse.
- SCURVT-GRASS, the Coehlearia officinati.% which is in repute for its antiscorbutic virtues.
- SCUTCH, A wooden Instrument used in dressing flax and hemp.
- SCOTCHING STOCK, part or A flnx-mill. SCLTCII-MILL, a null for preparing II ix.
- SCUTCH-RAKE, a flax dresser's implement.
- bcuTTLE, a hole cut in any part of a vessel; an iron or copper ran or vessel for holding coals for a room.
- SCUTTLE-BUTT, A cask with a hole cut in its bilge, and kept on the deck of a ve&sel to hold water lor dully use.
- SCYTHE, A long, bhurp, curved instrument for cutting grass.
- SCTTJIE-MAXUFACTURER, a maker ofscythcbindos.
- SCVTIIE-RTON*E, a whetstone for sharpening
- gAntcning or reaping scythes. SEA-COCK, A species of gurnard (*Trigla* cuculus and *T. Ilirax*), much sought alter by Italian epicures, aiul, being very scarce, they sometimes sell as high as SO roubles. SEA-COMPASS, a mariner's compass.
- KKA-EAR-SUELL. See EAU-SHKLL.
- SEA-FOAM. See MEERSCHAUM.
- SEA-GIRDLES, a name lor the edible fucus,
- Laminatta digitata. SEA-GKLEK, a colour resembling the emerald
- green of the sea. SEAH, a Jewish dry-measure, which con-
- tained nearly 14 pints. SEA-HORSK TOOTH, a name given to the teeth of the walrus, and of the hippopotamus, which yield ivory.
- SKAK, a preparation of the best mottled soap used in milling cloth.
- SKA-KALE, nn esteemed vegetable, tho *CramOemantima*.
- SEAL, an engraved stamp for making an impression, used for private or public purposes.
- **SEALED-TEA**, a kind of coarse tea, imported into KLictitu from China, so called from being pressed into solid scaled packages, weighing about 3 pounds each, so firmly compacted together that nothing less than hammer and chisel will bio.-ik it. Hie Hie leaves of this tea nrc old and tough AS leather; the twigs and stalks are Intermingled, and some fatty substance is mixed with it, to make it cohere.
- SEAL-ENGRAVER, a die-sinker; a lapidary who cut" anus and crests on >tones.
- SEALING, the business ot hunting and catching seals end curing their skins; afllxing a stamp to ofliciui l'ociiinents.
- SKALING-WAX, an JUIH-MVC resinous *ubbtance, made lor scaling letters and documents, and covering the corks of bottles. The chief components of sealmp-wux arc

SEA

shell-lac renin, and turpentine. Tn making red-wax, cinnabar is added, and for black wax, levigated ivory black.

- SEAL-OIL, oil obtained from the seal fisheries, which is of two kinds, pale or cold drawn, and boiled or dark oil The blubber is suffered to drain, lor two or three months, suffered to drain, for two or three months, into wooden pans, and this furnishes the pale seal oil of commerce, forming 50 to 70 per cent, ot the whole. Tho putresccnt refuse, and the dippings of the pelts, yield further quantities of dark oil by boiling. About 2J millions gallons of seal-oil are chineded utility of the performance of the pelts. shipped uiiiiually from Newfoundland. SEALS, various species of *Phoca*, which are
- hunted for their skins, and the oil obtained Irom the blubber. The skins are sorted Irom the blubber. The skins, and the off obtained Irom the blubber. The skins are sorted by fishermen into four qualities, young harp, young hood, old liar)), bcdlamer (year-old hood), and old hood; the most productive being young harp. Seals are found in immense n umbers offthe coasts *qt* Newfoundland, Greenland, and Labrador, and we Import from 500,000 to 700,000 skins annually. They are commercially clashed Into blue backs, white coats, and hair seal, small and large. Some of these are dyed and prepared as fuis; others arc used for leather, and, when tanned and varnished, they are employed by coach-makers and harness-makers, for accoutrements, and for patent or enamelled boots and shoes.
- SEAL-SKIN MAKER, a tanner who prepares and varnishes >cal skins for leather.
- SEAM, a horse-load of timber, about 3 cwt.; a trade term for 24 stone of glass = 12C lbs.; a name sometimes applied to the quarter of grain, or 8 bushels; a Join; the Interval between plunks in a vessel's deck or side.
- SEAMAN, In a general scn«e all persona employed or engaged in any capacity on board a ship, although there are several classifications; able-bodied seamen, In tho navy, are skilled and competent sailors, who know all the duties lor which they
- are enguged. SEA-MILE, the marine or geographical mile, the 60th |>urtot a degree: it is often, however, applied to the marine league, or tho JiOdi part of ii degree. *See* MILE.
- SEAMIXG-IACE, a coach-maker's lace, used to cover seams and edges.
- SEA-MORSU TEETH, A name for tho canines or tusks of the hippopotamus, and wliicli supply the ino&t suitable ivoiy for the dentist
- St.AM-pjtEs:sER, an abstract of a drill roller, consisting uf two cylinders of cast iron, which, following the plough in the furrows, press mul roll down tho newly tumed-úpearth.
- SEAN, SEINE, A large net for taking pilchards and herrings, varying from 200 to 300 luthoms in length, and irom JO to 14} fathoms In depth, and having cork buoys on one edge, and lead weights on the other.
- SEAN'A, the head man of a village in India. SEA-1'IE, meat stewed lu a saucepan, with A
- cover ot dough. SEAKCHEU, a Custom-honse officer wito ex-ammo vessels and passengers' bagRiigo; a woman searcher of female prisoners. *

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SEARCE-WARHAXT, a lognl authority for searchimfta house for glulun goods, or lor concealed property beluuging 10 a b;mkrupt, &c

JEAKSE, SEAKCE, a fine wire si

- SEA-SALT, chloride of soda. &e SALT.
- SHA-SHAD, ft delicious K>>rth-Ann i toan fish from - to 6 11>3, wliicli urni pickled. Tberirershad to those taken in the sea. See SHAD.
- SE Afl D1J-G1UI*E, the CoCCOlobt' .- tJlo raa, wood, untt bark, im- extremely astringent, sind ill'Idrd an extract tei Jamaica kino. The wood givea a red dye. i OKI'Alia

SEASONED, wooii well tli k-'l; food flavoured with condiments or »pii

- SEAT, a chair, coucii, or bench; :. Could by
- SEATING, horse-hair fabric. American leaiher, or other materials, made for covering the cushions of chairs, couches, &c.
- SEAL*, the ol 7337 gallons, lunnerly us>jd in Antwerp.
- SEA-CSICOBST TOOTH, a name for the spiral horn or tusk oi' tuu narwhal I monoaros), wliir m i; iu lOlcat long, in.
- SKA-WALL, an embankment on the she ro to keep oil the encroachments of the tide
- SBA-WA.N. SEA-WARE, Manuel i for it nuiritious alga, tlie Lam maria digitata.
- SEA-WEEDS, marine plants, many of which enter largely inio commerce for fool, (or mnmire, for inaking glue or jelly, barilla and iodine, iiuti :i3;i»ioiirc« ui ncetic acid.
- Sttccmo, an Italian liquid-measure, ranging for 11 to 21 gallons in different towns.
- Bft'cuoot (Frcucii), a •lothes' horse; drying roomi.
- SECUSLING, SECHSTO, a Ba variflii : Tainmensure, I m ULU K>| Lhe &clluij, •» S'TtH bushels.

SECRITER, a Oeniinn (rrflln-inoiumre, of A gescheids, mid - tit ICS gallon.

SECKEL, a smiill |ri;ur.

- tiECONU, ii measure i pt of a inhuito, and impresented thus is also ii petty linear measure in Englan^{II} the 1-th partoi a line; in Switzerland, the Jnth part «i' a line: in Germany, the loch purt oi' the print w. or thic ltwill port with Inch.
- SKCO: DARIES, Lhose quills which rise from the second bone of the wings.
- SECONDARIES' COURT, a small-debt cotirt in

city ol Loud SECC ...'tud a-sisiaiu or tlic

- [AND, noi II w or ori'
- of cloUiin[^], &c that llavi SECUWD-MATE, ft Janlor, iate_t executiveoIDcer in u
- BSCOSD-BATE, a ship ot | 80 to
- giico>Ds, a kind of houseliold ftou factureJ frmn nenornl rmis of red wiie.it,
- and tlic (lour made from aim nitrate of mercury within Monge to rabbit uud liaic sums, aud tlm t'ur oi Dther

animals, to conunamoate the property of felting Which they sio nut i

- Secretaryship, L-lerkorwrit acting offid al and record odicer of a society idministrativfl bourd; a pablic func-
- SECRET-SPRINGER, OF 16 who puts In watchsprings.
- Suc tox.ati Interior vertical plan of at IML: ; aii m t>f I HI] •Cpolice. ent, used.
- in making diagrams and laying down plans.
- SXDAX-CHATR, a portable scat or h.irtd-carriage lor one person, curried by two
- SEDIMKN: _______; n deposit of lees or dregs.
- SEED-BROKEP and other s., fin importer and dealer iu oil
- SEED-CAKE, a sweet cake containing caraway seeds. See OIL-CARE.
- SHED-CRUSHER, one who expre-scs Oil I'rom
- seeds; nil: iviili roil< oi luc-reBln,frorn oi luc-reBln,frorn wlil of by bolin g mu'.Ler ban butii
- SEED-oit, mi inikiinito natnfi for 5i-Is of oil, which cuter into commerce; .'ciflHy (or those mnde fn»ni tlio >tlicrlu-
- >tlicrlu-yrjjE. he American n time for tho ', which, iu Una country, in rtilied a drill.
- den seeds. leal or in agricultural and gar-
- SEEKARAL an East Fiulinn name for a fpe-Mimosa ab.
- SEE*, a variable Indian weight, of which 40, IK.V. ever, usually go to the maund. It rung! | from .U80 grains up to 35,650 grains. The seer should be a perfect. grai 1 35 i ItlCllt'S. In r oi &D tolas ''» 2 i rdu-r isl'bOCll) : Ifl cliitpois. The pucks seer isl'bOCll).; Ifl c.liit-\;W ^riutid each, >= 5 slccas or leutta bnzaai ^Iily and 96 an Allahabad and Lucknow ^er. At Nagpore, 50 rupees' weight is a suor. The Calcutta factory seer is equal to 72 sicca weight, 11 annas, 2 puns, 10 gundas, vnti 3.63 cowries. Colonel Sykes and other as 14,400 graius, = S ipola, and the tu! aiot. Also an Jndjmt nc tor the fm^raut aromatic root of •fchium spicatunu
- SEER HAND, a kind of muslin between nainsooy, and mull, particularly adapted for ilresses, rciiUuijig iu dearnc*t after wub-Ing.
- SMM -1 AH, a sort of concave iron trowel in ucrape and coUcct tho juice of Uif poj)i>y.

SEGAR See CIGAR.

- Skoc. \K, n flre clay receptacle, in whjchnor celahi articles are placed to be fired M bnk<d in the blscn It-kilu. .Siv SAQ0KB.
- SKIDKL, SKITEL, a(;«rtiiiin measure of capa-city: for liquids } to 1} pint in different localities; aa a dry-measure about 1 pint; tor coat 4 bushels,
- fisrouTZ, an aperient powder, composed ol equal parts of bi-carbomue of soda and Rocliel 1c salts, which Is taken dissolved in water; tirtaric-acld Licmj added to make 11

SEIGUK, the French nsmft for rye.

- SEIGNIORAGE, (i duty paid iur tviinin? money. In 1816 a seigniorage of 043 cent, was impose I on tin; silver coinage by theWOuiVL' HI.
- SEIL, the German name for the cord or surveyor's chain.
- SEINE-BOAT, a natilng-bout. nbout 15 ton-. burden, used in the fisheries on the coast of En gland, to carry the huru'e &cine or casting-nut. This bout is accompanied by the second seco by two others, one a follower of about the same size, to a*siit in moorlner the net, and a sum HIT boat, called a worker, lor eneral purposes. See SKAX.

SKITEL. &e SKIDKI.

- SKIZALY, a sort of cloth offfrtO thread*
- SEIZK, to fluten ropes together by turns or small stuff.
- SKLAMIM. « Portuguese grain-measure, nearly 1} pint.
- SELL, to dispose of; to vend or traffic. HELLISH, a French saddler.
- SELTZEB-WATKR, a miner.il wntfr; »aHne und sliiititly itlkitlinc, Bud highly impreg-nated with carbonic-aci't.
- SELVAGE, the ctice of any thin?; a skein of rope yarns or apun yi\ni twisted together, used aa a neat strap.
- 6EMAINE, the French name for a work or seven days.
- SEMAPHORK, an old fashioned telegraph with arm*
- 6RMK»CI«, SKHEST C rthe Artemisia Sieberi, ai the leaven itml rl a celebrau-il remedy for worms. The vermiin rti'.s of till* t-Q la A volatile oil and resinous extract Set SAXTOXINE.
- SEMOLA, an Italian name for Itr.in; but often erroneously applied by grocers, and other venders, to semolino.
- Sexoutro (Italian), small seeil [prains of rice; a kind of paste for soup». The comwhen i ronndei by attritudi in the milU stones, imported cheffer i Italy to the extent S5. In France, tin; grains of w at! machine, aflor tho line parts b pressed t)truit?tt its in • the aemonle or cniau ' bread bt niade. '1 I semolino hi obtained troin the wheat of the nom!:rni parts of Enrope. Sex, a Sidmese an Cambodian land-measure
- of 130 feet, mid containing 20 petimes.

SKITOAL, a thin kind of silk.

- SENKGAL-ROOT, a name for the diuretic nml
- SENKGAL-ROOT, a name for the diuretic nml very bitter root of Coccults bakis | used In inttinnIttents, and In gonorrhea. SKNKKA-KQOT, tlie root ot Polygala Senega, a native or the United State-*, which is diaphoretic diuretic, and expectorant. It was Introduced Into medical practice as a renedy in tmnke bltea; hut its efficacy in the treatment d, these accid«iitB Is very questionable[^]

- SKNKHCHAL, a hlKhhiiitfT; R steward. SEM the leaflets of sevoral BHQCICS of
 - t'oxxia. used in medicine lor their ptimo-tive properties. C. slongata nud O. acutifolia. furnish the Tinnurelly and Alexandrian senna, which ure the best. The latter constitutej the hulk of tliu Imports into Europe. It is much ndultentted with the leave* of Vynanchum Argfiel, Tephrosia Apollinea. mid Coriat-ia niv/'iirdtta. \mr hnp\>n^average nboct LOIKWibs, although they are often much larger.
- **Bnmr**, a seaman's term $U \mid r$ a coarse yarn or line f ir timiiinc roni^{*}; rope-yarna plait-ed, or ft.it braided oordiuie; plaited -straw or palm leaves, <fcc, of which grass hats are made.
- SEMTINKL. SENTRY; a soldier, or guard; t imtchtnan, OF look-oat. SKVTKT-BOX, iraul] wooden hoi we, serving as a shelter tor 11 ientry in had weaWi'T.
- SEPECK, this current coin of Cochiti China, K, the current coll of coefficient china, ca^t uf a oompouml brittle ineth called tutenag, tht* ban of which is zinc It is about the size of a shillins. and pie with ft square hole, by which they nre Btruti?^ in nunilmra topether; and us they arc the only coin useu, they form a very bulky main inconvenient medium: 00 sebulky mki inconvenient medium: 00 se-pecks arc equal to "ii« HUH, an linnglmry ruin worth about 2J-L; and teu urns mku a quan.
- SEPIA, H brown colour originally obtained 1 ruin the ink-bag of a Specive of ci: fish.
- SLPIA I>RAWISO, a neutr.il tinted picture ooloure'l with ttepia,
- SEI-OY, a be-irer ur moascngor (n Bombay; but in a ae mu applied m native sdUlu-r-i servluj; under tho East India 1 "(imjiaay.

SKPTARIA, hodules of chalky mart, Uiowell-

- SKPTARIA, Uiowell-knovvn is, in Si the process which iiieefleco of a bankrupt ti mre realised and divided atnonic iiis credt-t''rs, us by the procesit of bankruptcy in England. Thelawon tin d in the statute 3nnd 3 | iv, mi Italian ^>I
- »< 61; current In Atmn>, at 8s. fl a Turkish immey worth . 60. to
- SERAFINA. a sort of swan-ski 11 used for Will stcoats.

KERAS (French), a hat chel to beat flax will. SKHASCOLIN, nkiiK 1 of red marble in France. SERANGE LQ Indian name (or tho boat*)

- of 1 "inp-
- RitApniNE. Sre HELODBOW. : . . . 1 m: urixcturer tn SERAPH NE musical hisiruui«uu so niiiited.

- SERF, a Russian slave; an Illiulustnnlnamo for exchange or discount. See MIROFF.
- SERGEANT, an officer; the word in used in several senses, as for a police-officer, a non-commissioned military oMIccr, &</ OERGEANTS-AT-LAW are persons who, being called to the bar arc, by tho Queen's -writ, commanded to take upon them tho degi L⁴u of the coif by a certain day. They lank after colonels* and hefore doctors and lank, after colonels*, and before doctors and bin nsters.
- BKRGE, a cloth of quilted woollen, exten-sively manufactured In Devonsnire and other counties.

SEIIGBTTB, u thin and slight serge.

- SKKICBOLS, silky; having a sutt, smooth MI: liicc like silk; covered with silky hairs, a* a lead
- SI-.I:ISIITAI)AR, a revenue of Tirer In India.
- BKRON. SKKOON, a kind oi skin pneka^e; a bale formed ot pieces of wood, covered or tau-tened with hide; cochineal, inditro, mid various drugs nro imported in iliis form. Sometimes a mailed bale of almonds, or a pannier of raiolns, weighing about 87) lbs, Is called a seron. An Afnedii weight Of 185*55 grains.

- SLUPK (French), a bill-hook. KhRi'Evr, a kind of fire-work: a bra«s musical wliid-instrunu-nt, soine:ulug Ilku i herpent in its convolutions, chiefly used in military bands.
- SJ.KPENTAHV-KOOT, tlie root of Aristolochia tierpentaria, a native ol North Amcnc.i, v Inch is a valuable tonic, btimul.mt, nnd di.iphoruttc, and hna been u-ed at) n hhrifure with considerable success.
- SERI-ENTIK (French), the cock ol a minket.
- SLKPENTINE, a handsome green niKguesiun limestone, so called from Its spotted or Miake-like markings, of which there nro line beds in Cornwall. Serpentine marble, is now largely used for ornamental pur* poses and architectural decorations, being easily cut or turned, and admitting of a high poUbh. See LIZARD-STOKE.
- SKKI'I.TTE, a carved knife lor pruning; a basket.
- SKKHATKD. notched; cdtred like a saw.
- ShKin'niKii, a French locksmith.
- SRKVANT, a household domebtic; a farm tuhourcr; a menial.
- SERVANTS' REGISTEK-OFFICE, a place, where lists of vacancies are kept, and servants wait to bo hired, who pny a Tec to the registrar when suited with a place.
- SERVICE, duty or employment public or private; being engaged by another; a set ot dishes and plate*; au assortment of table linen; a seaman's term for la\ ers ot spun-yarn placed round a rupo to protect U from friction.
- SKRVICE-PIPK, the Junction or connecting) ipo attached to water and gas luuim leating to private houses. &c SERVIETTE (French), a table napkin.
- SERVING, the process of binding or casing a cab e or large rope with canvas or spunyarn, to prevent friction or wearing lu parts which are much cxpo&cd. tJKRViNG-BOARD, SERVING-MALLET, an imple-
- ment used by Bailors and riggers In wind-

ing tarred yarns around large ropes to protect them iroin lrictlon or troiu undue wear.

SEW

- SESAME, a plant the Sesamum orientate* universally cultivated in the E.int Indies for the oil expressed from its seed*. We Im-In 1856, 22.790 cwt. of this seed were shipped from Msidras alone, besides 2214 cwt. of oil. It is there called Uingely or Glngelle, and the seed is also known In commerce under its vernacular name of tcclandtil. See SIRITCII. [Scotland.
- SrasiOKS-CLERK, a clerk of the law courts In SKSSPOOL, a reservoir for waste water; a hollow sunk lor receiving drainage. Set CES&POOL.
- SESTK, a gra In-moasurp of Slam, rather moro than a pu-ul; 135 bb.
- SrsTER, a name tor the oeticr.
- SET, a conijlete assortment; a measure of capacity in Sinni. See SAT. SETA, an aiiLiuut Hindoo welsht of 225
- grains. [terrs.uean.
- SKTEE, a lateen-rigged VPHBPI in the Medl-SETEKEE, an ancient variable land •measure of France, raiigiu;r. from 0 to 113j French ares
- ares. SuTiKit, A former French grnln-mennnro of 1J tu 3| hii-.iiul»; but 3% seiier of 1'aria may be taken as equal to a Wliuhejiler qti.irtcr ol 8 bushels; a wine-inea»iuc ot 8 French pints, 1*640gallon*. The new seller of France is the hectolitre. [4i'S0 feet. KETINB, a laiid-meaKiirc of Geneva, about SKT-OFP, a counterbalance; one demand phy of operator.
- phu ed against another. SErr. a iiumbur ot mines taken upon le«se.
- SKITEK, a large lung scat with a Lack; a two-masted vessel; an Oikuey welghu See SETEE and LEmi-rt'NU.
- SKTTKE BED, a bed that lolds up into a couch, chair, or KOIII.
- SETTER, a u-elul sporting do?, tho *Canis* index, trained to bit or crouch to the gauio he finds.
- SKTTING-COAT, the best kind of plastering
- SLTTLEMINr, u new colony or township; the payment of a bill; the arran^niK or closing mercantile transaction*; balaiu-iug of cross accounts; the location of a pauper on the parish to which he ha*a legal riuht; the sinking of a foundation; the dreys or feculencles deposited in liquors.
- SKTTLKK, a colonist; one who locates on new laud.
- SETTLING-DAT, tlin prompt-day In the produce market; the hali-iiiMinhly accountday lor shares ami blocks on the Stockexčhange
- SEVILLE-ORANCR, A bitter orange. See ORANGES and LEMONS.
- SEVOKJA. a name lorthe Slenanthitim frigi-dutn of Kuntli, the 1 Manias frujuia of Schlecht, a native of the cool uplands of Mexico, and one of the sources of the poisonous sabadilla seeds of commerce, irom which veratrld is piepared. See CEBAUIIXA.
- SEW, to join by thread or fine fibre, and a needle: to drain a pond for the fish.
- SEWED MUSLIN MANUFACTURER, a ureporef ot needle-work or embroidery.

BEWER-LAUP, a safety-lamp for exploring sewers.

- SEWERS, subterraneous conduits: nrchecl channels or water-courses constructed under-ground, to enrry off tilo wusto waters or filth of cities.
- BEWERS'-RATE, a parish-rate levied for the keeping of the sewers in good order, usually chargeable to the landlord, un-less agreed to be paid by the tenant or occupier.
- SEWING-COTTON. SEWING-SILK, SEWINO
- SEWING-COTTON. SEWING-SILK, SEWINO-THREAD, linen or silken tlin- ids prepared for the use of sempstresses, m balls or skeins, or wound on ret Is. SBWING-MACHINE, a l.ibnur-s.ivin', machine for stitching, adapted, according to its construction, for s«'wimj or stitching woollen, linen, 'eat her, <tc SEWINGS, compound threads of silk wound
- SEWINGS, compound threads of silk, wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, with espe-cial_reference to their ultimate use as
- sewing-silk. SEXTANT, an astronomical instrument made like a quad runt, capable of uu-iu>uriug un angle of 120 degrees.
- SEXTON, one who has the ch.irco of a church,
- or of a graveyard, or cemetery. SETN, an Indian measure 01 opacity in use in Malwa, = to 34137 lbs.
- In Malwa, = to 34137 lbs. SnABiiT,damaged or f.uled; artless not new. SHACKLES, links in a ch.un tvn.le, fitted with a movcalihi holt, so that the chain can he separated; iron fetters lor tiu k-jis oi prisoners, slaves, ifcu.
- SHAD, a common ilsli, the *Clupea Alosn*, caught pnncip.Uly in the U.iy ot Fundy. The shad of America h.ivlnu been fomid The shad of America h.ivinu been fomid todiirer materially from that of Europe, has received a distinct name, being designated *Alosa snpuliavna* by Wilson, Dr. Storcr, and ntlieis. SHADDOCK, a West Indian rruit with a thick rind the *Citrus decumana*
- rind, the Citrus decumana.
- SHADE, a screen or sun-blind; a hollow glass cover for enclosin;' nml protecting ornaments, «fcc; a tint in painting. SHAFT, an engineering name fur ul.ir.rc axle of machinery, a small one bcin[^] termed a spindle; the pole of a carriage.; the h.iudlc of a weapon; an arrow; tho vertical access to a coal or other mine of a weapon; an arrow; t access to a coal or other mine.
- SHAFT-BEKDEIC n person who bends timber by steam and pressure.
- SHAFT-HORSE, the horse which supports the poles or shafts of a vehicle.
- SHAFT-SINKING, the process of boring or •sinking excuvations to mines. SHAG, a kind of cloth wuli a coarse nap;
- rough woolly hair
- SHAGREEN*, a tubcrculated or crained leather
- formerly prepared from the skin of a species of & hark, and stained green; a kind of hard-grained leather, made in imitation ot the above in Russia, irom tho skius of horses or asses.
- SHAG-TOBACCO, a very strong dark kind or tobacco, cut Into fine threads, used both for chewing and smoking which acquires its colour from being soaked or liquored.
- SHAHEE, a Persian copper coin worth ljd, the tenth part of the silver panabaU
- BUAIIID, a Persian name lor honey.

- KIIAKE-WILLT. See WILLYIXG MACHINE. SHALE, indurated slaty clay. From bitumi-nous shale a variety of commercial pro-ducts are now obtained.
- SHALLL, a kind of twilled cloth, made from the native goats' hair at Angora. SHALLOON, a worsted stuff, the great staple of Halifax, where about 10,000 pieces aro annually mode for shipment to Turkey and the Lovent the Levant
- SHALLOON-MAKER, a weaver of shalloon. SHALLOP, a large two-masted schooner-rigged boat; a light vessel with Ing sails.
- SHALLOT, a species of pungent small onion, the <u>AUium Ascalonicum</u>. used in cooking,
- princes in India.
- SIIAMI, a money of Bnssorah, about Is. IOd. SHAMMT, a common mode of writing or ex-pressing chamoi* or oiled leather. See CHAMOĬS-LEATHER.
- SHAMPOOER, a person In connection with tho hot bath, who rubs the body and extends the limbs.
- SHANK, a double hand-ladle, capable of hold-ing 2 to 4 cwt of melted metal, carried in ing 2 to 4 cwt of melted metal, carried in foundries by from three to live men; a part of type; the long part of a key or other instrument; the innln piece of an anchor, the long iron bar connecting tho flukes or nrms vith the stock. SHANK-PAINTER, a rope or chain for securing the shank of the anchor to the ship's bide. SHANTY, a IUUO dwelling or hut in 30rth America. [who lives in a shanty. SHAKTTOAN a lumberer or wood cutter: one

- SHAKTTOAN. a lumberer or wood cutter; one
- SHARTTOAN. a lumberer or wood cutter; one
 SHAPE, form or figure; a pattern; a mould or cast, as a jelly shape, dsc.
 SHAPERE, a mime given to the rupee when used as a weight in the Southern Mullratta country, and equal to 174 grains, but the new rupee is 180 grains.
 SHAUE. a part or portion, as of the property or stock m a joint-stock comp; my; tho cutting part or metal blade of a ploigh: to
- cutting part or metal blade of a plough; to divide.
- SHAREBROKER, a dealer in railway or other shares and securities.
- SHAREHOLDER, one who owns a share In a
- Joint fund or property. SHARK, a popular name for several species of *Squalu*,*Sy* a voracious fish. The skin of some species is used by native workmen In India lor polishing wood and ivory, and is made into shatrrcen. The dried tins are, sent to China, where they are es-teemed a tood delicacy. A large quan-tity of oil is al«o obtained from the livers.
- tity of oil is also obtained from the livers. SHARK-LIVER OIL, one of the common fl»li oils obtained In abundance, in some* tro-pical localities, from sharks. It has :i very low specific gravity. SHARP, a term applied to Instruments having a flue edge or thin point; aNo to vegetable substances which have a sour or acid flavour.
- SHARPS, a miller's name for the now pans of the wheat, which require grinding a second time. By some millers sharps are called middlings.

SHATTR. a Persian name for a running loot man.

- SUAVE, a drawing knife u«cd by coopers; to cutoff tlun slices*, to clear the Lieu 01 hair with a razor. •
- SUAVK-GRASS, a name for the Dutch rush, Equisetum hyemale. £ee DUTCH-RUSH.
- SHAVING-BOX, a box with soap used for making a lather to shave with.
- SHAVING-JUG, SHAVING-POT, a metal vessel or jug lor holding hot water to share with.
- SHAVINGS, thin slices of wood, stripped oil with a knite, plane, or other cutting instrument.
- SHAWL, a gentleman's neck scarf; a lady's loose outer wrapper for the person, made of woollen or some other suit and w:mu material. Many of these, as Cashmere, Paisley, and Indian embroidered shawls, arc hold in high estimation.
- SHAWL-BORDKR MAKER, a manufacturer of the fancy borders lor ladies' superior shawls, which are usually made separate, and afterwards attached to the middle.
- SHAWL MANUFACTURER, a maker of shawls, ot which there are numberless varieties, and fancy patterns mid materials, barege, chenille, Paisley, Edinburgh, Cashmere, ťC.
- SHAWL-PIN, a lady's ornament, or fancy fastening for a shawl. SHAWL-WAREHOUSEMAN, a wholesale dealer
- in thawls.
- SHEA BUTTER, a solid fat obtained in Africa from the seed ot *Bassia 1'arkiL*
- SIEADANA, SIIALDANEII, PerSJAII IiamČB for the seed of the hemp plant. SHEADING, a tithing, or local subdivision ot districts in the Isle of Man.
- SHEAF, a bundle of corn bound up in the Held; a bunch of 24 arrows; a quantity of iron or steel.
- SHKALINGS, a name for the conra husks of outs, taken off between lmll-stonub before the grain is kiln-dried iu prepara-
- SHEAR the line of the standard of the standard

- SHEARING-FRAME, SHEARING -MACHINE, screw-like machine in tho manufacturing districts, through which woven fabrics
- ustricts, through which woven fabrics arc passed, to cut and level the surface. SHEARING STEEL, a process of welding, or heating and hammering several pieces upon each other, to lorm a dense, coin-pact, and tough mass, lrotn which bit-ter steel is made. [shorn.
- SHEARLING, a slicep that hns been once SHEARLING, a sincep that his been once SHEARS, spars elevated at angles mid secured, for hoisting out masts, or fitting them in; cutting instruments, large, strong scissors, of which there arc different kinds, its for shearing sheep, and for clipping hedges, <ic
- SHEAR-STEEL, a prepared kind of steel, so named from its applicability for making scythes, clothiers', and shepherds' shear*, and other cutting instruments, [a sword. SHEATH, a case for a knife; a scabbard for
- BREATHING, a casing or covering for a ship's bottom or copper or yellow inetaL

- SHEAVE, the wheel in a pulley block, over which the rope travels. [Scotland.
- SHEBEEN-SHOP, in illegal spirit-stoic in Sura, a slight building; an erection-with open sides; a shelter for cattle, carts, Ac.;

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- super sides, a shere for carte, carts, Ac., super of a weaver's loom. SUED STONES, a kind of granite. SHEEUNO, a cott.'i'.'e. SHELI*, the *Ovis aries, a* domestic animal, of high importance to man for its flesh and woolly covering. *See* WOOL.
- SHEEP-COT, an enclosure or pen for sheep. SHEEP-FARMER, a breeder of sheep, one who attends to tho rearing of bhuep for their wool or carcase.
- SHEEP-GLUE PIECES and FLESHINGS, cuttingB ot sheep skins saved for making glue. SHEEP-HOOK, a shepherd's crook for catch-Ing sheep by the legs.
- SHEEP-PELTS, the skins of sheep, fresh or salted, intended for lent her.
- SHEEP-FEN, SHEEP-FOLD, un enclosure made with hurdles to coniino sheep in sonic particular spot.
- SHEEP-RUN, fon extent of open country devoted to the grazing of sheep. In Australia the average requirement ot pasture is an acré for each sheep.
- SHEEP-SHEARER, a form-labourer who clips
- SHEEF-SHEARER, a form-tabourer who chps the fleece of sheep.
 SHEET-SHEARS MAKER, a manufacturer of the f-teel clipping-instrument* used in shearing shocp.
 SIIKEP-SKIN^T, the skin of a sheep; leather prppared from it.
- SUEKP-SPLITS, the pelts or skins of sheep, split by a cutting kmfe or machine into two scctlona
- SHEEP-WASH, illiquid or smearingswbstance SHEEP-WASH, iniquid or smearingswostance lor the fleece or skins of sheep, cither to kill vermin, or to proerve tho wool; a mixture of arsemous acid and soli soap in water, in which sheep are dipped. SHEEBS, a triangul.tr erection of spars, by which masts, Ac. are lifted into a ship.
- AVe SHEARS.
- SHEET, a rope attached to the lower part of SHEET, a rope attached to the lower part of the sail of a boat or ship; a piece of bed-liucn of calico or linen; a thin plato or expanded surface of any kind, as a sheet of copper, iron, or glass; a broudplccoof paper; an impression of printed paper folded to form part of a paniphk-t or book. SHEET-ANCHOR, the third anchor, tho most important and reliable holdfast of a ship, the best bower being the second anchor.
- the best bower being the second anchor.
- SIIICKT-CABLK. the strongest and best caLle; that attached to the slu-ct-auclior.
- SIIKET-OLASS, a plate ot glass, run or cast in a "olid frame.
- SHEETING, linen or cotton cloth for bed* sheets. Calico Is now much substituted lor linen sheeting, on account 01 its cheap-ness and warmth. It is sold bleached and unbleached.
- HEETS, a name given by railway com-panies to wagon covers, of oiled canvas, made of different qualities and sizes, from 23 to 42 square yams.
- SHKET-ZIXC zinc rolled into plates or sheets.
- SUKFFIELD-WABE, tine cutlery, nnd plated and other metal articles, of which Blielflcld Is the chief seat of manufacture.

BnEKEL, an ancient Hebrew weight, equal to 9 dwts. 26 grains; a ahrkel of gold -= £116s. fid.; of silver, = 2s. 3Jd.

- SHELF, a ledge; a board in a cupboard, or fixed against a wall, to place articles on.
- SHELL, a rough coffin to be enclosed In another; an engraved copper roller used in print-works; a hollow cast-iron pro-jectile filled with combustibles i the case of a block; the hard envelope of eggs and of certain seeds and fruits; the crustaceous or testaceous covering of certain animids, as the shell of a tortoise, an oyster, a lobster, < cc Shells are occa-bioimlly cut tin ough to show their internal sections or structures; others are simply polished exteriorly in their entire state as specimens of natural history, or for their Intrinsic beauty; and some few arc cut up in the manufacture of various use* ful and ornamental works. Porcelainous shells are generally univalve, or single shells, such as chanks, whelks, limpets, and cowries. Nacreous shells are much cofter than the porcelainous and ant lor softer than the porcelainous. and an* lor the most part bivalves, such as those of the various ovsters, mussels, &c A large trade is can led on in various kinds of shells either locally or generally. SHELLAC, crude lac resin inched mto plates.
- See LAC SHELL-BARS HICKORY, the Carya alba, the largest and finest of the American hickories. It is im onii incutiil tree, ami pro-duces, every alt(ru.ite year, an ample cn>p of the best of nuts. Thu wood i» unrivalled for lucl.
- SHELL-BUTTON, a hollow button made of two pieces ot metal, one for the front and the other fur the buck: these arc mostly covered with silk; a button formed of mother-of-pearl shi 11.
- SHELL-CLEANER, a person who makes a business of cleansing and scouring shells, by water and strong acids, for dealers or manufacturers
- SHELL-COMB, a lady's comb for the hair, or a toilet comb, måde ot toitolscshcli.
- SHELL-FISH, aquatic animals having a testa-ceous or crustacoous covering; ihc term Is chiefly applied in commerce lo or.ib*, lobsters, and cray-flsh. oysters, mussels, periwinkles, and whelks, in which a large trade is carried on.
- KLL-FLOWERS. ornaments made with small shells, plain or coloured. SnKLL-FLOWERS.
- SHELLING, a commercial name for Croats, the grain of oats when the slitided are removed.
- SHELL-JACKET, an undress military jacket.
- SHKLL LIME, lunu burned from shells, bee **CTHITVAM**
- SUELI^MARL, day abounding with small shells, which isfound vuluibleasa manure SHELL-WORK, fioweis, baskets, and various
- ornamental articles made of shells.
- SHKLON, a Polish and Prussian coin, worth fioin 4 to6demers, or about the eighth or tenth of a penny.
- SHEPHERD, a person who has the care and management of a flock of sheep. SHERBET, a decoctlou of barluy-ineal and

sugar, perfumed with roscsorangr* flowers, violets, or citron. What Is sold it: the lower-class confectioners' and other shop.t as sherbet, is merely leinon kuu or tartanc add and potash. •SHERIFF, the chief executive civil officer of

- a county or city; the hiuh bailiff of ;i colony; an inferior local jud^c in Scotland.
- SHERIFF'S-CARRIAGE, the etnte carriago ol the shenlt of thu city ot London.
- SnEKiFF's-couuT, a county court; n court ot requests fur the recovery ot debts under
- SHERIFF'S-OFFICER, asherlfTs assistant; one charged with arrests and the service of processes; a catch-pole.
- SHERISTADAR, one having the custody of documents In India. [turban niece. SIIERONTA, a Turkish silk kercfm t used for n documents In India.
- SIIKRRT, a favourite Spanish whitu wine, the produce of Xcrcs, of which the avcrngo imports, in the three years ending 1856, were about 4,000,000 gallons, the consumption being about 2} million gallons.
- SHERRY-NEGUS, hot water uud sherry, sweetened.
- SHETLAND PONT, a small shaggy pony bred in the Shetland islands.
- SniELD, n buckler or protection for the person ; an escutcheon.
- SHIELD-MAKER, a shield-wright; one who works on gold and silver of which ornamental shields are made.
- SHIFT. a woman's linen or calico undergarment; a miner's spell or turn of work. Sum, a grain-measure in China, equal to about MO lbs. wuiKhi; 2) buiiiul*.
- SHIKARRT, a specially organized huut In India, to destroy wild animals, which may have become numerous anil troublesome
- SHILLING, the principal current British silver coin, the 20th pait of a pound *>ter-Imp, and worth 12d.; it weighs 3 <IWK 15-27 grains. The British shilling gene-rally passes on tho Continent, for 10 fcilvcr gros«chcn in Prus.Nin; 35 kreutzers in Frauklort; 58cents in Holland; and 1 trauc 20 centimes in France. The follow. Ing npuivii give the number of shillings coined at the Jtoyul Mint;—

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1*65	llktO. 1.671.1 20
Ib54	,

The Americans call the eighth of a dollar

- The Americans call the eighth of a donal **a shdili**L? **Sum,** a tool for breaking up land. **Shing**LE, an oblong thin piece of wood, used as a roofing material in the same manner as slates. In the United States tuey arc made of pitch pine. In the East and Wot Indies of other woods; coarse beach gravel used as ballast for a ship. SHINGLE-MACHINE, an American mnchino for riving, shaving, and Jointing shingle*, which Li capable ot making 30,000 por dav.
- day.

SHINGLE-MILL, a Raw-mill for cutting planks or lops into shinnies.

- SHINGLINO-IIAMMER, a ponderous machine for hammering or shaping the blooms of iron Into square or oblong pieces. BHINGLING-MILL, a forge or large workshop
- where iron is made malleable. SKIN-PLASTER, a name Riven in the United States to tile notes of broken banks, which
- aro not current money payments. SHINTY, a kind of exhilarating Scotch game in which bats like golt-clubs are used.
- SHIP, a three-masted vessel, with tops, yards, and square sails, to each mast. SHIP AND INSURANCE HUOKER, a person who
- deals in marine insurances, effecting insurances on vessels, cargo, and passengers' effects.
- SHIP-BISCUIT, hard, coarse biscuit, specially prepared lor use on shipboard. Sinr-niscuiT BAKER, a maker of hard bis-
- cuit for seamen's use.
- SHIP-BREAKER, a person who buys the hulls of u orn-out vessels, to break up for the timber and metul they contain. SHIP-BROKER, a mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in
- port, and usually combines the business of insurance. structs vessels.
- SHIP-BUILDER, a shipwright; onewhocou-SHIP-CAFTAIN, the master and commander of a merchant-vessel.
- SHIP-CARPENTER, a workman who fits up cabins, or performs the llnishing work in ships. See CARPENTER.
- SHIP-CARVER, OHO who carves figure-heads and the work on the stern, or shujHia, mouldings, &c, lor a ship.
- SHIP-CAULKER, one whose business it I* to stop, with oakum and pitch, the seams of ships' sides and decks.
- SHIP-CHANDLER, a tradesman who supplies the small wares and stores required for a ship.
- SHIP-DELIVERER, a person who contracts to
- unload a ship. SHIP-HEARTH MAKER, a manufacturer of the cooking galleys or stoves used on shipboard.
- SHIP-JOINER. See JOINER.
- SHIP-LETTER, a letter forwarded by a private sailing vessel, and not by I lie steamer or packet chartered to carry the post-ofHce mail.
- SHIP-LOAD, as much as a vessel can stow; 424 tons of coals. [SHIP. SHIP.
- Snip OP THE LINE. See LINE-OF-IUTTI.K-
- SHIP-MODELLER, a designer; one who lays down the proposed lines of a vessel.
- SHIP-OWNER, a person who owns one or more hhips.
- SHIPPED, transmitted by sea; goods consigned or forwarded to order.
- SITIPPER. an exporter of goods; the person who enters at the Customs, in his name, goods sent by a ship.
- SHIPPING-AGENT, a licensed broker or agent appointed by owners to transact business for a ship. See SHIP-BROKER.
- SHIPPING-BILL, an invoice or manifest of goods placed on board a ship.
- SHIPPING-CLERK, a merchant's clerk who attend! to the shipment of goods.

- SHIPPING INTEREST, the owners of ships and parties generally Interested by busi-ness with shipping.
- SHIPPING-NOTE, a delivery or rceelpt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf or dock for shipment.
- Siiii'riNG-oFFiCK, the place of business of a broker, who receives small pack iges for shipment; a steain-parket oiHce; a wharfinger's or dock-master's ofllc. SHIPPING-MASTER, an ofllcer under the Local
- Marine Board, subject to the control of the Hoard of Trade.
- SHIPPOUND, a commercial weight in Russia and Sweden, of 400 pounds avoirdupois; Jn some of the other northern countries equal to only 300 lbs. In estimating the carriage of poods, the shippound *Is* reckoned at 380 lbs. In Sweden the ship-pound-Is 400 skaalpouuds or 15 ounces avoirdupois.
- SHIP-PROVISION MERCHANT, a dealer in stores for ships, such as silted or pre-served provisions, spirit*, giocerlcs, flour
- and meal, ship biscuit, «kc HIPRIGGED. sijuare-ri>rKed, as a three-mașted ship Is with large .square nails, and Hpreading yards.
- Sllir-RIGGKR. & KIGGF.n. SHIP'S ARTICLES, the conditions and terms which seamen condition to roniorm to, and abide by, on taking service >n board a merchant ship, and winch arc binding on master and súnmen.
- SHIP'S-JJLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of large blocks for ship's use.
- SIIIP'S-IIUSUAND, a [tart owner, or other person appointed a* a manager to look after and provide stores, provisions, or assistance for a ship when in port.
- UIP'S-PAPERS, the certificate of registry charter-party, mamlesr, and other official documents, required to be produced on certain occasions.
- SUIP'S-SMITII, an iron worker who fits the metal work, bolts, worker who fits the metal work, bolts,
- metal work, bolts, < tc. In ships. SHIP-SURVEYOR, an examiner of the con-dition, fittings, and sea-worthiuvsa of ships. See LLOYDS' SURVEYOR. SHIP-THIMBLES, concave Iron rings or eyes, used In the sails and rigging ol vessels, to pi event the chafing of ropes when u> tached to honks bolts, staples. < tc SHIPWRECK, the loss ol a vessel at sea; or the stranding of a vessel
- the stranding of a vessel
- SHIPWRIGHT, a ship-builder; a carpenter who works on ships.
- SIIIPWRIGIITO'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery roin panic* of London, which, having no hall, transacts its business at Unllilof Tial L [works ship-builder. а SHIP-YARD, A marine building-vard; thu

- SHIR-YARD, A marine bunding-yard, and SHIRAZ, a Persian wine. SHIKAZ TOBACCO- See PERSIAN TOBACCO. SHIRE, H division of land, less than u county, sometimes only a parish. SHIRR, an insertion of elastic cord between two viscos of cloth [ton, or flame].
- two pieces of cloth. [ton, or flannel. SHIRT, a man's under-garment of linen, cot-SHIRT-BUTTON, small buttons of mother-of-neor a sholl provide the statement of the statement
- pearl shell, porcelain, or other material, for attaching to the wrists, collar, and front of shirts.

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SHIRT-FRONT, a dicker, or loose shirt bosom to be worn over a soiled shirt.

SHIRTING, a kind of calico or long loth, made to imitate and supersede linen.

- SHIRT-MAKER, a sempstress; a tradesmanı who employs females to inuko shirts.
- SHIRT-STUDS, metal or other links, used In-stead of buttons.

- stead of buttons. SnrvE, a thin slice; a sheave; a small spe-cies of onion. See UIIIVES. SHOAD, RHODE, a stone containing ore mixed with rubbish. SHOCK, 1 commercial term applied to loco Roods in some parts of the Baltic, signi-fying a lot of 60 pieces, as 60 staves, <a SnoDDT, worsted yarn from old stockings, flannels, and soft mutcrlals, torn up, fibre by fibre, in a "devil" (as it is technically termed), md re-spun Into yarn, with the addition of a lit tic fresh wooL Shoddy is made into an inferior cloth, into druggets, made into an inferior cloth, into druggets, padding, and other articles.
- SHOE, a miner's name for a trough, in a crushing-mill; a covering for the feet, chiefly made of leather; an iron protec-tion for a horse's foot; socket or runner; the sled or drag for a wheel.
- SHOE-BINDER, a female who attaches the leather or ribbon binding to a shoe.
- SHOE-BLACK, a boy In the streets who clenns shoes; a name in Jamaica for *the Hibis*cus rosa sinensis, which furnishes a valuable fibre.
- SHOE-BUCKLE, a buckle for the front of shoes, now seldom or never used.
- SHOE-BUTTS, stout k-ither suited for soles. SHOE-FACTOR, a wholesale dealer in shoes.
- SUCKING-SMITH, a blacksmith who shoes horses.
- SHOE-LAST MAKER, a shaper of wooden models of the foot to lit shoes by.
- SHOKHAKRR, a workman who makes shoes; a tradesman who sells shoes and boots.
- SHOE-PACK, in North America, a mocassin made of tanned leather, the black tide in.
- SIIOK-PEO MANUFACTURER, a maker of the wooden or metal peps, sometimes used to fasten on the soles of shops.
- SHOES, coverings or protections for the feet, usually made of strong leather; a currency medium in China, being a mass of pure silver in the shape of a shoe, and weighing about ten tads, or 13} ounces. SHOE-SCRAPER. See SCRAPER.

- SHOK-STONKS, sharpening or setting-stones, imported from France for the use of shoe-makers, book-binders, saddlers, harnessmakers, pianoforte-maker*, cork-cutter*, <ftr
- BHOB-STRTNO, a piece of black tape or ribbon
- for tying shoes. SHOE-THREAD MAKER, a manufacturer of the thread used by shoemakers to sew loather together.
- SHOLA, an Indian name for a cellular sub-stance, obtained from the pith-liko stein of *jEschynomone asperu*, used for making hats, bottle and gla»s covers, life-preservers, and toys.
- BHOOKS, SHAKES, the stayes and battens of wood used lor making frugar-boxes and

SHOOT, a shaft, pit, or trough full of water;

SHO

- a brunch from a main stock or trunk. SIIOOTHEE, a name in Bengal for the long zedoary of pharmacy, tho roots of *Curcuma Zerumbet*.
- SnooTiNG-Box, a sportsman's country-scat or quarters.
- SHOOTING-STICK, a tapering piece of wood, generally of box or hawthorn, about niiiu inches long, used by letter-press printers: it Is applied to the quoin.*, and struck heavily with a mallet, till the types are firmly fastened in 1111 Iron frame called a chase.
- SHOP, a place where any thin? is sold : a working-place; a name in ihe manufac-turing districts for a collection of six or ciflit looms, occupying the lower flat or story of a building.
- Snop-siLL, a tradesman's hand-bill or business announcement
- SHOP-BLIND. See BLIND.
- SHOP-LOOK, a tradesman's book of memorandums or accounts; a day-book.
- Snor-couNTER, a shop-board or resting-place, for goods, &c to be examined, measured, or weighed.
- SHOP-FITTINGS, the counters, desks, shelves, gas-burners, and other fixtures of a shop. SHOP-FRONT, an ornamental window or
- fionttoashop.
- SHOPKEEPER, a retail dealer or store-keeper.
- SHOPKEEPER, a retail dealer or store-keeper.
 SHOPMAN, an assistant who serves or attends in a shop.
 SHOP-WALKER, the general superIntendant in a linen-draper's shop, who directs the customers to the proper department lor the goods they seek, and MCS they are attended to. attended to. SHOP-WIN'DOW, the large display window of
- a shopkeeper.
- SHOP WOMAN, a female who attends upon customers in a shop.
- SHOKE, a timber prop; a buttress or support to a wall: a stanchlou.
- SHORLINO, the skin of a sheep that lias bean lately shorn.
- SHORTHAND-WRITER, a reporter who takes notes quickly and accurately in steno-graphy or shorthand; an oliictal engaged to take notes at u public meeting, trial, ∕fcc.
- SUOBTHEADS, a sailor's term for sucking whales under one year old, which are yery fat, and yield above thirty barrels of blubber.

- SHORTS, coarse flour; bran. See SHARPS. >UORT-SIM>PED, a deficient quantity; goods shut out from a ship, accidentally or for want of room, although passed and cleared at tho Customs.
- SHOT, an alloy of lead and arsenic run into very small globules, by dropping through a cullenJer, at the top of a shot-tower, into a tub of water at the bottom. It is afterwards sorted through sieves into the different bizes. No. 0 to 4 different bizes. No. 0 to 4.
- SHOT-BELT, a leather sling pouch carried by sportsmen, to hold shot SroT-MANUFACTUKER, a xnelter and maker
- of shot.
- SIIOT-'IOWKR, an elevated tower from whicu shot bj dropped iuto water.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON, the fore-leg of a sheep; u triangular sail lor a boat.

- SHOULDERS a nnnao In the leather trade for tunned or curried hides mid kips, us well as for English and foreign. oflaL
- SHOVEL, a wooden or iron scoop with a long handle; a kind of spade.
- SHOVEL MAKER, a manufacturer of iron or wooden shovels and spades.
- show, an exhibition on a large or small scale; a booth at a ftiir. There me poultry shows, cattle shows, horticultural nnd fioricultural shows, &c.
- SHOW-BILL, SUOW-BOAUD, SI placard or dis-play-board with large letters or devices.
- 5 HOW-BOX MANUFACTURER, a maker of glass cases lor shop-*, «tc. SHOW-CARD, a tradesman's placard or an-
- nouncement; a pattern card tor displaying in a shop.
- SHOWMAN, one who keeps a small exhibition.
- SHOW-ROOM, a shopkeeper's or workman's display room. SiutAPNKU, a kind of bombshell flUcd with
- bullets, named alter the inventor.
- SHUEETALY, an Indian name for the talipot palm, *Corupha umbracu!\tera^* from which a kind of Hour is obtained. Tho seeds are a species of vegetable ivory, which tire turned into marbles, beads for necklaces, charge button widel is the chessmen, button-uioul.Js, ttc They may bo obtainéd in large quantities in India,
- SHRIMPER, a fisherman who catches shrimps on the sen shore.
- SHRIMP-NET, a dredge-net fixed on a pole, or a sweep net, drugged over the lishing ground.
- SHKIMI'S. small Crustacea, tho Crangon vufgaris. caught m largo numbers, and MEAT in town*
- SHRINK, to warp or contr.net.
- bijaoFi', the native nuniu for an Indian banker or money-changer.
- SHROFFAGE, the examination of coin*, nnd
- separation of the {,'ood fnun the debased. SHUOUD, grave-clotlies lor .i corpse. SHKOUDS, sets of lopes rc.*.clii-ig from tho lower mast-lieads to tho \ c* .cVa tildes, to
- JiciiB, a pledge wrapper of *tuv*. Suutrr, an Arabic num for the aromatic and carminativetruit of AnethamSoaa. SUUDE, anumo given to the husks of rice,
- and other retire of rlcc-uulls, Jarireiy sup plied to oil-crushers, KM nil udmteraihij! ingredient for linseed cake.

- SIIUMA. an Arabic namo lor bces'-wax. tjuuMAC *\$te* SUMACH. MUPJCAK. *See* PELIJLT.REE. [apple, bnuniFA, the Persian naim- for the cnsiurd-jsitrTTEKS, safeguard* to windows and doors, ot wood or Iron, closing horizontally or non-mediavlasher. perpendicularly.
- SHUTTLE, m weaving, the instrument for pacing tho weft between the opened warps; in foundry operations, a gate or stop to the sow or trough by which the incited metal Is let out into the mould.
- SHUTTLE-MOUNTING MAKER, a constructor ot the tramo-work or fittings for shuttles [ver's loom. and looms
- SHUTTLE-HACK, a sort of shelf m Uiu wea-

- SHUTURKHAR, an Indian name for the cunel's-thorn, Alhagi Miijrorum, which yields the manna or the de.ie.rt.
- SIAMOISE (French), a coarse cotton cloth. SIBERIAN OIL-SEED, a local name in Canada for the Cumelina sattva, or Gold of pleasure.
- SICCA. a term formerly very generally applied to the rupee as a money and a weight. The rupee was culled a slcca only during the year alter its coinage, ami subsequently a sonant or sunat rupee. The various siccas or sonauts are now estimated by the shroffs or native money-changers, In comparison with tho legal current rupee of the East India Company's mint. See RI;PEE.
- SICKLE, a short, curved, reaping-hook
- SICKLE-MANUFACTUUER, a maker of Mcklcs. SIDE-AIMS, weapons carried on tire left
- side, us a bayonet, sword, hanger, or dirk. SIDEBOARD, a shelf or ilxed tablo In a dining-room.
- SIDE-SADDLE, a woman's riding-saddle with
- a ponimel una one btirnip. SiDhsuAN, a churchwarden's deputy or n-ssistait.
- SIDE-WALIC, afoot-path; a causeway. MDIIEE, an Indian name for tho large dried leaves and yonii;; capsules ot the Indian hemp-plant, without the stalks; used lor making an Jiitoxicating-drluk, for smoking, and in the conserve or confection, termed inajoou.
- DINO. a passing place or turn out; a rcatlug-place for trains on a railwuy-SIDINO. lmo.
- SIDINGS, a name In America for long wedge-shaped boards, u*cd lor the sides or roofs of nouses.
- SIEGK-GUK, a heavy "tin carrying a largo charge of powder and ball, u*ed to batter down or eilcct a breach m an cueiny'd wall.
- SIUSTLR, a Bayarian coin. See KOPF-STOCK.
- SIEVE, a strainer, riddle, or sea ice, witii hair, wire, or zinc bottom; a coarse bas-ket; a bolting-cloth.
- SIEVE-BOTTOMS, attachments for the frame of a sieve made of horse-Hair or wire, «cc nnd of various kinds; cylindrical ones fur pappr-iimnul.ietories, us well ns trther kinds, are m.idc in Illyrla in considerable
- quantities for expo it, und at very moderate prices.
- SIEVE-MAKER, a manufacturer of screening machines and sieves.
- SIGNAL, a mark or beacon; a warning given hy guns, blue lights, or rockets, && Oee L'oa-SIGNAL.
- SIGNAL-LIEUTENANT, an officer in the Royal Navy having the charge of signals on board a flag-ship.
- SIGNAL-MAN, a railway official; also one employed at a lla;'-staff, semaphore, orou board-ship, &c to manage signals.
- SIGNAL-STAFF, SIQNAL-POST, an elevated pole or spar, erected on some prominent or distinguishable situation, for making slg. n.ils to shipping, <kc Fiagbtatls arc often erected lit garden*, and ou th* topa of houses or public bul'dings, to suspend dags lor holidays or leative occusioa% Ac.

- SIOMATDBE, a person's nnmo subscribed to a writing, cheque, or other document; in printing, the letter or figure ut the lower part of the fii>t pace or a sheet. Intended to facilitate HIP arranging awl gathering of the sheets for binding them.
- SIGN-BOARD, a tradesman's announcement affixed to his shop, store, or dwelling. SIGNET, an engraved stamp; a seal.
- SIGNET-RING, a ring with a stone or metal shield lor cutting letters, urms, or devices on.
- SIGNET, WRITES TO THE, a law-officer in Scotland so named, abbreviated, "W. S."
- SIGN-PAIKTKU, a painter of publicans' hanging signs, or of lined signs for shopkeepers.
- SIGN-POST, the post on which a sign is suspended.
- SIKAT, tlm Malay name for u harrow.
- SIKTHA, a-Smiscrit nunie lor bees'-wax.
- SILIIADANI, a lurniturc wood ot Demcrara. SiLUERGiioscHES. a i'm^amii coin oi 12 pfen-nings; about 197 = £1. [cotton.
- SILESIA, a linen made m Germany; a llntitsh SILHOUETTE, a profile likeness or picture represented in lil.u-k, the bhadous and prominent leuiures bcint; touched in with gum.
- SILK, the nbre enveloping the silk-worm cocuon, which, when biinply reeled, KS termed raw silk, and after being worked in the mills, thrown silk. Our imports ot raw silk In 1856, amounted to 7,:83,672 lbs.: of thrown or spun silk. 85i.010 lbs.; «f waste knuhs and husks, 17,994 cwts. or waste knuns and nusks, 17,994 cwts. or silk manufactures of Europe we received 905,013 lb«.; and of Indian silk 597.752 pieces. The Imports ot raw silk were derived from the lollowing quarters:— China, 66,601 b.ilcs; Bengal, 13,820 bales; Persia, 1,858 bales; Brutia, 143 bales; Italian, 2.784; total, 75.U10.
- SILK AND VELVET MANUFACTURER, a weaver and maker ot these article*
- SILK-BUYER, a clerk employed to purchase silk at public sale*.
- SILK. CONDIIIOXIXG. See CONDITIONING SILK.
- SILK-COTTON, a name Riven to the silky down or fibre obtained fioin the *llombax*, Calotropu, Cryptostegia, and other plants, which is useful for stuffing pillows, pupcimaking, Ac &e KAPOK. SiLK-DBESiEB, a stilTcner and smoother of
- silk.
- SILK-DYER. See DYE*.
- SILK-EMBOSSER, one who ornnmonts silk by passing the plain stuff between rollers, the surfaces of which contain the desired pattern raised on one cyliudei, and depressed or sunk on the other.
- SILÂ-GAUZE MANUFACTURER, a ganzeweaver. See GAUZE.
- SILK-GOWN, the distinguishing robe of a Queen's Counsel; a dress worn by females.
- SILK-GRASS, a name for the fine fibres of the
- Agave vivipera, and of A. zuccefolia. SILK HANDKERCHIEF, a pocket or lieck kerchief of silk, white, or coloured.
- SILK-HAT, a light hat with a silk plush cover; not a felted or beaver hat.
- BILK-HOSE, stockings tuauc oi tulk,

- SILK-HANUFACTUKE, nn important Indus-trial occupation, >v liich gives employment, in its several brandies, to about a million persons. The declared value of the exports of British manufactured silks in 1856. was close upon £3.000,000. In 1850, there was close upon x5,000,000. In 1650, there wen' 272 silk factories in England, with 1 888,908 spindles, G092 power-looms, and steam and water power employed equal 10 3571 horse power. In these factories 12.513 male operatives, and 29.190 femalo operatives were engaged. Ninety-seven of the factories were situated in Cheshire* chiefly in Macclesfield and Congleton. There were only five silk factories in Scotland, employing 841 persons, and no silk factory in Ireland or Wulcs.
- SII.K-MERCER, a denier in articles made of Mk, usually combined with the general linendrapcry business.
- SILK MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER, maker and whole-ale dealer in silk goods.
- SILK-MILL, the building or factory in which, raw silk, ns imported, is prepared for the weaver, the stocking-maker, or tho sempstress, by spinning or twisting, and other processes. They are sometimes subdivided into silk-throwing mills, and silk-spinning mills, the former being for the manufacture from good and perfect law silk, and the latter from waste and inferior silk.
- SILK-PLUSH, a material used for articles of ladies dress; also very extensively for covering the stufF bodies of men's huts.
- SILJC-PKINTKR. a stamper of bilk.
- SILK-PURSE MAKER, U knitter of purses of coloured siik.
- SILK-MIAO, a coarse, rough woven silk like pltMi.
- SiLK-m:tMNo MILL. See SILK-MILL. SILK-THROWER, OIL who t» ists or spins and prepares silk. SILK-THBOWERS'-COMPANT, one of the minor
- livery companies of London, which has no hålL
- SILK-THROWING, the process of spinning and preparing hard silk tor warp and weft threads for the weaver; for yarn for the silk-stocking maker; for sewing-silk, and
- othei purprscs. SILK-WATERER, ono who clouds, waves, or waters silk, by parsing two nieces placed lengthways between metallic rollers, where they arc subjected to different degrees of pressure.
- SILK-WEAVER. a manufacturer of articles of silk in breadths for dress-pieces, <tc, or narrow btrips for ribbons.
- SILK-WEED, an American name for the As*cleptas Syriaca*, the root of which hut* some medicinal properties A butrnr is made from the odoriferous flowers, which are gathered in tho morning when they arc covered with dew, and the cotton from the pods is collected to fill beds. On account of the silklness of this cotton, Parkinson calls it Virginian silk. is sometimes called Milk-weed. Tho plant
- SILK- WEIGHT-AMD MEASURE. The size or substance of a silk thread Is usual'y estiin.itaO by denleia au Italian and .French 'tight, the comparative proportion ot

which will be understood by the appended remarks. The ounce troy and the ounce "I'uidsde Marc" of Lyons, by the latter of which silk, is tested In France ami Imly ore exjual in weight, but are differently auhciivklrd. The ounce troy in England is divided into 20 penny weights x 24 = 480 grains; the ounce of Lyuna, •• VohU do jMtti c," into 24 drums y 24 = 576 denfers. The denier is therefore 1-601 less than the English grain or as the decimal o 8333 is English grain, or, as the decimal o 8333 is to 1.0000.

Donlfrs. Grains.

bcrcforc..-....1-000 -«O1 ••-•• I WO " 10000

n ino " 831 1 dram, " l'oiils* do Moru "... 1 pennyweight, troy, about 1 dram, avoirdupois ,, 21 ., 2HJor 20 g Si'ior 1 oz. avoirdupois (16 of 27J grains) .,, 525 or 4,17)1 oz, troy (20 peunywely ol2-H'rains) .-570 =430 1 oz. "Poida 0e Mure" 124 era drams ot 24 denlers) 124 era 1 lh. trov (12 oz. of 480 (,rains, or 6266 denh-is 69J3 111), avoirdupois (10 oz. ur 480 19 3760 437J grains).._,_.,__tSOf lib. "Poids de Marc" (10 7(,00

oz. of \$70 denlcrs)...,.... .. D2IG 76S0

The pound troy *is* to the pound avoirdupois ns 14 to 17, nearly. The pound uvoirduiols *i** to the pound "1'oUs dt! Marc" as 10 to II, nearly. The pound "I'uidsdo Jlai-c" is to the pound troy as 4 to 3. The English silk reel is 818 bouts of 44 inches, — 1000 yards. The French, 4W) clla, or 475 metres, or S»;t71 Inches, =fi20yarils. The custom of the trade is to recKon '•';> ilcrs to a dram. Tills has probabily been adopted floui ease of subdivision, but when carried out creates much error. but when carried out creates much error. The standard of silk measure is about 400 yaras; that length of n. tingle Slament

trinn China corooni* will weigh £ denlers. and in»ni Fri'iich or Italian ai. A 10-de-¹⁰ r silk will thus be the combined threat!

of ituir or fiver cocons. iLK-vvisDKi;, « y:lk-throtver • a email reel, or ninchim; tor winding oT sillt.

Bnjc-WOBIL the cilttrulhir of the bllk-motb, the *liombyxmorL* rtu.K-WOKM KOT. a disen«e alTccUnc silk-worms. *See* JIUSCAUDINK. SILL, CILL, the lower beam of a window or door formed

door frame.

^n.i-ABUB, n mixture of new milk, winr BOgar, Mid apices.

Sn,o, ft pit, or fubicrruncous stor« for

keeping grain. SILT, the accumulated nlluvlum washed

down by»rivors, and (oriulng dejiosits. SII.VKK, one of the predom meials. The llritiMii silver coinage consists of crown* half-crowns, florins (first coined In 18-19) shillings, sixpences, Jourpences, three-pences, twopenutis, and pence. From *a* pound of standard silver, arc coined either 13 1-5th crowns, 2fl 2-5Llis half-crowns. 0-j ahilliugs, or 132 sixpences. Silver Is not n

SIL

lct,^r;il tender in GrtMt Ilritain and her colo-The relation of gold to silver, in the least time. The relation of gold to silver, in the least to 15 9B8; in Great Britain, as 1 to 14-288* and in France, as 1 to 15-409. Thus it will he seen, that one ounce of pure jiold wllJ, in the Uitiied States, bee<[na] to lh.lt produced from the coinage or ir,-ms ounces 01 pure silver; in tiro: it Britain it will be < 0.1 ml to Hint derived from only J of pure silver, in there is the britain term of equivalent of pure silver; and in France to 154'J;) ounces, Hilver is the legal ten dor in France, and most largely circulated in China and the East in alarcli, I8.w act cinie into operation in the United Siatea, for reducing thequidititity of silver in tha silver coins, retaining the s (lonomtnation, on the principle folh. in issuing the silver coins of England. Prior to that period, the coined silver id ways disappeared from Circulation, but not since. The mint value ot all is 8a. 6d. the ounce. The price of K, bars, standard, was fit London', S'Jjd. II January, ia>0; reacdod ilL'id. in January, I lhe silver coined at ihe JJriu^Ji aii since 1840, has been as follows : since 1840, has been as follows :--

1840	J:2ir,,iif	1849£l!!) ^p .!l2
1HAI	. 8ft 17.'.	1850 19.096
J842	192,852	18.J1
2843	. 239,580	1852 189,597
		1853 701,545
1845		1854 140,480
]»tr»		1855 loun
1S47	125,730	1856 4iv. 028
1H4S	80,443	187-W). _H 1,ISH.J>U3

These (Inures sliow that our silver Odinage is not regulated by the demand nc. to satisfy the hands of the public, but b some other umk&ned •Gjratwvi. {•, *i* rally understood that the Bank of Eng-land has no control whatever OTOT nags. In the last 20 years the Hrltiih silver coinage has been undent millions (and uf (tils £877,550 was worn silvei coined since 1847), certainly an liHufl cient amount to supply the loss by •• and tenr, export, melting, and the gi inff demands of commerce for 'email change. Silver coined unce 184a:—

enange	. Dirverconne	a annee 10 m.
	Weight, oz.	Number of Pieces,
JM8L.	TM <u>198,880</u>	1,281,370
1849	.434,880.	',054,778
1850.	469,440,-	
1851.		3,292,568
I8S8		
185 S	a,JS51,072 .	12,078.948
180-t	MW&	4>>2S.12t
18-W	710.9711—	.4.379,30!)
185B	1.G81.It2D	Cmar9.279.798
JM7-C0.	8,183,180	30,3«,782
bullion	into tile Universion	rts of silver coin an ted Kinprtoin in the with l&jj, was
1851 [8.13	AOOO.OOO 	1854 -i.sno.ooo 1855
	Total	£30,600,000

The silver bullion received at the Haul: of England, in the throe years ending with 1855. averaged nearly 2000<KKi ouno annum; but it was all Kent out asjain, and did mil yo into circulation an coin ill England.

SILTEU-BAUL a wood obtained In Demerara from a species of *New aruira*. There are two Tarietics the vellow and the brown. The wood being Fruc floats, it contains a titter principle, which protects it irotn the attacks of worms; hence it. 1% much , of tiicr

emit; also for 1 nd masts. It will 14 incites Irani 40 to 50 feet long.

- SILVER-BUILSIETE, a polisher or brightener of articles of silver.
- SILVER-CASTER, a moulder or melter of alh er.
- SILVE R-CHASER, an embosser of sli rcr.

. Set GOLD ASD . Fisu

- SILVER-HANDLE MAKKH, a manufacturer of he handles for dessert knives,
- BII.VEH-KNIFK MAXES, a numuKicuirer of knives for paring It
- SILVJU:-LACE, wire cu.ited with silver, and woven Into lace.
- SILVER-LEAP, thin foil of silver. •
- **UILVSH-PAPKB**, flue tissue pupur for wrtipping artijes. Ac,
- CASE MAKER.
- SIIA ER-PLATER m elect mtyprr.
- ML'. a Lier of silver ware, &c.
- SILVER-BALVER, 1>. hand tray of silver.
- SILVER-SMITH, a worker or denier in silver; mostly combined ivith the lui.siuea* of jeweiler, &c.
- Sitvense of £26 required under the 43rd. George III. cap. 60, to be taken out by al or voudinp, gold and silver plate, or wares in which there H more than 2 d. k!, or S dwts.of silver, in rtny one piece.
- SIT.VER-SI >fAKER, H mailU-facturtr ot I articles lor table
- SimovxHDnLB, a sompstress"fl protCL-tfon for the flnuer in sewing, made ui silver.
- Sit.i a, one wUo Btiapea articles of •fit er.
- Suverwren, tl:o pojnilar nnmo of tin¹ Potentilla anserina, a roadside weed. tlio roots of which, being extremely astringent, pomttimes u»til lor tann . . . the distilled water is employed as a cosmet
- Uie harm i weavers draw-100.ii,
- Smrat, an Indian name for the locust-trco in Demera
- » building-wood of Sierra Leone. Bnn:... :i vnriable German corn-measun-... part of the maiteror bin itiered eqtinl to 3J r =.78-i)liiniiala; loo tmpecfal biwheU •* 126°C7 simmer.

- SponsL, ft kind of cracknel or sweet-cake. SIMBA, ft building wood of Sierra Lm>ne.
- SINAPISMS, compound* of mustard Hour and venter, tued for pnult SINPAWA, the M.iinv numo (brsattpetre.
- SKDBOOKA, BnfDtn \. vernacular nai India for the Vitex Negundo, the fruit of
- which la consillered vermifuca. Thfl Maliommciliinsnreii' the dried leaved in cusus of lic;id;iche anil cntarrh.
- SiNnnc, n vernacular name In Iiulia for 'Inlliaban bark.
- SINDUVARA, u Sanscrit name for this Viter tri folia.
- SINKCDKK, an off ritbont iimin-t; money ! i;>r work not peri' by the rc;-clpicnt, but dont; by a. deputy.
- SIXEW, a tendon. Silieivs are used by mnny nattons aa tliread (or uewlim toci the skin parniL'ntrt. nnd, when dried, some are oaten. See DENDKXO.
- SISOA!: A-NUT3, a name for the fruit of *Trapa* natans nnd *T. bupittota*, which abound* In ftcula. It tortm the principal food nf rields In the inhabitants of Cashmere, tu a large revenue to the Governmeiit. In Chinn the kernel is roasted or boiled, lifco the potato.
- Serous, a nnmo In tho silk trade (a collective term), cxpi raw silk, twlated. in order to give it streng Ih nnd li!; mess
- SINGLE-STICK, a stout cudgel of fish for fencing or figlutny with, [lies*. SINGLE-TREE, a cross piece for fas lening har-
- Singlo, i Hue kind oi Kiet-n teu, with tareu II at leaves, nat much lulled; uuviher name
- lur twitnkny. SINK, n drain or stone Jmsln tHPtl En snill.-
- rios, &c. ThL'ffc sihii tho sup* . and ar'u le either of Yorkshire tooled or Purbeck stone.
- SJNKEO, a lead wclRht for a net or fiahlug-
- liue; a trade in Stalfordsbira. :VO-FI;SD, Jin approp for jrni-i y paying off the debt of a Company or Stro te.
- SUWCT, spun-yarn pletted straw for hatF. SIPHOID, a rrencb i
- apprintii8 for receiving tuui gtvin« out gasoou9 water*. [liquids.
- SIPHOX, a bent pipe or tube for drawn; SiliOAR, a peueml division of a province in Indin; nllindno writer or ii countant.
- SMIDAB, the Illntiustniii nni ne for a chieftain
- [^] or licatl man; aprinciiml D[^]lankln OIL, n name in tl lago [or theesseutlal oil obtained from lemon grass.
- SiRiTcii, an Arab rmme for the sweet oil obtained by expiression [Lin the the the the second the Seaomum orientate, which ia much used us an article of diet, for friction of the body, nnd for lamps. The tiil-v mixed with honey nnd preserved c "mod an oriental luxury. Whoa well prepared this oil is quite eriual to thio hest of TO oil NCFLIK best oliTO oil tNGELIK.
- •IN, the beet part of a loin nf beef. 80BQ8, ;i name in India tor couu try -made gin e.

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- SIRSINGLE. See SURCINGLE. SIKUBA, a tree of great size, found in tho interior of British Guiana, and much used in the colony for bhip-building.
- SIRUP. *See SYRUP.* SrsEK, a MuLiy name for tortoiscslioll SIRUP.
- Sissoo, a l a w Indian tree, the Dalbergia Sissoo, tho wood of which Is hard, strong, tenacious, and compact, and of great durability
- SISTER-BLOCK, a solid piece of wood, with two holes, one above the other, with «r
- without sheaves, to pass a pulley through. Srno, a Spanish superficial measure used in Mexico, whoso side shall be a league of 5.000 varns, each of 3 gcomctriciil feet Tho sitio or leaguo of land is 4,428 English acres. Five sitios make a hacienda, or ordinary sized plantation.
- BITTING, tho time given to nn artist who takes likenesses; a scat In A pew at church.

1847	383.'i 1.129.0SI
3S41) « 2O39*JO	T. R
1850	18'i7. i 238,440
1851	18.18. I/J.I:.\4sU
1853 3,637,930	1509 1.100.&O
1854	
Total L'JUGI 13	

- SIZE, a liquid glue, made by boiling down m water the clippings of piirchment. glove-leather, flsh-skin, and other kinds of skin and membrane. It is used m paper-making, by bookbinders, paper-hangers, whitewashes, and painters In distemper.
- SIZEL. See Sci*SEr»
- SIZE-MANUFACTURER, a boiler down of skins, &c, and maker of size. [roll.
- SIZE-ROLL, a piece of parchment added to a SIZERS, machines used in Ceylon made or perforated sheet zinc or wiro gauze, for separating the coffee Into three sizes tho round or pea berry, and a larger and smaller berry.
- SIZING, pieces of skin and hide used for making glue.
- SJAMBOCK, the Dutch name In tho C.ipe
- colony for a riding-whip mnde of hide. SKAALPITND, the name lor tho commercial pound la Sweden.
- SKATE, an edible- flut fish, tho *Raia Batvt*, which attains a large size, some indivi-duals weighing upwards of 200 lbs. The females aro generally called maids; a wooden or gutta-percha shoe or sandal -with a curved iron runner to slide or travel or the ica? on the ice.
- SKATE-LIVER OIL, a fish oil often sold for the same purposes as cod-liver oil.
- SKATE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron sliding shoes.
- SKEET, a long scoop. BKEIN, a small hank of thread or silk, Ac; a quantity of cotton-yarn after it has been tukcu off the reel. The skym contains 80

threads of 54 inches: 17 skeins' make H Imnk: IB hanks a spindle, SKEIN-SILK DYER, a dyer of raw silk in one

- of tho loans of singles, tram, or or^anzine SKELP',
- a namo for tho rolled metal or welding of wrought Iron, from which a gun-barrel is made.
- SKETCH, an outline or first draft; a plan of operations, «fcc.
- SKKTCH-DOOK, a book for taking drawings from nature.
- SKEW-MACK, a bedding stone.
- SKEW-BRIDGE, a bridue placed obliquely to
- the road, &c; notrunning at riahi angles. SKBWER, a metal or wooden pin for keeping meat together; metal skewers (or kitchen use aro sold in sets, of sorted sizes. SKID, a chain with a shoe to drag a wheel:
- a log laid crosswise to support other logs in making a fence, «fcc
- SKIEPPE, a graln-mcaMiro in Sweden and Denmark, of 3827 callous. SKIFF, a small light boat.
- SKILLET, a small metal pot or kettle with a Ion tr haiidle.
- SKILLING, a inonoy of account In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, worth about a halfpenny. pt liquors.
- SKIM, to remove the scum from tho surface SKIM-COULTER, a plough cutting-knife for paring land.
- SKIMMER, a cook's scoop for taking up victuals from a pot; a strainer. SKIM-MILK, milk from which tho cream has
- been taken of
- SKIMMINGS, waste substances skimmed off; fat from a saucepan in which incut is boiled; thick syrup or scum in &ugai-boiling, &c.
- SKIN, a husk or hide; a wine-bag or water-bottle. See SKINS.
- SKIN·DEALER, a skinner; a furrier.

- SKIN-DRESSER, a currier, or furrier. SKINNER, a leather-dealer, a furrier; a butcher who strips oil'' tho pelts from carcase.
- SKINNKRS'-COMPANY, the sixth in order of the twelve treat livery companies of London, who received their charter from Edward III. Their hall is In Dowgutcհոր
- hill, SKINS, a nnmc generally applied by tanners to I he pelts of small animals, as sheep, goats, seals, doa!*, &c. Tho skins of the marine mammalia, as tho seal, and whale, and tho porpoise, when properly manufactured, aro stronger than those of land animals. In 1855, we imported 3GOC,780 skins ut tho lumh, goat, sheep, kid, and seal; and 653,001 cwts. of hides, worth together about £2,500,000. This was exclusive of furs. furs.
- SKIN-WOOL, wool pulled from the dead skin, not sheared from the liw animal. SKIP, in sugar-making in the West Indies, a charge or strike of syrup from the coppers
- SKIPPER, a ship-master or captain of a small craft: a popular name for a species of the *Esox* or saury pike, a migratory fish, which is sometimes caught in large should in the Forth.

- SLATE-SLAB, a sheet or plate of slate. Those of first quality arc sawn all round, and split us near the thickness required us spin us near the thickness required us possible. Sorted slabs arc of promiscuous lenpths anil breadths. Some Blabs are sawn to order. Ended slabs arc those sawn at the ends only. Second-quality slabs are un planed.
- SLATE-WORKS, a yard, Ac. where slate is sawn or shaped.
- SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, a place for killing cattle; an abattoir.
- SLAVE, a bondsman; a dnvljre. Sin very Is still tolerated in several countries, espe-cially in the United Status, Spain, and the liražlls.
- SLAVE-MARKET, a place where slaves arc sold.
- SLAVER, a clipper-built vessel, Intended to take on board and run a cur^o ort-live.s.
- SLAVE-TXADE, the illegal purchase and sale of negroes for slaves.
- SLAG, a weaver's reed.
- SLEDGE, a carnage on Iron runners to travel over ice and snow.
- SLEDGE-HAMMER. See HAMMER. SLEEPERS, beauss of wood, us of larch, linck-matack, hemlock, &c 9 ft i-t Jong by 9 or 10 inches broad and 4} to 6 inches thick I-mt horizontally across a railway, to huppoit the chairs, joists, and raiN, sec
- SLEEPING-PARTNER, a dormant partner; one who puts in capital, but docs not take any active share in the biblncss.
- SLEETCH. the thick mud or slush lying nt the bottom o(rivers.
- SLEKVK, the part of a. garment which covers thi' arm.
- SLEIGH, a slodge; A Scottish car without wheels.
- SLKIGH-BELT.S, small bells attached to a horse drawing a sleduc.
- SLINDANGS. a fextile fahrlc imported into tlie Dutch ports in the Eastern III chipclago. or which trere are woven and printed kindş, imitation Ballick und TurKcy-iud siendangs
- 6MCE, a thin piece cut off any thing; a »pntula tor serving conked fish. SLICEK, a name tor the Klitting-mlll or circu-

- Iar saw of the lapidary. SLIDE, a place In a river for timber-log* or r.itts to go Mown; pnrt of a forcing-pump SLIDE-REST, an appendage to a Kit lie. bLiDE-iiiXE, SLIMNG-SCALE, a mathematical Instrument much used in gauging uud other kinds of mensuration other kinds of mensuration.
- SUM, to shuffle over work. SLING, a coin current in Slam, worth about 2s 2d.; a leather loop or cord lor throw-ing stones; tt brace or support ol any kind.
- SLINGS, ropes or Iron-bands for securing a yard to the mast; tackle with hooks pub-sed round a cask or package, to hoist or lower It
- SLINK-LAMB, one that has been dropped or born prematurely. The soft skin of such Is used for glove-linings and military pur-
- SLINKS, the skins of prematurely born lambs, calves, &c
- BLIP, a narrow dock or place for hauling up

- proof of a column of type; a quantity of yarn; the rubbings of Krinilt>toncs. *
- SLIPGOAT, new-made cheese; a small and very rich variety of Yorkshire cheese, not unlike butter but white.
- SLIT-KNOT, a cord with a noose; a knot easily untied
- SLIPPER, an easy shoe of different materials; a skid for a wheel.
- SLIPPER MANUFACTURER, a maker of carpet-shoes, or lmht thin m-door leather hhoe*. SLIT-DEAL, an inch und a quarter plank cut
- into two boaidrf.
- SLITTING MILL, a thin sheet-Iron disk used i»rslicing by the lapidary; a mill lor making nail-rods.
- SLIVER, a piece torn or split off; a long continuous lap or twitt of wool or cotton; in wool, formed hy a machine attached to the cardinu-cu^iue, uud used for muking
- the warp of cloth. SLOE, the fruit 01 the *Prunus spinosa;* tho juice of the fruit is used in i'rnucu as an actringent substitute for catechu.
- SLOKAX, SLOKE, uninc;* for the cdiblo sea-weed, Porphyra lacwiata, ;i⊳o called Liver; the gieen bloke is Uiva lutisxima.
- SLOOP, a cutter; a one-masted lore-and-aft-rigged vessel, having its main-sail attached to a gaff and lower boom.
- SLOOP OF WAR, a naval vessel of any rig, mounting fiom 18 to 32 guns. SLOP-UA.SIN, a crockery-ware bn</br/>dn forming part 01 a tea-seivlu¹, lor implying the dregs from tea-cups into.
- SLOPE, an inclination or gradient. SLOPE, an inclination or gradient. SLOPS, ready-made clothing; a M-amnu's name for all kimls of clothing, or fabrics
 - salted for clothing, and bedding, supplied from the ship's stores.
- SLOT, a bolt or bar.
- SLOTE, a trap-door in the stage of a theatre. SLOT-HOUND, a blood-hound.
- SLOTTING AND KKY-GKOOVINO MACHINE, a
- machine lor cutting the kej -groovi-B und bosses of wheels.
- SLUB, SLUBBINU, a preparatory thread or roll of wool, drawn out ami slightly twisted In the flr»t splnijinj? frame, used for the we't in cloih-mukliig
- SLUBDING-WLLY, the fln»t .spinning frame or machine for prcpaiing wool 111 threads, from short lengths ol scribbled wool called cantmia.
- SLUBBixo-MAcniNE, a machine for drawing the silver* or laps of cotton, and twisting
- and winding them on bobbins. SLUGS, small leaden bullets; half-roasted ore; heuthifr-irons for hatters and tailors; naked mollu&cs, species of *Limax* which nro still, in somu countries, a popular remedy lu consumptive complaints. See **TBEPAŇ**
- SLUICES, the tide or flood-gates by which water is admitted to locks, docks, &c.
- SLUSH, soft mud; a name on ship-board for the grease of pork and beef skimmed from the ship's coppers, usually, like the reluse fat in kitchens, the perquisite of the cook.

SKIPPUNIX See SHIPPOUKD.

- SKIRRET, a plint, the Stum Sisnrum, tho sweet succulent roots of which, being nutritious and sub-aronmtic, uro cmployed in cookery, in the sumo way as Scorzonera.
- SKIRT, the liap3 and lower part of a man's coat below tho waist; the KHMJ flowing breadths of a woman's dress uttacned to the body.
- SKIRTING BOARDS, narrow lining-boards round the walls of a room near the floor.
- SKITTLE-BALL, a flat ball of hard wood lor throwing at skittles, or nine-pms.
- SKITTLE-GROUND, a yard or enclosed shed, where the game of skittles or nine-pins is played.
- SKITTLH MAKER, a turner who shapes woodenskittlen.
- SKITTLES, bhaped blocks of wood, used as nine-pins, to be aimed at with a bkittleball.
- SKIVE. the Iron Inp used by diamondpolishers iu finishing the facets or the gem.
- SKIVER, an inferior kind of leather used for hat-liliimgg, pocket-books, work-boxes, toys, and other cheap purposes. It is It is made of shcep's-skin*, split in two by a machine, wjich In the state of pelt, tanned by Immersion in sumach, and afterwards | SLATE-AXE, a mattock for shnnlmr slates for مز جري
- SKOW, SCOW, a flat-bottomed lighter, used in North America.
- SKULL, to propel n boat by an oar at the stern. See SCULL
- SKULL-CAP, a tight-fitting cap; a Turkish fez. SKULL-PISH, the technical name among whalers for an old fish; a whale which is more than two years old, previous to which they arc named stunts and shortheads.
- SKUNK-CABBAGE, a wild North American plant, the Symplocarptis fatuim, the ucrld seeds anu rhizomes ot which nio antispasmodlc and expectorant, and administered medicinally us palliatives in paroxysms of asthma.
- SKUTE, a small boat flee Scow.
- SKY-LIGHT, a window in the roof of a hou«e, or an apartment; or in the deck ot a ship, giving liu'ht to tho cabin.
- SKY-ROCKET. See ROCKET.
- SKY-SAIL, a light upper sail of a ship, set above the royal.
- SKY-SCRAPER, a name elven to tho sky-sail when it is of a triangular shape.
- SLAB, a ilnt piece of ntonc; a plane or tunic of slate, or marble; the outer phmk of a loir ol timber; a small mas* of metal run Into a mould; about thirty slabs of foreign tin go to the ton.
- SLACK, a kind of small broken coal, used for smiths' purposes, sometimes mixed with better coal for fuel in engine flrc-gratcs; the loose part of a fixed rope.
- BLAO, a molten vitreous product of metals or minerals, after fusion in blast-furnaces; the scoria left after RmcIfuiK mctuf, which Is uow applied to various useful purposes.

- Theslagof iron-works Is usually called cinder. Silica, alumina, chloride ot calcium, and alum are obtained from slag, and it is cast into table-tops, and architect-ural ornaments, which take a beautiful polish. It may also be used for routing, like rough glass, and in thin slabs hko Dutch tiles, instead ol plaster. It was formerly only used for road-making, or for rough walls.
- SLAKED-LIME, Innc reduced to a powder.
- SLAM, a name given to this refuse Jiom alum works.
- SLAT, SLOAT, n plrce of wood uwl is a stretcher, as the bur ol' a chair, the bloats of a cart.
- SLATE, argillaceous schist or mountiilnrock, of which there arc many varieties. The property of splitting readily Into plates, und the moderate degree of hardness, render some ot its Yurietlu useful for many purposes, as for roofing and writing t>lates, pencils, whet-stones, Ac, Its smooth and perfect surface adapts it for ornamental and useful purposes, as chimney-pieces, tabletops, monument?, cisterns, tablets, batli-Ing-tubs, and the beds ot billiard-tables Small slates for schools, anil tradesmen's use, & are lurgely used: and many thousands arc m:iue and sold annually in dlflerent countries. /See SLATES.

fasten them to the ruof.

- SLATK BILLIARD-TABLE, abllllard-tablc with a slate-bed.
- SLATE-BOOK, two or more slabs of trained slate bound together tor writing on.
- SLATE-FRAME, the narrow wood border for a writing-slate or slntc-bnok.
- SLATE-MEUCHANT, an importer or whoJesalo dealer in slates.
- SLATE-PENCIL, n thin, narrow slip of soft Blate, for writing on a slab. About 600 tons of these arc made annually.
- SLATE-QUAKBY, a place in which "date is ob-tained. There are important slate quarries in the North of Knghuid and Koitu Wales, in IT nice, liclgmm. and tho ltlunc dis. tncts, «cc. In North Wales twenty i/iuuncs are now woi keil, and the production of slates in the kingdom is about 3Gu,wo tons.
- SLATER, a workman skilled In shaping and working slates, Rnd In rooilng buildings with slate or shite laying.
- SLATES, small shaped plates or large slabs of slate, chiefly used tor roofing. For commercial purposes slates are classed into iho tallowing principal varieties:—Double.-, measuring 13 inches by 7, and smaller, 11 by 7; ladies, 16 by 10, 1G by 8, 14 by 8, or 12 by 8; countesses, 20 by 10; viscountes*e»>, 18 by 10; mflrchionesscs,22 by 12; duchesvarious breadths. A thousand slates number 1200, and 60 slates are also allowid over for breakage. There arc also rai;s and queens, measuring 3C by 24: Imperials and patent olntes 30 by 24; Westmoreland* and somo other kinds.

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SLUSH-TCII. n vessel for holding grease.

BHACK, a small bloop; a cutter or fishingboat.

- SMALL-COAT* SMALLS. See BREEZE, BUECEE, and SLACK.
- SMALL-CRAFT, decked or half-decked bonts and vessels: all under 300 tons. Some of these arc limited to a certain distance from tho shore, four to twelve leagues sea-ward, ami cannot proceed beyond -without special licence, or permission obtained from the Customs.
- SMALL-DEBTS COURT, a Court of requests; a county court, or sheriff's court
- SMALL-TOOTH COMB, a comb of ivory or bone with snrmU teeth on each side. SMALLWARE - DEALER, SMALLWARE - MER-
- CHANT, a shop-keeper who keeps small wares; a merchant who supplies them.
- SMALLWARES, a trade name in huberdastiery lor knitting and reel cotton, ribbon, wire, webbing, tape, fringes, braid, buttons, laces, bindings, &c
- SMALTS, a vitreous substance obtnined by melting together znflics, a regulus of col).ilt, potash and siliceous matter, and grinding the produce to a fine powder, commercially known as powder-blue. Jt is employed to give a blue till 'e to writingpaper, linen, and starch, and, not being affected by flrc, is much employed in painting o.trthenwarc. Some is made in tins country, but the bulk used, about 00 tons a-year. comes from Holland.
- SMART-MONEY, the money paid to a recruit on enlisting for the army, which ho wishes to rctum to he free of his bargain. Unless this Is returned within 24 hours, ho is mulcted in a heavy sum for his release.

SMEAR, ast.iln or daub.

- SMECTITK (French), a kind of fuller's earth. &MF.LL1NO - DOTTLE, A Rmall I'll TIC}' gl.ISSbottle carried by a lady, containing punpent salts to sniff at.
- SMELLING-BOTTLE-CAP MAKER, a manufacturer of the silver or other metal lops for gla«s smelling-bottles.
- See AMMONIA and PRES-SMELLING-SALTS. TON-SALTS.
- SMELT, a small delicate river-flsh, the Osnierus eperfanus, abundant in the Thames and AlcUway, from August to May.
- SMELTER, one engaged In running ores into metal.
- SMELTING, tho operation by which, crude ores are reduced to the me tallie Mtntc.

SMELTING-HOLSB, a pl:u-e lor smelting ores.

SMIDDUM-TAILS, in mining, the siudgo or

- slimy portion deposited in washmi: ore. SxmDT, a smiths shop; a blacksmiths
- forge. SMITH, a forger of metals by heat and blow*;
- one who strikes metal with a hammer. There are white-smiths, black-smiths and general smiths.
- SMITH AND IRON-FOUNDER, a worker In metals: one who has a foundry.
- SMITH, GENERAL, one who works In all kinds of metals. <u>.</u> SMITH'S HAMMER, see HAMMER.
- SMITHY, the workshop of a blacksmith, or worker In metals.

SMOCK, a farm labourer's blouse; a woman's shift or under-gannent.

- SMOCK-MILL, a wind-mill with a revolving top; the frame and sails of which can bo moved round to the wind.
- SMOKE, the vapour of burning vegetables or minerals; to cure and dry ammal substances by smoke.
- SMOKE-BLACK, a substance prepared by tho combustion of different resinous bodies, especially of pitch in large pans under a dome or chimney; within this cloths are suspended to which the soot becomes attached. This species of carbon is cm-ployed only in the arts; in the manu-facture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, <fcc
- SMOKE-JACK, a roasting machine turned by the smoke of the chimney. See JACK
- SMOKING-ROOM, a room in a tavern, coffeehouse, or clijar divan, «fcc where smoking Is permitted.
- SMOLT, a salmon of a year or two old, that has acquired its silver scale.".
- SMOOTHING-IRON, a flat Iron to be heated, used by tailors and laundresses.
- SMOOTHING-RLANE. See PLANK
- SMUGGLER, a contrabandist; one who brings in foreign goods without paying the Customs' duties; a vessel engaged in smuggling.
- SMUGGLING, secreting or hiding dutiable* goods; bringing them from tho Continent in boats, or concealing them about tho person.
- SMUT, a mildew or blight In corn, cause) by a species of Uredo, which destroys the interior of the grain; four millions of tho small powdery spores may be contained In a gram of whe.it.
- SNAFFLE, n bridle with a slender or simple mouth bit
- SNAG, the name given In North America to a projecting stump 01 a Ueo In a river.
- SNAG-BOAT, a fltcam-boat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags, or obstructions to navigation in rivers.
- SNAILS, species or Jhhx. The grent vino snail, *llehxpomatia* is esteemed ins a tablo luxury on the Continent, and in other localities: on the shores of the Mediterranean they are boiled in the shell and eaten with rice. In some countries as in Switzerland and parts of France, snails form a considerable article of commerce. They arc fed by thousands in places called escargatoirts, which are made on purpose tor them. They arc used, boiled in milk, for diseases of the lungs.
- SNAKE-MOSS, a name tor the common club moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, the inflam-mable spores of which arc used in Ger-many for artificial lightning on the stage, and are sold in the shops. They are also used for rolling up pills; for powdering infants, and in cases of Plica Polouica, and scorbutic affections.

SNAKE-ROOT. See SENEKA-ROOT. SNAKE-STONE, a kind of hone slate, or whetstone obtained in Scotland, and also known as Ayr stone; a name given to tho fossils termed ammonites*

ris VICE-WOOD, in name applied both to tho Cecropiapeltata, and tho Pfumeria ruUra^ Linnaeus

- SNAP, A catch, or smnll fastening to a bracelet, necklace, purse, or book lock. SNAP-DHAGON. nn amusement: a dish with
- rnNlns covered with spirits set on lire.
- SNAPPER, a general name in the West Indies for several snecies ot Mesonrion, a fish common to the East and west Indian seas, remarkable for the richness of their colours. They attain a large size, and arc much esteemed as an article ot food.
- SNATCII-RLOCK, an iron bound wooden single block with a hook at the end, or an opening below tho sheaves, to receive a ropa
- SNEEZE-WORT, tho AchilJea Ptarmica, tho powdered leaves of which produce micczfng.
- SNIK, a Canadian name for a wnter channel, KSIGG, an eel; a kind ofs.-ti'in:; vessel.
- SNIPE, a wild bird, the Scolopax gallmngo, which is much esteemed us a delicious
- and well-flavoured dish. SNOOK, a common fish, both of the sea and the rivers of the West Indies* the Centrepomus undecimalis. *
- snow, a two-masted vessel with a small supplementary mast for carrying a try-581L
- SXOW-PLOUOIX, a machine for clearing away snow front railway tracks.
- SNOW-SHOES, pieces of wood 2 or more feet long, by 6 or 8 incliea wide, bound to the feet and ancles, by deer-skin thongs, for travelling over snow. Other kinds in Nova Scotia, &c. arc made of strings of hide or smew, strung m a frame like a ruckct or battledore.
- SNOW-SWEEPING Exr.rsT., a ploutsh or other contrivance for removing snow fiom railways and common muds.
- SNUFF, powdered tobacco, to bo taken through the nose.
- SNUFF-BOX, a small box for tho pocket to contain snufT, made In endless variety, ;md of different material, wood, metal, papiermache*. «fce.
- SNUFFERS, pincers or scissors for cuttlnir the wick of a candle, now little used, owing to the introduction of prepared wicks.
- SNUFFEKS'-MAKLU, a manufacturer of metal snutTers
- SNUFFERS-TRAY, a small stand of metal or papicr-mAchc*, for snuffers. SNUFF-MAKER, one who pulverize* the stalks
- and leaves of tobacco lor snuff, which is usually flavoured.
- SOAP, a detergent substance, soft soap being made of fish oil, t.illow, and a ley of caustic potash; hard, from almost any fatty matter, in combination with soriu; -white or mottled soaps contain no rc>m.
- SOAP-BERRIES, the seeds of Mimosa abater-gens, Saptndus Saponaria. S. emarginafm, and other species. The aril, which sur-rounds the seeds, Is used as soap in South America and Indin. The seed-vessels are very acrid; they lather freely in water, and will cleanse more linen than thirty times their weight of soap; but In time they corrode or burn the linen. Tuo

kernel or seed is used for rosaricf, bracelets and* other ornaments.

SOAP-BOILER, a maker of snap.

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- SOAP-DISH, a small porcelain or other vessel, for holdinjrsoap for toilet use.
- SOAP-LINIMENT, a medicinal external application, used as a stimulating lubricant for local pains. [ot soap.
- SoAP-MÂNUFACTEPEit, a soapboiler; a maker SOAP-NUT, n name for tho seed of tho Mimosa abstergens.
- SOAP-STONE, or STEATITE, a hydrous silicate ot magnesia and alumina, which Is much used lor the lining of stoves and 11 re-places, for sinks, and for the baths, and sizing rollers used in cotton nulls. It is so soft as to be easily wrought, turned, It is nnd planed with the ordinary tools of the carpenter, and it may be screwed together as easily and as tiirhtly as wood.
- SOAP-SUDS, water Impregnated with flonp, in which linen has been washed, or tor scouring wool, ifcc. It forms a good liquid manure.
- SOAP-WORT, the root of *Vaccaria vulgaris*, which, like the aril of the soapberry, con-tains sapoulne. The herbage of this European plant is said to increase the milk of cows.
- SOCAGE, a tenure of land by certain services or rent
- SOCAK<3A, fin ancient Arab measure of 0JC2 SOCIABLE, a private carriage lor town use,
- with two seats lacing. SOCIETY, an association or partnership. In
- Franco a soci&fe en commandile is one where the manager Is liable; a *xocictb* anonymeis one without per»onnl liability.
- SOCK, U short stocking; an inner warm solo for a shoe.
- SOCKET, a hollow tube or receptacle for any thing; the joint in which a ball turns. SOCKET-CASTOIE, a metal castor which moves
- in a socket.
- SOCKET-PIPE, a pipe worked in a socket. See SOCKET.
- SOCONUSCO, a choice species of cocoa produced in the department ol Sucimcpu<iuiz In Guutunula.
- SOCQUE (French), a wooden sandal. SODA-ASH, the alkali obtained from common salt, manufactured to tho extent of from 100 000 to IL'0.000 tons a year. It is u,scil instead of barilla for soap-making, as u substitute for pot and pearl ashes In glass-making, and for bleaching and cleansing cotton.
- SODA, CARBONATE OP. the dissolved soda ash, crystallized, of which 25,000 to 30,000 tons a year arc made, and used medicinally, or for domestic purposes.
- ODA-WATER, an incorrect name generally applied to n common effervescing bevi-rnge. Tin* effervescent quality is not, duo to soda, but is produced by carbonic acid gas, which la forced into the water by an apparatus. The gas is produced by pour-ing sulphuric acid upon marble dust, or upon the super-carbonate of soda. Tho quantity of this cooling beverage made is very large, and with lemonade has been estimated to amount In value to £1,250,000 a year.

SODA-WATER-BOTTLK, a strong ovnl-shapcd glass bottle, the cork of which is secured by twine und wire to confine the iterated water.

- SODA-WATER MANUFACTURER, a maker and bottler of soda-water, who often al«o makes ginger* beer, lemonade, and other aërated beverages. [Angora.
- SOF, a plain cloth made from goats' hair at SOFA, a long stinted couch or reclining scut. SOFT-SOAP, a dark potash soap that is nearly
- liquid. See SOAP SOHAOA, a Tlubetian name for tlncal or un-refined borax. [19\$ inches.
- [19\$ inches. SOK, SOOK, a long-measure of Siain, nearly
- hou the twentieth part of a llorlu or of the old livre tournols of France: in Brabant,
- 12 dciuers make 1 sol. SOLA, the ASschynomene aspera, tha light
- ppongc wood of Bengal, See SHOLA. SOLAH, the name, lor tile half of a seer; a jiriiin-ineusure, m Maaulipatam, = i l-ieth pint.
- SÔLAMIRE (French), a sieve cloth. SOLARE, a Spanish land-measuro of 25 estadales, about 884 .square yards.
- BOLDER, a metallic cement used II | plumber* and tinmen, consisting of on alloy winch lias an affinity for both metals to be united, and melts at a lubd licit.
- SOLDERING-IRON, a copper lool for heating and melting bolder. ffor mould. SOLDKK-MAXUFACTUKKB, a maker of cemen
- SOLDIER, one employed in an army, or who fights in defence of his own country; a supernumerary or auxiliary engaged by a foreign state.
- SOLDO, an Italian money of account, about equal to the English shilling, mid divided Into 12 denarl or ponce There arc silver pieces, of 5, 8, and 10 soldi.
- SOLE, a support or rett for a drninlng-tile; the bottom part of a shoo or boot made or leather or gutta percha; an esteemed flat flsii, the Solea vulgarity of Cirvier, caught off the British coasts in large numbers: one hundred millions, or 12,000 tons in weight of tins fish are said to be sold nnnunlly In Billingsgate. •
- 601.K-LEATHER, thick ox-hldr or shoo butts, suitable lor soles of shoes and bouts.
- SOLICITOR, an attorney ut law.
- SOLIIURE, a small coin.
- fioLiDiFiED-MiLK, concentrated or preserved milk for use at HCO,
- SOLLAGAY, a grain-measure In Bellsiry, feast Indies, =8 lbs. 10 oz.
- SOLLAR, the entrance, to a mine: n loir. SOLLKR, a namem Stettin frr 80 ilcces of Bothetstones.
- anni RAPii, a name which tins '>'pn given to pictures on paper taken by the Mlbo-
- t/p> or calotypeprocess. BOLOTA, a former Turkish coin of 2 2-5thi oslics, and worth lid. or Is.
- EOLOTNICK, a Russian weight, the third pnrt of a loth. See ZOLOTNIC
- SOLTANKE, an Egyptian variety of natron or subcarbonate of soda.
- SOLVKNT, able to pay all debts contracted.
- SOMA, an Italian measure for liquids rang-ing from 14| to 36 gallons; but as a dr\-measure from 22 to C bushels.

SOMBRERO (Spanish), a hat.

SOMMAGE (French), manor dues on cattle.

- SOMMELIÈK, a French butler.
- SOMMIER, an animal carrying a pack-load; a horse-hair mattress.
- SOMPAYE, SOMPI, a weight of (O grains used fir the precious metals in Madag.-^car.
- ON, the French name for bran; the husks ot ground corn.
- SON A I.I, a name In Renjrnl for tho pods of the Cathartocarpus Fistula. See CASSIA-FISTULA. [smith
- Sox A it. a worker in gold, an Indian gold-
- SOXAT (French), a tawed sheep-skin. SONF, a local Indian name tor aniseed.
- SONO-FAI, a money of account of Siuin, tho half of a fuang, and worth about IJd.
- SOVXETTE (French), a small bell. SONOMETER, an Instrument for testing the clllcacy of treatment in deaf ness, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table.
- SOXSONATE BALSAM, a name given to two species of balsam of Peru, a black and a white, obtained in St. Salvador from Myrospermum J'ervi/ervm.
- SOOCET, a mixed oiriped labric of silk and cotton in India.
- Sooco, a naimT in Bencoolen for the fourth part ot a real, and valued at Is. 3d.
- SOOGHEE, a name in Canara, India, tor bo.lcd coarse rice.
- SOOJEE, Indian wheat, ground but not pulvmzed; a kind of semolino.
- SOOPAKEE, SOOFARI, a vermicular name In Iiull:i lor the areca palm mid betel nut.
- SOOKMA, a sulphuret of antimony, with
- which Indian women nnoint Hut eyelids. SOOT, condensed smoke, collected by chim-ney-sweepers, and sold for manure. See SMOKE-BLACK. [Ostulu pods.
- SOVAKNUKA, an Eastern name for cnssla SOKBET, a Turkish beverage, lemonade or sherbet. See SCFIKHBKT
- ORDINE, a saccharine matter obtained from the berries of the mountain-ash (Sorbus acupana).
- SOKIK, a Ficnch name for merino or Spanish wool.
- SOKREL, a buck of the third j-oar; a horse of a reddish colour; a name for two plants, one the wood sorrel Oxaht acetoseda, tho leaves of which, being acid and refrigerant, are used in salads and as nn infusion in fevers; the other, the Rumex acetosa, possesses similar properties, and is aUo used ns a pot-herb and salad, and hi cooling drinks.

SORTED, classed, arranged, put in order.

- SOUTS, varieties; a mixture of printing-type. SOTA (Spanish), a deputy or aid; hence Sotaaeinero. an under cook; Sotacomitre, n boatswainsm.ile; Sotamontero, nn under huntsman; *Sotasucrutan*, an under
- sexton; *Sotacochtro*, a postilion, &c. *Sou.*, a French copper coin, the 20th part of a livre, consisting of live centimes, and equivalent to a halt-penny English. In Belgium the sou or sol is divided into 19 dcnlers. A former weight of France used by monc-ycrs, of 192 grains.
- BOUARI, a most durable timber, obtained HI JJcmerara from the *Curyocar toinen-*tosurn. Tiie lur_be oily nut* oi llio tatytosurn.

oear nuci/erum or btityrosum, from Sonth u/uu'flcH, are edible. The tree is the J'ekea tubercuiata of Aublct See SAOU-BAKI.

BOUBKETTE, a French waiting-maid.

- 60UCAR, an Indian banker or merchant; a money-lender.
- 60DCHKT, a kind of free-stone; a French name for the pendulous mucilaginous tubers of the *Cyperus escuientus*, which arc cultivated in the South of Europe, and eaten like nuts, being nutritive, restorative, ord, ctimulont and stimulant. They are also employed in the preparation of orgeat. They are sent to Cairo and Alexandria in consider-able abundance, and sold 111 the bazaars, combined with rice. In the form of cakes. The toaBted roots have been used as a what in the offee and wild a prepare The toalsted roots have been used as a substitute lor coffee, and yield a prepara-tion resembling chocolate. Tim cultiva-tion of the plant deserves attention for its considerable alimentary value. BoL'CiETEDK, an inspector of woodcutters in France, a parse who marks or varities
- in France; a person who marks or verities timber that has been felled.
- source that has been felled. SOUFFLES, an omelet made of the whites of cgus, cream, and sugar, beatdh up. SOUKFLONS, an Italian name for a veil' im-perfect silk cocoon. SOUGH, an adit level for carrying off water, or on optropo to a mine
- or an entrance to a mine.
- SOUND, the air-bladder ot aflsh: many of these are eaten, especially cods' sounds, fresh or salted, others furnish Isinglass; a narrow strait ot water where vessels lié at anchor; to ascertain the water with a plummet and lino. the depth of
- SOUNDING-BOARD, a board over a pulpit, to make the speaker's voice heard at a dis-tance; a bourd for propagating sound in a musical Instrument.
- SOUNDING-LINE, a line attached to a leaden plummet lor determining the depth of water.
- SOUNDING-ROD, an Iron-rod marked with inches und feet, to ascertain the depth ot water in a ship's hold. SOUNDINGS, the depth of water when the bottom can be reached.
- SOUP* rich or thick broth made of different materials.
- SOUPIKKK (French), a tureen for soup. SOUP-KITCHEN, a public establishment sup-ported by voluntary contributions for ported by voluntary contributions of preparing and supplying soup to the poor. SOUP-LADLE, a spoon with a large bowl, and long handle lor dipping out soup. SOUP-PLATE, a deep plate for holding soup. SOUP-POT, SOUP-KETTLE, a boiler lor pre-paring the stuck lor soup.

- SOUP-TICKET, an authority for receiving soup at a public kitchen. SOUP-TUREEN. See TUREEN.
- SOUR, sharp, acid: fruit that is not ripe.
- SouituASSiE, a French name for line Persian
- SOL'R-CROUT. See SAUR-KRAUT. SOUR-SOP, the fruit of the Anona muricata % a tropical tree; the sweet sop is the produce of anomer species, the Anona squamosd.
- BOUSCRIVANT (French), the acceptor of a bill.

SOUSE, to dip or steep; to pickle fish lu vinegar, and bake them. SOUTER, a Scottish name for a shoemaker.

SPA

- SOUTHERNWOOD, the Artemisia abrotonumz the fragrant bitter acrid leaves are dried
- to drive away moths from linen, and are said to form an ingredient in some Continental beer.
- SOUVENIR, a keepsake; a friend's gift of remembrance.
- SOU'-WESTER, a painted canvas hat, with a flap over the neck, for use at sea in rough, weather, and also worn by coal-heavers.
- Sovereign, and also worn by coar-neavers. Sovereign, the principal English gold coin weighing 5 dwt, and 3-274 grains. It Is current by proclamation if it weighs ft dwts. 2} grains, and the half sovereign 2 dwts. B& grains. There have been double sovereigns coined, but these are seldom met with in circulation. The following is an account of the sovereigns coined since 1847 :---coined since 1847 :-

1847.	4.667.127	18.54
1348.	2,240,702	1855 8,448,482
		1856
1850.	1,402,039	ia~i7. 4.4W.748
lftil	4,013.621	1838 803 234
		18.191.647.603
1853	10.507.91)3	1860 2,555,95ft
Total 58,082,703		

- The value of the gold coined at the British mint from the year 1835 to 1860, was \$20,972,882, which, added to the sum mentioned already under the head of GOLD COINAGE, makes a total of gold coined in the twenty-one years of £92,607,210. See GOLD and HALF SOVEREIGN.
- Sow, a large trough in a foundry for hold-ing melted metal; u she pig; an ingot or mass ol metal.
- OWANS, a porridge or gruel made in Scotland trom oatmeal.
- SOWAR, an Indian trooper; a horse-soldier, belonging to the irregular horse cavalry. SOWING-MACHINE, a drill; a seed-planter. Sox, a Scotch mode of spelling socks.

- Sor, a sauce or flavouring originally made in the East; and said to be produced from a species of *Dolichos* bean, *Sqja hitmda**
- SOT A. See SIIEBDKT. maws. KOZLILIE, an Indian name for small nsh-
- SPA, a mineral spring. SPACK, area; room; a small piece of cast metal to divide letters or words in printing
- SPACE-LINES, printers' leads for justifying, or filling up lines or words, made trom
- 4 to 12 in pica. SPACE-RULE, a thin piece of metal, type-height, ot different lengths, used by com-positors for making a delicate Hue in algebraic and other formulae.
- SPADE, a dluging-tool ot iron with a wooden handle; a deer three years old. SPADE AND SHOVEL-MAKEU, a manufacturer
- ot the implements so named.
- SPADESMAN, a name tor an agricultural labourer in Tasmania.
- spas, a voke of oxen; a measure of 9 Inches; a cord to confine a rope; to shackle **toe** legs of a horse to prevent Its wanderings to attach draught cuttle **to** a wagon.

- SPANDREL, a triangular space between the square head over an arch and the curve of the arch.
- SPANGLE, a small shining piece of metal to attach to theatrical or other dresses; to glitter.
- SPANGLE AND TINSEL MAKER, a manufac-turer of small bright metal scales to sew on to garments.
- SPANIEL, a valuable species of dog, of which there are many varieties.
- SPANISH BLACK, a powder obtained by burning cork in close vessels. SPANISH CHESTNUT-WOOD. See CHESTNUT.
- SPANISH-FLIES. See OANTHAKIDES. SPANISH-LEATHER MAKER, a manufacturer of Cordovan-leathers
- SPANISH-LIQUORICE, the inspissated juice of the Olycirrhiza-root. See LIQUORICE.
- SPANISH MAHOGANY. See MAHOGANY. SPANKER, the gaiF-sail on the mlzcn-mast. SPANNKK, a tool lor turning a nut or bolt-
- heml.
- SPARABLKS, small Iron shoe-brads. SPAR-DECK, the upper deck of a ship, on
- which loose or spare spars are secured. SPARE-RIB, a joint of pork with the fat ajid other flesh taken off the rib.
- SPARGER, a copper cylinder, us brewers for dashing or sprinkling. used by
- SPARROWBILLS. See SPARABLES. SPARS, a general marine term for all mast* yards, booms, &c; a name for several Kinds of mineral.
- SPABTRRIE, mats, ropes, and cordage, made
- of *Esparto* or Spanish hroom. SPAT, the youni? of oysters. SFATCU-COÇK. a fowl or bird killed, split open, and broiled or grilled.
- SPATHIC IRON-ORE, spar-shaped or lamellar ore.
- SPATTERDASHES, a kind of lonp gaiter or covering for the locs, to keep off mud.
- SPATULA, an instrument for spreading pills,
- plasters, &c SPAWN, the wed of flsh; the matrix of fungi. See MUSUROOM-SPAWN.
- SPAWXER, a shc-foii; a female salmon. SPAT, to extirpate the ovaries of a female beast to prevent breeding, and to Increase the fatten in? powers, as a spayed heifer,
- a spayed sow, &c. SPEAKER, the chairman of a legislative body; a book for bchool-readine,
- SPHAKING-TUUHPET, a metal mouth tube for hailing & ins at MKI, and for making the voice heard at a distance.
- SPEAKING-TUBE, .1 gutt.i-percha or other pipe for communicating orilcis irom one room in a building to another.
- SPEAR, a lance; a name in Riga for a spar suited for a small mast
- SPEARMAN, one armed with .1 spear.
- SPEARMINT, another name for this Mentha vmdis. See MIST.
- SPECIAL-CONSTABLE, a person sworn in temporarily to aid in maintaining the peace.
- SPECIAL-JURY, a superior class of juror?, merchants, or esquires, summoned to try a cause.
- SPECIAL-PLEADER, a person whose occupation it li to draw pleadings. The Inns of

- court have power to license, and they can practise before being called to the Bar They may also sno for their fees, and he sued for their defaults, and in these mat-ters they stand differently from a barmte.
- SPECIE, metallic currency; current coins or
- bullion, as opposed to paper money. SPECIFICATION, the particulars given of a, patent; a minute detail of quantities, ma-terials, and plans, lor a work or building.
- SPECIMEN, a sâmple; an illustration. SPECKLED-WOOD, wood marked with small
- spots or dashes.
- SPECTACLE-CASE MAKER, a person -whe makes the small pocket cases of leather or other material lor holding a pair ul spectacles.
- SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of tho livery companies of London. It has no hall.
- SPECTACLES, framed glasses for the eyes, to aid those who have weak siuht SPECTIONEEU, a whuliug name for the first
- harpooncr.
- SPECULATION, a scheme or project; a money venture on the chance of profit
- SPECULATOR, an adventurer; one who enters into a risk, dabbling in the iunds. shares-, or stocks, or buying or selling goods upon
- the chance of a rise in price. SPECULUM, a reflector of polished metal; :i surgeon's Instrument for examining inward parts.
- SPEED-INDICATOR, a gauge for testing tho velocity of steilin engines or machines.
- SPEISS, impure nickel.
- SPELDING, a dried haddock. SPELL, a turn; the portion of time given to any work.
- SPELLING-BOOK, a book for teaching tho young to spoil.
- SPELT, an inferior kind of wheat gto.vn in France and Flanders, the *Trtticum spelta*, of which there arc two kinds, the red and the white, some being bearded. It forms an excellent provender tor horses, and tho straw being very strong, it is much sought lifter for the manufacture of h/tts.
- SPELTER, Impure zinc. See ZINC. SPENCER, a coat without skirts; an old* fashioned ladies' garment; a fore-and-aft sail set on a spencer mast in a ship.
- SPERMACETI, n kind of waxy body which separates in cold weather Irom the oil obtained from the head-matter of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). It is used for making candles with about 3 per cent of becs'-wax added to prevent crystallization.
- SPERMACETI-CANDLE^{*}, fine transparent candles, used as wax lights.
- SPERMACETI-OINTMENT, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of lard, spermaceti, pharmaceutical and bees'-wax.
- SPERMACETI-REFINER, a person who purifies spermaceti, chiclly by pressure and crys-
- SPERONARE, a vessel employed in Genoa so SPKTCHES, a name for gluo set of skin and hides.
- SPHE&OMETER, an instrument invented by Mr. Ilou for measuring the curvature or lenses.

- SPICE, the common name for pleasant or pungent aromatic vegetable substances, used for flavouring food and condiments, such as nutmegs and mace, clinnmon, pimento, ginger, and pepper; a technical name among sugar-refiners (or bullocks'blood
- SPICE-BOX, a kitchen-box with several divisions for holding different spices.
- SPICE-BUSH, a name in North America for the Lauras Benzoin.
- SPICK-NUT, a giu^erbread-nut.
- SPICERIES, A collective term under which many of the stimulant and aromatic condiments are grouped.
- SPIGOT, A peg to stop the yent-holo in a cask or a faucet.
- or a faucet. SPIKE, a large nail; to destroy the utility of. a cannon, by plugging the vent-holo with a nail; an ear of maize. SPIKENARD, the *Nardostachys Jatamanxi*, a dwarf herbaceous plunt, with a lonx hairy tap-root, a native of the Himalayas, possessing stimulant and bitter properties, having a strong and fragrant odour, and it is used as a perlume by Eastern nations, and also against hysteria and enilensy and also against hysteria and epilepsy. The blackish colouied roots are brought down in large quantities from the moun-tainB In the north of India.
- SPILE-HOLE, the air-hole or vent of a cask.
- SPILL-CASE, a box for holding thin strips of wood, used as matches or lighters.
- SriLLET FISHING, SPILLIAED FISHING, a name on the west coast of Ireland for a system of fishing by a number of hooks set on snoods, all on one line. In North America it is called bullow-tishInc.
- SPILLIKINS, pegs of wood, bone, or ivory, for marking the score of cribbagc or other games.
- SINLLLS, small pieces of wood used for lighting pipes, or making matches. SPIN*, to twist or twirl threads. M'INACII, the *Spinacia oleracea*, the leaves

- of which are a common nutritious pot-herb. In New Zealand, the leaves of the *Tctragonia expansa* are used instead of spinach.
- SPINAL, a kind of unwrought Inkle.
- SPINDLE, any long pin or bar upon which something revolves; a watch fuzec; the pivot of a capstan; the small shatt of a pinion. In factories the bright irona pinion. In factories the bright fron-pins on which threads are formed and wound. In England there were at work. In 1855, 2.471,108 spindles; In France, 1,386.783. Spindle is also a yarn-measure; in cotton-yarn a spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen yarn a spindle of 24 hears is 14.400 yeards
- heers, is 14,400 yards. SriNDi.E-TitEE, a lar^e and ornamental si)rub, of which one species, the *Euony-mus Europccus*, And its several varieties, is a native of Britain. It obtains its popu-lar name from the hard and fuie-grumcd
- wood being preferred for spindles and fur skewers.
- SPINET, an old keyed-Instrument, a kind of harpsichord.
- SPINNING-JENNY, a machine for spinning cotton.
- BRINNING-MACHINES, various machines and

- SPIRACLES, the blow-holes, or brcathingholcsofa whale. SPIKE, a steeple; a pinnacle.
- SPiitiT, any inflammable liquor.
- spirits. SPIRIT-UOTTLE. a glass bottle for holding SPIRIT-DEALER, one who has a licence to
- vend spirituous liquors; a tavern-keeper
- PILUT-ENGINE MAKER, a manufacturer of the tavern, or bar, engines for drawing spirits for retail sale.
- SPIRIT-JAR, an earthenware Jar of various sizes, foi sending out spirits.
- SPIRIT-LAMP, a lamp for burning spirits to heat any thing, as metals; orforanahblnzo or small cooking-stove. Spirit lamps pro-duce little flame, but intense heat.
- used also by carpenters and builders, in winch asmall horizontal tube, with spirits,
- fixed on the summit, shows the two-level. SPIRIT-LICENCE, a licenco granted by the nuiL'istrates in quarter-sessions, to retail spirits.
- SPIRIT-MERCHANT, a vender of spirits. SPIRIT, METHYLATED. See SIETHYLATED SPIRIT.
- SPIRIT OF SALT, a name for muriatic-acid.
- SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE, the oil of turpentine. SPIRIT OF WINE. See ALCOHOL.
- SPIRIT-STORE, a shop where spirits arc kept for sale, wholesale and retail. SPIRIT-VARNISH, a resin dissolved in spirit.
- SPLROMETER, an instrument for determin-
- ing the capacity of the human lungs, bearing a close resemblance to a gasholder.
- SPIT, a long metal spike or bar for sticking viands on to roust SPITTOON, a box of metal or other material
- for a smoker to spit in.
- SPLASH-BOARD, the leather or wooden pro-
- tection in front of a gig. SPLICING, a sailor's term for uniting the ends of ropes by opening and interlacing the strands.
- SPLINT, a thin piece of wood to support a broken bone or fractured limb; thin wood Ior matches. [splints. SPLINT-CUTTER, a shaper and maker of
- bFJINIER-BAR, A crOSS-pieCC supporting thO springs of a carriage. [parts.
- SPLIT, to burst asunder; to separate in SPLIT-LIFT, a piece, of in-sole leather used in shoe-making.
- SPLIT-PEASE, husked peas, ppllt for making l>c.ise-soup or pease-puddings. SPLITS, a term, in the leather trade, for divided skins which have been separated into two sections by the autting machines into two sections by the cutting machine;
- there being tanned splits and salted splits. SPLITTER, a name in Tasmania lor a woodcutter.
- Sroki>RivxR, a wheelwright, or simper of spokes or rounds lor ladders. SPOKES, bars of wood radiating from the nave of a wheel to the felly, at oqnal dis-tances from one another; the rounds of a ladder: A contrivence for skidding the ladder; A contrivance for skidding the wheels of a vehicle.
- SPOKE-SHAVE, a plane for working on wood, w inch is hollow or curved.

- SPONGE-BAG* an oll-skln case for a toilet spomre.
- SPÔNGE-CAKE, a light sweet cake made
- with milk and epgs. SPONGE-MKUCIIAKT, an importer of sponges either from the Bahamas or the Mediterranean, the two chief beats of the sponge fisheriés.
- SPONGE-TENTS, a surgical appliance for a wound, though the practice is now nearly obsolete. Sponge tents were prepared by dipping sponge in melted wax, and press-ing It till the wax is hardened. A tent of this kind introduced into a wound or cavity enlarges as the wax softens.
- SPONGIN'G-HOUSE, the lock-up house of a sheriff's officer, where, debtors are lodged before they are convoyed to prison.
- SPONQIO-PILINE, a substitute lor the ordinary poultice, made of small pieces of sponge and wool or cloth felted together, on an impermeable back, ami held by a coating or India-rubber varnish on one side. It is used when softened in hot water for the same purpose as a bread or meal poultlre.
- SPOOL, U shuttle; a weaver's bobbin of cane or wood to wiud yarn on.
- SruoL-PTAKL/ a rt-bt or support for bobbins. tihooN, a small don*:stlc utciibil lor taking
- up lood, or for culinary use. SPORTSMAN, a hunter; one who follows game with a gun, or pursues the spoits of the field.
- SPOUT, a tube or shoot; a curved mouth or nozzle, as to a tea-pot, watering-put, Ac.; a slang term lor pledging goods at a pawnbroker
- SPOWTS, boxes or shoots down which coals
- arc run from wagons Into ships. SPRAT, a diminutive flsh, the *Clupea spratlus*. u-eii as food, and caught as the cold weather approaches iu large quantities.
- SPRAT-GRIDIRON, a gridiron made specially for broiling sprats.
- SPREADER, an attachment; the branch pipe of a fire-engine for scattering tho water over a large surface. SPJCIU, a thin nail without *a* head; an em-broidered branch of a flower.
- SPRING, an elastic body or band; In marine language a check on the cable lor disconnecting it; to crack or split a mast or spar; "to spring a leak " Is to let In water suddenly.
- SPRING-BALANCE, an clastic spring counterbalancing a valve or lever.
- SPRING-BED, an elast.c or air mattress.
- SPRING-BLIND MAKER, a maker of window blinds working on springs.
- SPRING-BRACICS, elastic suspenders for men's trousers.
- SPRING-CARKIAQE, a vehicle suspended on kprings for travelling easy.

- birds. SPRINGER and LINER, a workman who puts in watch springs.
- SPRING-FORGERS, workmen in the cutlery trade, who form the spring or piece (if steel at the buck of clasp and folding) pocket-knives.
- SPRING-MAKER, a manufacturer of steel compound springs for carriages, or of metal springs for easy chairs.
- SPRING-SEAT, a chair or couch with a spring In it.
- SPRING-TIDES, the highest course of tides, occurring every new and full moon.
- SPRIT, a small boom or gaff used with a fora and all sail in some boats. Lyard.
- SPRIT-SAIL, a sail extended on a sprit-sail SPROUTS, BRUSSELS', a kind of small cab-bage leaves growing from the stalk.
- SPRUCE, a name for several species of the flr tribe. Abies communis, and A. nigra being the principal species, and supply-ing much of the deal timber of com-merce. A fermented liquor made of treaclo or inohis-es, and a decoction of the leaves mid branches of the «pruce-flr. It In sometimes called black-beer. See MUM. *
- SPUD, an agricultural tool for digging up weeds.
- SPUNK, See AMADOU.
- SPUN-TARX, a cord formed by twisting together two or three rope-yarns; old junk, or rope twisted into yarns, used for vari-ous purposes on shipboard.
- SPUR. See SPURS. SPURGE, a name for several species of Euphorbia, used medicinally, but possessing purgative and poisonous properties.
- SPURIOUS, adulterated; not genuine. SPUR-MAKER, a manufacturer of spurs.
- SPURRED-RYE. See ERGOT. [of a spur. SPUR-ROWEL, the revolving pricking wheel SPURS, spiked irons for the bottoms of the boots of seamen, who stand on the carcase to strip the blubber from a whale; pricking instruments with rowels fastened on the heels of a horseman's boot.
- SPUR-WHEEL, a cog-whci:l. SPY-GLASS, a small telescope.
- SQUAB, a soft cushion; a sofa: n name ap-plied to a young, unfledged bird, as a squab pigeon.
- SQUAB-PIE, a Cornish pie containing a mix-ture of fish, flesh, and vegetable s.
- SQUADRON, a detachment from a fleet; part of an army; two or more troops of cavalrv
- SQUARE, nn Inner court; an open space or market area; a mechanic's measure fur gauging and squaring hid work; a workman's tool for measuring angles; also 100 feet superficial of boarding; n term commonly applied to a pane of clasi*; a rectangle surrounded by houses.
- SQUARE BIGGED, in beamanship, vessels which have the yards and sails across the masts, Instead of fore and aft, jr in the direction of the length of the vessel.
- SQUARE-SAIL, a large four-sided sail *ex-*tended on a lower yard. ., ,
- SQUASH, a name for the CucurbUa Meloptpo. See GOULDS.

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- SQUAT, ft mineral of tin oro ami spar; to locate or settle down on waste land without right.
- SQUATTER, a name In the Australian colo-nies for sheep-farmers and cattle breeders, who occupy largo ranges of land, under licence from government, at a email rental. SQUIB, a noisy firework or ciacker; an elec-
- tion placard or lampoon. SOUID, the *Sepia medli*, used as a bait by the Newfoundland fishermen.
- SQUILL, a name for the *Urgtnea Scilla* of Kteinheil, *the Salla maritima* ot Lnmsous; a plant inhabiting the sea-coast of the Mediterranean, the acrid bulbs of which being diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and purgative, are used medicinally.
- SOUIRREL, a small rodent, a species of Sciurus. The fur ot several varieties of squirrel Is much used for linings, for tippets, for cuffs, and other articles of ladles* dress. From filteen to twenty millions are said to be killed in Russia annually. In the trade returns they arc sometimes called Calabar-skins. In 1866, about 2,200,000 squirrel-skins were Imported, and chiefly used up in this country.

SQUIRT, a syringe.

- SQUIRTING-CUCUMBER, a name for the L'chahum agreste of Kichard, the Momordica Elaterium of Llnnaoiis; the drastic juice of which is used medicinally in cases of
- gout, dropsy, apoplexy, constipation, Ac. SRIGUNDA, a local Indian name for sandttlwood. pricker.
- STABBER, a marling-spike; a sailinakcr's
- BTABBING-FRESS, a press used by bookbinders.
- BTABLAT, a winter cow-house. In which Swiss herdsmen live with their cattle. STABLE, a house or shelter lor horses,
- cither public or private.
- STABLE-BOY, STABLE-MAN, an ostler or groom; a person who attends on horses.
- ST ABLE-FIXTURE MAKER, a person WIO prepares and fits racks, mangers, and other fittings for stables.
- STACK, a pile of any thing, as a stack of wood, hay, corn, & Q. A column of chim-neys, or mi elevated chimney to a tactorw: a pile ot muski-ts rested together. A stack of wood is 408 cubic feet. STACK-YARD, an enclosure for ricks or stacks.
- STADE, a landing or shipping place: an itinerary measure. *See* STADIO. [Elbe. STADE-DUKS, tolls levied on ships In the
- STADIO (Italian), a furlong; a measure of length In the Ionian Islands, consisting of
- 22 vards.
- STAFF, a crutch or support; a flag pole; an ensign of office; a policeman's hand-club or bludgeon; the round of A ladder.
- STAFF-OFFICER, a military officer assisting a general or commander of an army.
- stage a general of commander of an army. STAG, a male red deer; a stock-exchange term for applicants for letters of allot-ment for shares In a new company, whose object Is to sell Immediately at a premium, without any intention of sub-corribing or helding chores scribing or holding shares.
- STAGE, a landing-quay or pier; a platform or holds a licence. [on)c«*. ill a theatre; a bcuflold erection for build- STAMPER, A marker of letters In a post-

- ing; a public carriage; an assigned portion of a Journey or limit travelled by horses.
- STAGE-BOX, a box In a theatre close to thr STAGE-CARRIAGE, STAGE-COACH, a public
- conveyance plying for hire. STAGE-DOOR, the back or Bide door; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theatre. [carriage.
- STAGER, a horse running in a stage STAG-HÓRN CUTTER, a worker up of deer horn tor knite handles, Ac.
- WTAG-HOUND, a dog lor coursing deer.
- STAILS, hnmiles for mops and brooms
- STAINED-GLASS, painted gluss for window*. STAIO, the Tusc.ui buslutl, which Is equal to about two-thirds of the English bushel. See STAJO.
- STAIR-BALUSTER MANUFACTURER, a turner of wooden balusters, or a caster of iron rails tor stairs.
- STAIR-CARPET, narrow carpeting of different make and material, usually f of a yard
- wide, for covering flights of stairs. STAIRCASE, a series of stone or wooden steps Or ascending hnhäriu's.
- STAIR-HEAD, the top of a flight of stairs.
- STAIR-RODS, iron rods, coated with brass, fixed In eyes to secure and keep a stair-carpet binooth in the bend ot each step.
- STAITHMEN, men engaged In weighing and shipping coals at u stuith. STAITHS, lines of rails projecting over a river; a drop from which vessels are loaded with coals, «fcc
- ioaded with coals, «tcc STAJO, an Italian dry-measure: in some dis-tricts one bushel or less, in others 2 or 2}. For liquids the stajo varies from 2} to tf gallons. 100 stiji of corn 28 two-fifths imperial quarters; but estimated, com-monly, at 342 staji to 100 imperial quarters. In some parts 100 staji « 504 Imperial bushels. STALK to shoot deer
- STALK, to shoot deer.
- STALL, a crib or portion of a stable; a stand or booth in a market; a small open or pnrtiully closed shop in a street, as H fruitstall, a book-stall, a cobbler's-stall; a select and reserved front seat in the pit of a theatre or other place of public amusement.
- STALL-FED, cattle that have been stabled and fattened In stalls; not permitted to roam at large.
- TALLION, an entire or ungelded horse; onu kept for serving mares.
- STAMP, a die or mark; an instrument for sealing or making impressions; an oflicial tax or m.irk, as a postage-stamp, a re-ceipt-stamp, a po3t-otnce letter-stamp. *See* POSTAGE-STAMP and RECLIPT-BTAMP.
- TAMP-COLLECTOR, a receiver of stamp duties.
- STAMP-CUTTER, an engraver of dies on wood, stone, or metal.
- STAMP-DUTY, a Government tax on newspapers, deeds, bills, receipts, and postage stamps, Ac
- TAMP-DISTRIBUTOR, an issuer or vender of Government stum,)*, who 11 an official,

STAMP-HEADS, the crushing parts of a mill for pounding ores or crushing seeds.

- STAMPING-PRESS, a press Tor Imprinting; by a sunken die, bills of lading, notes, enve-lopes, drafts, &c; a crushing mill tor ores. STAMP-MAKER, a die-sinker; a manufacturer
- of adhesive receipt or postage stamps. STAMP-NOTE, a memorandum delivered by u shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board.
- STAMPS, official impressions to be affixed to letters to pre-pay the postnere, or on bills, deeds, and receipts. See POSTAGE-STAMP and ItECEirx-STAur. [support.
- and IfECEirx-STAur. [support. STANCHION, an upright iron pillar or STANCHION-GUN, a pivot gun; a bout-gun for wild-duck shooting. STAND, A counter in a bazaar: n still in a market; a station where public vehicles wait to be hired; an erection with seats for spectators on a racc-courcc, review ground, &c.; a desk or rest for music, newspapers, «&c.; a weight for pitch of 2j to 3 cwt; a support for a barrel, &c; a set of arms, as a soldier's musket and bayonet. bayonet.
- STANDARD, an upright of iron, for fencing a flag; a test or rule of measure; a solid measure by which hewn timber is esti-mated, Tarring in different timber countiles. The St. Petersburg standard hundred of deals, and deal ends, con-tains 120 pieces, IS feet lomr, 1} inch thick, and 11 inches broad,•= 165 cubic feet. The Swedish standurd hundred contains 121 pieces, 14 feet Ion?, 3 inches thick, and 9 inches broad. The Norwegian standard hundred contains 120 pieces 12 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 9 inches broad. The standard hundred by which battens are a flag; a test or rule of measure; a solid standard hundred by which battens are commonly sold, contains 120 pieces, 12 feet long, 2} inches thick, and 7 inches broad. Itautzlc and Memel deck deals arc sold by a standard of 40 feet Ion?. 3 inches thick, and 12 inches wide. The arc sold by a standard of 40 feet Ion?. 3 inches thick, and 12 inches wide. The standard ot red deals would weigh about Sf tons, and that of white wood 2t tons. The term *standard* is used to designate the purity and weight of coins, that is, the fineness of the metal of which they are made, and the quantity of it contained in them. A pound troy, or 12 oz. of the metal of which English silver coins are made, contains 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure silver, and 18 dwts. alloy. This pound is coined into CO shillings, so that each shilling con-tains 80 727 grains flue silver, and 87-27 grains standard silver; and the *tyoney pound*, consisting of 20 shillings, contains JCI4-M3 grains pure sliver, and 1745 454 grainsstandard silver. The fineness of gold is obtiniit* d by carats, cold ot the highest degree of fineness, or pure, being said to be 24 carats Hue, 22 being the purity of our present gold coins. The sovereign, or 20 shilling piece, contains 113-001 grains fine gold, and 123*274 grains standard gold. The pound troy of standard gold, is coined Into 46 sovereigns, and 88-120thsof a sove-reign, or into £46:14: 6d. The mint, or

- standard price of gold, therefore, is said to be $\pounds 40$: 14: 6d, per pound troy, or $\pounds 3$: 17: 10}d. an ounce. The alloy in coins is reckoned of no value; it is allowed in order to every the trouble and european coins is reckoned of no value; it is allowed in order to save the trouble and expense that would be Incurred, In refining the metals to their highest degree of purity; and because, when its quantity is small, it renders the coins harder, and less liable to be worn or rubbed. Were the quantity of alloy considerable. It would lessen the splendour and ductility of the metals, and would add too much to the bulk of the coins <u>M'Culloch's Principles of Com-merce</u>. There are several standards tor gold now used, as 22, 18, 15, 12, and 9 carats. čarats.
- STANDARD-BEARER, an officer who carries a banner or colours in a procession.
- TANDARD-MARK, a legal assay mark for gold of 22 carats fine, and for silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts. Articles of all standards, capa-ble of bearing a stamp, are maiked also with the initials of the maker's name, the arms or mark ot the Assay Office, and a letter for the date of the year. Office, and a letter for the date of the year. Different kinds of letters arc u»ed by the Goldsmiths'Company; the one. now em-ployed is the old black letter. The al-phabet was begun in 1856, C being the letter for the present year, 1858. It runs on to 20 letters, J being omitted; a fresh alphabet is then again commenced. The standard mark for England is a lion pas-sant : for Edinburgh, a thistle: for Glas-gow, a lion rampant: for Ireland, a hnrp crowned. Gold of 18 carats fine, a crown and the figures 18. Silver of the new stan-dard, which is 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine, bears the figure of Britannia. See HALL-MARK. MARK.
- STANDING, a stull placed in a market, or on the foot pavement in a street; a work-man's loom in a lower flat or story.
- STANDING-RIGGING, the stationary of fixed ropes and chains, «cc. of a ship, attached to the hull; used as stays and hold-lasts, to keep the masts, bowsprits, Ac. firm and secure
- STAN iron:, a sporting phaëton.
- STANHOPE-PRESS, a printing-press, named after the Inventor, Earl Stanhope. STANNARY, a tin-mine or tin-works,
- STANNARY-COURT, a court of law and equity, held In Cornwall, of which the Prince of Wales is Lord-Warden, and a Judge the Vice-Warden, held to adjudicate upon, and settle, disputes between parties connected with mines.
- STANNATK OF SODA, a salt obtained from tin, largely used by calico-printers. STAFKLVTADER, a privileged weight for nicinls, in certain towns in Sweden, which is 4 5th of the common stondard on via is 4-5ths of the common standard, or vlc-18 4-5ths of the common standard, or vic-tuali weight; 100 lbs. stapelstadcr =. 74 03 lbs. avoirdupois; 100 lbs. avoirdupois, = 1;3346 stapeNtader victuall; 112 lbs. avoirdupois, = 149 47 lbs. stapelstader vic-tuali; 7} sklppuud stapelstader victuall are about equal to the English ton.
- STAPLE, in the Newcastle coal district a small pit; an iron loop driven into a wall or door, Ac. for holding a padlock.

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STAPLE ARTICLES, the chief commodities dealt in; the principal produce of a dis-trict or country.

- STAPLES. See WOOL-STAPLER. [£*«STAJO. HTAB, STAKO, an Italinn grain-measure. STAR-ANISE, the Ilhcium amsatum, a native of China and Japan, the aromatic and carminative fruit of which is used in the preparation of liqueurs The star-shaped capsules and seeds abound in an essen-tial oil, easily procured by distillation With water. Sc? ANISKED.
- STAR-APPLE, the (*Jhrysophyllum cainito*, and its varieties, a luscious tropical fruit. STARBOARD, the right-hand side of a vessel,
- looking forward.
- STARCH, a fecula; an amylaceous matter TARCH, a fecula; an amylaceous matter obtained from various substances, roots, and seeds, and the trunks of trees. It is chiefly made from potatoes, wheat, and rice. In America it is obtained from maize. It is largely used by laur.drebscs for stiffening linen, by calico-printers, bleachers, and others, and the consump-tion is said to exceed 20,000 tons per annum. See ARROW-ROOT, and DEXTRINE. STARCHER, a laundress; a clear sturdier;
- STARCHER, a fabrices; a clear sturdier; one who stiffens fabrics. STARCH-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of starch irom roots or grams. The manufacture is carried on in most of the large towns, especially In those which are the teats of some of the principal textile manufactures.
- STARKLLO, an Italian grain-measure; in Milan 2 gallons, in Koine 4 gallons.

STARIE, the French name for demurrage.

- bTAKo. SeeSTAJO. STARTIN, a measure of capacity used in Styna, nearly 2 quarters.
- STATE-BÁRGE, a royal or corporate barge.-
- STATF.-HED, an elaborately carved or lieeorutcd bed,
- STATE-CARRIAGE, a highly decorated carri-age for officials going in state, or taking part in public processions.
- STATEMENT, A declaration; an account rendered ; details or explanatory particulars furnished. [senger steamer. STATE-ROOM, the principal cubm of a pas-
- BTATHLL (Scotch), a support or prop for a stack ot grain to raise it above the ground.
- STATION, a depot; a starting or stopping place on a railway; an assigned post of duty; a garrison tor troops; the sea dis-trict under the jurisdiction of an admiral;

- the quarters for police. .STATION-CLERK, a railway dork. STATIONER, a dealer in pens, ink, paper, «ca
- or m small periodicals. STATIONERS'-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London whose li.il] is in Stationers' court, Ludgate InIL [binders. RTA'I IONERS'-RULE, a measure used by book-faTA TioNERT writing metaviols and backs
- faTATioNERT, writing materials and books
- tho articles dealt in by a stationer. STAI ION-MASTER, an oitleer in charge of a
- imlway station.
- STATION-POINTER, STATTOX-BTAFF, survey-ing instruments for taking angles. STATISTICS, tacts and figures relating to the
- commerce, progress, or social condition of a country; parliamentary returns or orivate computations.

- STE
- STATUARY, a carver or sculptor in stone; a maker of statues; a collection of statues.
- TATUARY-MARBLE, crystalline, granular, white marble, used fur monuments, busts,
- furniture, <a box furniture, <
- STATUETTE, a small statue. STATUTE, an annual public gathering or fair, for hlriiigfarin servants, in some parts of the country; a legislative enactment. STATUTE-LABOUR, a definite amount of labour required for the public service in making
- roads, streets, bridges, https://cc.in.certain.colonies; which has to be performed per-sonally or by substitute, but may be commuted by a money payment. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, an assigned period
- within which an action must be brought, which vanes; for debts It is six years. STAVES, shaped lengths of wood for making
- casks, chiefly of white or red oak: but also made of ash and other wood. They also made of ash and other wood. They are sold by the standard mille, or thouare sold by the standard mine, or thou-sand, of 1200, or ten standard hundreds of 120 pieces. Staves vary in length, accord-ing to the purpose they arc intended for, from 31 inches long to 72 inches, and in breadth'from 3 to 7 inches; in thickness from J to 3 inches. Prepared staves are real-word in corner parts or the Corti reckoned in some parts or the Conti-nent by the schock. Thus a long thousand of staves usually consists of 20 schock, each of 60 pipo staves; for hogshead and barrel staves the long thousand consists respec-tively of 30 and 40 schock, and for pipe, hogshead, and barrel heading?, of 40, 60, and 80 schock. The imports of staves *in* l&tf were C7.747 loads or tons.
- STAVESACRE, the acrid, emetic, purgative seeds of *Delphinium Stapluscigna*, which are used against worms ami nclu The seeds are also employed in the Levant for intoxicating fish.
- STAY AND CORSET MAKER, a maker of stiff-ened waist-supports tor females. STAY-BUSK, a stiff piece ot wood, steel, or whalebone tor tho front support of a woman's stays
- STAY-LACE, a silk or thread cord for fasten-ing a ludy's stays. STAYS, large ropes leading forward, used to
- bupport and secure tho masts of ships; corsets for females.
- STAY-SAIL, a ship's sail which is hoisted by rings upon a stay or rope. STEAD, the frame of a bed; a place or loca-
- lity, as a homestead, u larm-htc.iding. STEAK, a fleshy blico of meat for broiling, frying, or stewing. STEAK-BKATEIC a roller for beating beef-
- steaks beiore cooking, to make them tender
- STEAK-BROILER, a gridiron which catches the gravy from the steak.
- STEAK-TONGS, small tongs for turning chops or steaks when broiling on a gridiron. STEAL, to thieve; to remove clandestinely; to defraud.
- STEAM, water converted into an elastic fluid by the application of heat, and largely applied as a motive-power in propelling vessels and carnages, and uriving machinery.

- STEAM-BOAT BUILDER, a constructor of •easels to be driven by steam, cither paddle-wheels or propellers.
- STEAM-BOILER, the metal vessel In which
- steam is generated. STEAM-CARRIAGE MAKER, a manufacturer of vehicles to be propelled by steam-power. STEAM-CHEST, a box nttacned to the cylinder
- In which steam is admitted by the regulator.
- STEAM-CYLINDER, the vessel In which the moveabledisk or piston moves.

- STEAM DREDGER, a machine worked by steam, with buckets on n revolving frame, to keep the beds of rivers aud harbours clean.
- STEAM-ENGINE-BOILER MAKER, a constructor of Mourn - boilers lor locomotive, marine, or stationary engines.
- STEAMER, a spare top fitting on a raucepan, with holes at the bottom, for cooking potutoes by meant; a steamboat.
- STEAM-GAUGE, a contrivance to show the exact amount of pressure of the steam.
- STEAM-HAMMER, a heavy hammer worked by steam-power.
- STEAM-INDICATOR.
- STEAM-INDICATOR. See STEAM-GAUGE. STEAM-MILLS, machinery worked by steam
- for different purposes. STEAM-PACKET, a steam-vessel ruuning periodically between certain ports. STEAM-PAN, a vessel heated by steam. STEAM-PIPE, In locomotive engines the
- pipes which collect mid convoy the steam to the steam-chest; pipes for heating buildings.
- STKAM-PRE&S, a printing-press worked by steam.
- STEAM-PROPELLER. See STEAMER and PRO-PELLER.
- STEAM-PUMP, a pump worked by steam.
- STEAM-TUG, a small steam-boat employed to tow vessels, barges, dredgers. Ac. STEAM-WHISTLE, an attachment to loco-
- motive-engines; an escape of steam through a pipe which produces a shrill warning whistle, that can be heard several miles.
- STEARIN, STEARIC-ACID, the solid consti-tuent of fatty substance*.
- STEATITE, a soft, unctuous, magneslan mineral, used by the Chinese for making figures, and suitable tor statuary and decorative nnrposes. See SOAPSTONE.
- STEEKKAN, STECHKANNK, a Dutch liquidmeasure, the 12th rnrt. of a barrel, and averaging about 4 gallons: 6stecukanucs make a tun of traln-oiL
- STEEL, a compound ot iron and carbon. The principal varieties manufactured are b.ir or blistered steel, to which shear-steel belongs, cast-steel, Damascus, and rman-steel; an instrument for sharpening a knife; a piece of metal tor striking a lisint with a fliut. See WOOTZ and GERMAN STEEL, &C.
- STEEL-BUSK MAKER, one who makes metal busks or bones for women's st.iys.
- STEEL-CONVERTER AND -P.EFIXEK, one who carbonises bar-iron in a converting furnace, prepares It into blister-steel, and afterwards rc'tnes it.
- STEEL-MAS ti'Acruciui, a maker of shear or

- cast steel; a hammerer and roller of steel into the sizes required for files, edge-tools, table-knives and forks, coach-springs, Ac.
- STEEL-MILL MAKER, a manufacturer of forga tilts, or rolling-mills, for hammering steel into bars, or rolling it into sheets.
- STEEL-PEN MAKEK, a manufacturer or metal pens, which are now largely used for writing.
- STEEL-PLATE MAKER, a preparer of plates lor the use of engravers.
- STEEL-PLATE PRINTER, one who takes impressions by ii press from steel-plates. STEEL-ROLLER, the cylinder of a mill for
- rolling out steel into sheets.
- STERL-SCRAPER, a bookbmder's-tool. STEEL-WINE, sherry wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time, used medicinally.
- STEELYARD, a balance by leverage, having arms of unequil length; the weight being moved along the rod or longer arm, crows heavier in proportion us it is removed further from the fulcrum or support.
- STEENING, a term in well-digging, implying enclosing or walling in half a brick thick.
- STEEP, a dye; a cleansing wash; a rennet" bag; to dip or soak.
- STEEPLE-CHASE, a kind of race. In which the horseman proceeds, regardless of ob-structions, over rivers, hedges, or ditches.
- STEER, a young bullock: a castrated bull; in Scotland, to plough land.
- STEERAGE, that part of the between-decks of a vessel which is Just forward of the cabin; the accommodation afforded to second-class pu&&cijgers m a passengership.
- STEERING-WHEEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the tiller-wheels with handles, used to work the rudders of large ships.
- STKEKSSIAN, the pilot of a boat; a helmsman.
- STEIN (German), a stone; n weight of 20 lbs. to 22 lbs., by which flax is weighed In Saxony; this weight varies with the goods weighed.

STEINBEKGER. a kind of wine.

- STEINBOCK, a species of Cajie antelope, the *Antelopatraguhts*.
- STENCIL, a piece ot metal, oil-cloth, or leather, In which patterns have been cut out, to bo placed on somo surface, and bi IKIKMI over with Ink or colour, when the pattern, letters, or device is left.
- STENCIL CUTTEK, a person who pierces patterns, letters, or ornaments, on thin metal plates, or on oil-cloth, Ac. tor the use of a stencil lcr.
- STESCILLEK, one who works with a stencil.
- STENCILLING, n kind ot painting on walls with a stencil, to imitate the figures of paper-hangings.
- STRNCIL-PLATK. See STENCIL.
- STENOOIUPBEI:, a reporter; a shorthandwriter.
- STENOGRAPHY, abbreviated writing: the art ol taking down the words of a speaker in short-hand characters.
- STENT-MASTER, an assessor or valuer of property, for taxation In Scotland.
- STEP, a stair, or the round of a ladder; a pace; the hole or socket which support* a boat's mast.

STINGER, in Scotland, a tbatchcr; one who repairs thatched roofs.

- STINK-POT, an offensive projectile, contain-
- ing stinking combustibles. STINK-TRAP, a kind of patent sink, to pre-yent the exhalation of noxious vapours from the sewers.
- STINT, a miner's name for a given quantity of work to be performed; a term in the north for cattle and sheep taken in to graze.
- STIPEND, an agreed allowance or salary.
- STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, a resident paid magistrate.
- STIPPLE, to engrave by means of dots. STIPULATE, to bargain; to covenant. STIRABOUT, a hasty pudding. STIRK, STURK, a young ox or heifer.

- STIRRUP-IRON, an iron hoop or rest for a horseman's foot.
- STIRRUP-LEATHER, the strap or suspending support (or a stirrup-irou.
- STITCH, to fasten with a needle and thread;
- to form land into ridges. See STETCIL STIVE, a name given to the lloating dust in flour-mills, during the operation of grindbenny. ing
- STIVER, a small Dutch money, equal to a (STOCK, the cross-piece of an anchor, at right (STOCK, the cross-piece of an anchor, at right angles with the shank, which is cither of iron, or wood firmly bound together with iron hoops; a computation lor grain in Hamburgh, 1} last, about 10} qu.iiters; a log or trunk of :i tree; a kind of stiff neck-band; material for soup; capital; farming animals; articles of trade. * STOCKADE, a fortification or fence of pointed .stakes, in .New Zealand called u pah; a cnttle num
- cnttle pun.
- STOCK AND BIT, a holder of bits for boring wood, used by carpenters; a centre-bit.
- STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, a dealer in the public funds and joint-stock companies shares, who is required in London to hold a licence from the corporation.
- STOCK-EXCHANGE, a body of stock-brokers who meet and transact business in their hall in Cape! court, under certain recognized lorms and regulations.
- STOCK-EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, abody ek cted from among the stock-brokers, to manage the general affair* of the stock-exchange, and decide upon matters brought before them
- STOCK-FISH, cod fish, which is canght on the coasts of Spain and Norway; and, after washing in the sea, is simply sun-dried uud not salted. See HAKE.
- STOCKING-FRAME, U machine for weaving stockings.
- STOCKING-MAKER, a weaver or manufacturer of stockings.
- STOCKINGS, hose; coverings for the feet and legs, of cotton, silk, or worsted.
- STOCKING-TRIMMER, a decorator or ornamenter of stockings; one who removed loose threads or imperfections.
- STOCK-IN-TRADE, the goods kept on sale by a shop-keeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman.
- STOCK-JOBBER, an outsider or Intermediate agent between the buyer and seller of public securities, who makes a marginal

- price at which shares, Ac. are to be bought or sold in the Stock-exchange. STOCK-LIST, a list published daily or periodi-cally, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in; the prices curront; the actual transactions, &c
- TOCK-MAKEK, a manufacturer of stiff neckbands worn by men.
- STOCKMAN, a herdsman; a keeper of cattle. STOCK-MARKET, the stock-exchange; a place for the sale of cattle.
- STOCKS, public funds or securities; the red and prey brick* which arc used for the exterior of walls and fronts of build-ings; the *frame* upon which a vessel *ia* built: men's still bands or tics for the neck. See MARU:-STOCKS
- STOCK-SHAVE, n block-maker's tool.
- STOCK-STATION, a district for rearing and herding cuttle.
- STOCK-TAKING, a periodical examination and inventory of goods, or stock, in a shop or warehouse.
- STOP, a liquid-measure used In Germany and KUSSM, averaging 2J pints. STOKE-IIOLE, the mouth of the grate of a
- furnace.
- STOKER, one, who pokes or kindles a fire; a man wao attends to a fire-grato or furnace and supplies it with fuel: tho term is chiefly applied to man applied to the supplies of the supplicit. is chiefly applied to men so employed on locomotive and marine stcam-cngincs.
- STOMACHER, a huh's ornument of net or lace for the breast

- lace for the breast STOMACH-PUMP, an apparatus for emptying the stomacl:, or inject ing liquids, Ac STOMACH-WARMER, u metal vessel for hold-ing hot water to place on the stomach. STONE, a commercial weight varying with the article weighed, but legally 14 lbs. The stone of butcher's meat or flsh Is usually reckoned at 8 lbs.:, of cheese 1G lbs.; of hemp 32 lbs.; of Klass 5 lbs. In Hamburgh a stone of flux is 20 lbs.; of feathers 10 lbs. The Prussian stone of 22 lbs. is equal to 22} lbs. avoirdupois, 5 stone making 1 trade centner, oi 110 lbs. a 113 lbs. avoirdupois, nearly. STONE-BREAKER, a labourer employed in
- a 115 IDS. avoircupois, nearly. STONE-BREAKER, a labourer employed in preparing metal for road-making. STONE-CUTTER, an operative employed in a stono quarry, or in working marble and other stone; a lapidarv. STONE-DRESSER, ono who tools smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes.
- STONE-HAMMER, a small hammer for breaking stones to mend roads. stone.
- STONE-MASON, one who works or builds in TONE-MERCHANT, an importer of granite from the Channel islands, Scotland, &c;
- a dealer in paving or buildlni; stones. SroNE-PLAMNO MAUIINE, a machine for fac-
- ing or smoothing marble and other stone. STONE-QUARRY, a place where stones are dug or cut.
- STONES. Large quantities of different kinds of stone urc imported. For instance, In 1855, there were brought in 103,859 solid feet of rough marble; 12,018 cwta. of sawn or manufactured marble; G765 tons of stone in lumps; C20tons of hewn stone and slate; 12 tons of limestone; 125 tons of flint; 47 tons of felspar and stones for

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BiEPPks, vast, untllcd, or barren plains.

- STEPPING-STONES, stones laid In a brook or in a miry road.
- BTERB, the unit of French solid-measure employed for measuring fl re-wood, stone, Ac., It is equal to 35,31741 cubic feet, and Is the same as the kilolitre in measures of capacity.
- STEREOSCOPE, a frame with a pair of lenses, in which two pictures or representations of an object, taken at slightly dillerent angles, arc made to combine, und appear as one statue or figure, J&c standing out in bold relief. Cities, portraits, and scenes are thus brought out vividly before the eye.
- STEREOTYPE, a solid page of metal cast from the letter-press, which releases a certain weight of type, and enables a work to be kept In print at a smaller expense.
- STEREOTYPE-FOUNDER, a person who casts metal plates from forms of moveiible type. A mould Is first taken in plaster of Parts, and Into this an alloyed metal Is poured.
- STEREOTYPE-MAKER, a workman employed in making stereotypes. STEREOTYPE-PLATE, a sheet of metal taking
- the place of type or wood-cuts, fur print-ing. These plates are usually mounted on blocks of wood to the height of typo.
- STERLET, the Acipenser Ruthenus, A species of sturgeon, the swimming.bladder of which yields the best Russian Isinglass. Its flesh Is prized, and its roe yields caviar.
- STERLING, according to a fixed standard; a term which has long been applied to the genuine and Btandard money of the United Kingdom; a smelt.
- STERN, the after-end or liiudermost part of a vessel.
- STERN-FAST, a rope attached to the stern of a vessel, when lying at a wharf, «cc.
- STERN-POST, the aftermost timber in a & hp; that on which the rudder hangs.
- STERN-SHEETS, the alter-part of a boat, abaft the rowers, where the passi-nnei » sit. STERNUTATORY, a mediuincorupplicuiion to
- the nose, which causes sneezing.
- BTKTCII a forming term for a division of land; the ridge or row between the tunow*, made by a plough, which may be a G-feet or a 12-feet stetch.
- STETHOMETER, an Instrument for measuring the comparative mobility of the chest, in cases of disease of the lunus. It consists of a dial-plate with a moveublc index, which is acted on by the pressure of the aides of the chest on a cord which is made to extend around the chest.
- STETHOSCOPE, a surgeon's sound instrument: a hollow tube or cylinder of cedar-wood, perforated throughout its length, having an ear-piece at one end, and a funnel-flhaned cavity at the other, for ascertuln-
- imtfamtit3iimi-Tut wwitiBfIMBM STETHOSCOPE MAKER, a manufacturer of the
- wooden sounding tubes used by surgeons. STEVEDORE, a pcr>on who superintends the
- towage of a ship's car*o.
 STEW, meat hashed or mixed with vopp-tableB; a slurt-i'oii'l for nsli. See liusu BTEW-

STEWARD, the manager of a landed estate; one who acts for another; a director of a public dinner, ball, or charitable festiyal; the providore or chief cabin servant In a steamer or passenger ship.

STI

- STEW-PAN, a shallow sauce-pan of Iron, copper, or block tin.
- STIHIUM. a name for antimony ore.
- STICCATO (Italian), a musical Instrument, the sounds of which arc produced by strik-ing on it with bars ot wood.
- STICK, the mast or spar for a ship; a walkIngcane or straight twig; a compositor's instrument lor holding type. STICK-FLOUR, a Brazilian name for cassava
- meal; in Portin/uese, farinhade pao.
- STICKFUL, a printer's term for as much arranged type us his composing-stick will arranged type us his composing-stick will hold, und winch has to be transferred to a galley, to enable him to go on composing or setting up type. STICKING - PLASTER MAKER, a maker of court piaster, or of a more commoa ndhesivi; planter, for closing wounds. STICK-LAC, the crude lac or red colouring resin formed by the *Coccus lacca*, and en-crusting small twigs.
- crusting small twigs.
- STICKLEBACK, the *Oasterosteus acuieatus*, it small fish, not eatuble, because it is too fat; Its fat mlf. ht, however, be made use-On the coasts, it Is often spread in ful cartloads over the land for manure.
- STICK-LIQUORICE, Spanish liquorice-paste in theforin ofsticks See LIQUORICE
- STICK-POMATUM, See MANDOLINE,
- STIFFENING-OKDER, a permission granted by the Customs' to take on board heavy goods, by way of ballast, to steady the ship.
- ST. IGNATIUS' BEANS, the Reeds of the *J'jnatia amara*; also tor *Feuillea* scuds in liivi/ii. *See* KOU-KOU.
- STILE, a kind of stepping-gatc in a field; a Bet of steps to pa*s over a fence. STILETTO, an instrument (or n.aking eyelet-
- holes In needle-work; a slender dagger or knife.
- STILL, U metal apparatus with a boiler, n head, and a condenser or worm-pipe, through which the vapour ascends, in the distillation ot liquids.
- STILL-HANGER, IUI engineer or worker, who fixes the stills for making lum in the West Indiea. STILL-UOUSE, a building where distillation
- is carried on.
- STILLIARD, un incorrect mode of spelling stcel-yani.
- STILL -ROOM, an apartment for keeping liqueurs, preserves, &c.; a room where a still is worked, for muklug spirits or essences.
- STILL-YARD. See STEELYARD. STILTON, a solid, rich, buttery, and white cheese, made m Leicestershire. It is the .

- used this two years old. STILTS, props or poles for walking oa STIXPABT, In Ayrshire, the fourth part of a peck.
- STIMULANTS, medicines or strong drinks, which inrre.ibc the action of the pulse, and excite the energies of the system.

- potter*' use; 15 tons of pebble stone; 311 tons of lithographic stone; 12,000 tons of Shaped or rough scapled stone; 117 tons of mill-stones, and 2436 tons of burr Btonos. The whole quantity of stone worked up yearly in thu kingdom is esti-mated at 42,000,000 tons.
- STONE-SLAB, a plate of stone.
- bxoNE'SQUARER, a worker in stone; one who shapes stones
- stones stones STONK-WARE, a perfect kind of pottery, approaching very nearly to a truo porce-lain, used for drain pipes, which i9 com-posed of clay and silex, partially vitrified by heat, and over which a glaze or kind of glass coating Is diflused by throwing salt into the furnace.
- 6TOKE-WIIABF, a landing or reception place for cargoes of stone.
- STONE-YARD, a contractor's or other yard where paupers are sot to break stones. STOOK, a name for 12 sheaves of com. STOOL, n low woodi'ii sc.it on leg-s; a car-
- penter's bench; thu *mot* of a timber tree, which throws UP shoots.
- STOOP, an old liquid-measure of Germany of 4} pints.
- STOP, a Sw edlsh liquid-measure of 2J pints. STOP-COCK, a tap with a turning handle. See BALL-COCK.
- STOPS, part of the workings of a mine. STOPELLO, a grain-measure used in Naples and Messina, about 1} gallon.
- STOPPAGE, an obstruction; n discontinuance of work; setting machinery at rest; a deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances.
- STOPPER, the cork or glass nioutn-piecc for a bottle; n plug.
- STOPPING-KNIFE. See KSIFR.
- STOPPLE, a cork for a bottle.
- STOP-WATCH, a watch, one of the hands of which can be stayed, to reckon the time elapsing.
- STORAGE, a charge for warehousing goods.
- STOHAX-TREE, *the Styraxoffkinahs*, a native of the Mediterranean coasts, furnishing the balsamic resin, which Is stimulant, expectorant, and determent.
- STORE, a general warehouse; a retail shop; to lay up, to stock.
- STORE-KEEPER, an officer having charge of stores; tho nnmc Tor a retail dealer or shop-keeper in the Colonies, who keeps a miscellaneous assortment or all kinds of commodities.
- STOREMAN, tho keepor of a general store; a shopman, one who serves in a store. STORE-MASTER, the tenant of a store firm,
- that is, a sheep walk in Scotland.
- STORE-PÍGS, swine put up to fatten for sale or slaughter.
- STORE-ROOM, STORE-HOUSE, a magazine or deposit-place; the *mace* assigned for securing or stowing stores. STORES (French), spring-roller blinds; tho supplies laid in for a ship.
- STORE-SMP, a ship which accompanies a fleet or expedition with surplus stores; a stationary transport or depot.
- STORET, the elevation of a dwelling-house orother buildln?, being the division from floor to floor.

STORM-SAIL, a strong-bound sail of coarse material, hoisted In gales of wind. STOT, U provincial name for a steer or young

STB

- bullock. [pint to { of a pint.
- STOTZ, a Swiss liquid-measure, holding t n STOVE, a cast-iron fire-place, heated by coal or cas, for wanning and ventilating shops,
- warehouses, offices, Ac. STOVE BRUSH, a housemaid's polishing-brush, for blackening or shining a grate.
- STOVE*HAKER, a founder and caster of stoves and ranges, for grates and fireplaces.
- STOVE-POLISH. black-lead.
- STOWAGE, room for packing or placing goods in a ship's hold or warehouse.
- STOWCE, a miner's name in Derbyshire for a small windlass. [ship's hold.
- STOWER, one who puts away the cargo in a STKACKE. a refuse of silk. See STRA&SE. STRAGGLING, a mole of dressing the surfaces ot grindstones, also called ragging.
- STRAIGHTEN, to level or smooth; to plane. STRAIGHTEN, to level or smooth; to plane. STRAIT-JACKET, a waistcoat or bandaged garment for confining a lunatic, to pre-vent his Injuring himself or others. STEAKS, a narrow board or plank; tho tyre
- of a wheel.
- S mAND, the sea-shore: a division or twist of a rope; :m aggregation of yarns from 15 to 25 twisted together, three strands being spun into a rope, and three ropes making a cable; to drive or force a ship on shore.
- STRAP, a narrow leather hand or lung strip of any tiling, used as n fastening. SIRABB (French), the waste or refuse of silk
- in working it up into skeins; wrapping
- paper; colourless glass used for gems. STRAW, thu st.ilks or culm* on which corn and other grasses grow, and from which the grain has been thrashed. Straw is cut into chair for feeding cattle and other purposes and used as litter. Some straw is plated into braids for hats and bonnets; and artificial flowers, mats and baskets, are made of it: it is also twisted into straw ropes, and cigar-case[^]. STRAWBERRY, an esteemed and choice fruit, a
- species of *Fragaria*, largely cultivated as a table-fruit, and for making Jam. Upwards of 700 tons are annually disposed of in tho London markets.
- STRAW-CUTTER, achaflT-enjrlne; a machine with knives for chopping straw for horseprovender.
- STRAW-HAT AND BONKET MAKER, a sewer of straw-plat into shape for head coverings.
- STRAW-BATS. In many places these form a considerable item of trade, especially in warm countries, the Kavtand west Indies, United States, South America, the Cape, and Australia. Besides the common Eng-lish straw-hats, there are the finer qualities Of Bonome aphtesize trage and Mirvile O! Panama, cabtaigc-trcc, and Mimila.
- Si RAW-PLAT, twisted or platted straws. A peculiar wheat-straw grown in Bedford-shire, and known as Dunstable, forms one of the chief plats. There are seven prin-cipal descriptions of plats in use, besides half-a-dozen varieties in fancy straws Sometimes its much as MQ tons a-year of straw-plat, chip, and grass, fur hats and bonnets, are imported.

- STUDDING-SAIL BOOM, an additional or ex-tended yard added to another.
- STUDDING-SAIL HALLIARDS, the hoist ropes tor supporting a studiliu'-sail boom. STUDDING-SAILS, narrow extra sails sue out-
- side the regularsquaresailslii fine weather, on booms run out for the purpose. STUDENT, a sciiolnr; a young artist; one
- who studies.
- STUDIO, an nrtisl's Workshop.
- STUDY, a painter's preliminary sketch for a mushed work; a draught copy tor im-
- provement. STUFFING, minced reasoning; savoury in-
- gredients put into meat or poultry. SruFNNG'Bux, the space in a cylinder or part of a steam-engine, which hns to be closed with tow, yarn, or some other sub-stance, to keep in the stuum.
- STUFF MANUFACTURER, a maker of thin woollen rloth.
- STUFF-SHOVEL, an implement used by the
- paper-makers. STUM, grape juice, or wine that has not fermented: this is frequently mixed with vapid wines to renew fermentation.
- STUMP, a stub or root block; the root of a tree left in the ground; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; a thin post used at cricket, three ot which support the wicket bales. sail.
- STUN-SAIL, an abbreviation of "studding-
- stunts, a name lor young whales of two years old, which, having been weaned, arc lean, and scarcely jield more than 20
- to 24 barrels of blubber.
- STURCEON, a large and tine fish, a species of *Acipeüser*, which is occasionally imported pickled, trom iiussln. When caught on our shores it is considered a royal fish. The flesh is white, delicate, and Arm. The variation of cturgroup furnish the best kinds varieties of sturgeon furnish the best kinds of commercial isuiKlttss, as well as the delicacy known as caviar. See CAVIAR. STY, a pen or house for keeping s\\ ine.
- STYLE, a hard bone or metal-pointed pencil, lor writing on tracing or cop\ ing puper, on waxed tablets, or for graving with. STYLISH, fashionable; elegant. STYLOMKTEK, UU instrument for measuring
- columns.
- STYPTIC, an astringent medicine applied to stanch bleeding, us Kuspini¹* styptic, &c STYKAX. See STORAX-TRKE. and BENZOIN.
- SUB (Latin), under; less; a prefix to words expressing a depute agent.
- SUBADAR, a viceroy; the governor of an Indian province; a native military olHcer, corresponding in rank with a captain.
- SUBALTERN, a cornet, ensign, or lieutenant; a military ollicer under the runk of a captain.
- SUB-CONTRACTOR, one who takes a portion ot a contract frr work from the clnef or principal contractor.
- SUB-DEANERY, the office of a dean's deputy.
- SUB-EDITOR, an assistant editor of upen-odical or journal.
- SCBJEE, a name in Hindustan for the leaves or capsules of the Indian hemp used for smoking, Ac
- SUB-LKT. to underlet a tenement.
- SUBLIMATE, to refine; to raise volatile sub-

- stances by heat, and again condense them in a solid" form; the product so refined. SUBLIMATE, CORROSIVE, the bichloride of
- mercury.
- SUBMARINE TELEGRAPh, a cable laid in the sea enclosing electric wires.
- SUBMERGED, put under water.
- SUBPOENA, a writ or legal command, from some authorized court, to appear as H witness, under a penalty for failure. SUBSCRIPTION, a contribution given; the writing or signature appended to a deed

- or document. RrBsiPKKCE-vAT, a dyer's settling-vat SUBSIDY, a pecuniary State assistance or grant; <u>a ta</u>ž
- SUBSOIL PLOUGN, a trench or draining plough; one for turning up the substratum,
- substituting and foosening the soil. SUBSTITUTE, a deputy ; one acting for an-other; a person paid to serve in the army or militia, In place of another who had been drawn or chosen.
- SUBURBAN, beyond the walls or boundaries
- of a city. SUBURBS, the outlying or circumjacent parts of a town or city. SUBVENTION, a government grant or aid; a
- subsidy.
- SUBWAY, an underground way.
- SUCCADES, the sweet constituent of certain vegetable products, impoits-d, preserved with sugar, from the Kast and West Indies, and the Leyant, for confectionerv.
- SUCCINIC-ACID, an oil obtained lroin umber resin by distillation.
- SUCCORY, a general name in the United States for chicory.
- UCCOTASH, an American dish made of croon I nd iii n corn, or maize and beans bulled together.
- SUCCTI.ENT, full of juice.
- SUCKER, a piston; a piece of leather in the box of a Dump; the off-shoot of a plant. SUCKING-BOTTLE, an iiitaiit's fccdniK-oottle for holding milk, with a sponge or ludlaurubber cork. SUCKING-PIG, a young pig. SUCKING-PUMP, n pump where the water is
- ruined into the barrel by atmospheric pressure.

supeshingter mayreghated with, soap, for

- SUEDO, the twentieth part of the Catalan libra, a coin which is worth about 2s 4d. sterling.
- SuhLDo, u money of account in Spain, about *m*. 8d.
- SUERIE (French), a drying-room for tobacco.
- SUERTE, a Spanish Ions-measure ot lOOesta-See ESTADA dalcs.
- SUET, the hard-solid fat near the kidneys of oxen and sheep.
- SUET-CHOPPER, a mincing knife for cutting up suet.
- SUET-PUDDING, SUET-DUMPLING, hard-boiled
- plain puddings, mixed with suet. SUFFED-TIL, a name In India for the white-seeded variety of *Sesamum onentale*, the
- black seeded being called kala-til. SUFFERANCE, a permission granted by the Customs, tor the uhlpnieut oi certain good*

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STRAY, an animal found wandering and unclaimed.

- STREAK, STKAKE, a range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side.
- STREAM-ANCHOR, a lighter anchor than the bower-anchor, but larger than the kedires.
- STREAMER, a pennon; a long floating, flug or ribbon.
- STREAM-ICE, a continued ridge of pieces of Ice, running in a particular direction. STREAM-TIN, diluvial ore in tin-mines.
- STREEP, a petty Dutch measure of length, tbe line, forming the -001 part of the Belgian aunc, which is 27*380 inches.
- STREET, a thoroughfare; a public way In a town.
- STREET-CAB. See CAB.
- STREET-CROSSING SWEEPER, a begcir; one who sweeps a ciossinp cl'*an, depending upon the charity of passengers for remus neration.
- STREET-DOOR, the front or entrance door of
- a dwelling-hou-e or shop. STREET-DOOR KEY. a private latch-key, or large entrance door-key.
- STREET-KEEPER, a street-wnrd; a beadle having the charge of a private street or thoroughfare. [er.
- STREET-ORDERLY, a parochial street-sweep-STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE, a cart fitted with revolving brooms, or a rotatory brush and scruper, for cleanshu public thoroughf.ircs. [the streets
- STREET-WARD, an officer having the care of STREMMA, a land-measure m Greece, ar>out the fourth part of an acre. [tend.
- STRETCH, to draw out or lengthen; to OX-
- STRETCHER, a thin piece of wood placed across the bottom of n boat, for the oars-man or rower to rest his fret against; an Instrument for casing boots or gloves; a closing bed-frame
- STRETCHERS, a building term for bricks or stones placed length-wise along the wall, lieacroWisitie''wnfl.''''
- STRICKLE, an instrument used in moulding pipe*: a stick to striko off the surplus from a heaped measure; a scythe whet-
- stone STRIKE! an old English dry-measure, containing 2 bushels; a stoppage of workmen for a hiuher rate of wages, or for discon-tent at existing regulations; a hook in a foundry to elevate metal by; a strickle; a rake or stirrer; to lower a boat's sail or a vessel s upper masts; to repeat as a watch.
- STRIKE-BLOCK, a plane shorter than a jointer.
- STRIKER, a harpoon; in the hardware districts, one who manages the fire, heats the
- steel, and assists the forger. * STRING, small cord; the wires or gut of a musical instrument; a row or thread of beads; a term used in Libau, Courland, for 30 pieces, or the half of the shock.
- STRINGY-BARK, the name eiven in Australia to the *Eucalyptus ob iqua* or gigantea : the bark of winch is used by the aborigines to make canvas and cordage.
- STRIP, a narrow shred. STRIP-ITAF. tobacco from which the stalks have, i weil removed before packing lu the bogaucud.

- STRIPE, a line, band, or mark of colour.
- STKOCKLE, in the glass trade, a shovel with a turned up edge, suited to filling the pots or moulds, from the chests or harbours of materials.
- STROH, a name In Bremen for 12.1 red her-rings, or the 20th part of a last; at Stet-tin, 0 wall, or 480 shock.
- STROKE, the sweep of an oar; the move-
- ment of a piston. STROKEALL, SNATcn, a fishing instrument employed in the rivers of Ireland, the use of which Is now prohibited under the fisheryact
- STROKESMAX, the rower who polls the after or leading oar in a boat
- STROLLING-PLATER, an itinerant actor of a low class.
- STKONTIA, a mineral which gives a red colour to flame, and is therefore used fur fire-works, m theatres, <fcc
- STRONTITES, oxulc of strontium.
- STRONTIUM, a metal, the biise of strontia. STROP, an instrument for sharpening a razor.
- STROSSR, the second class of wool in the Danubian Provinces, the classification being Into 3 sorts, cigaie, stro&se, and ordinary.
- STKOUD, an article made from rags, used by the North American Indians.
- STRUIN, a name for nlk waste in Italy. bIRUNIAIN. the name in Scotland for a kind of coarse worsted braid, less than an inch broad.
- STKUSE, a long burdensome craft, used for transport on the iiihiud waters of Russia. STRYCHNIA, a powerful alkaline poison, ob-tained from species of *Strychnos* or the *Nux yotmea* bean.
- STUB, tho stump of a tree; a log. STUBBLE, the root-ends of the culms of corn, left standing in the Held utter the corn has been reaped.
- 3'384 Büsnels.

STUB-NAIL, a short thick nail.

- STUB-NAIL, a Short tinck hall. STUBSCHEN, STUBGEN, a German liquid-measure, varying from 5} to 6} pints, in different localities. In Hamburgh, 2 kanncs make a stubgen; in Hanover, 40 stubgen -=34-24 gallons; and 25}stubgen, welching 300 lbs., make a tonne of honey. STUB-WOOD, young wood cut from stools, or small hedgerow timber.
- STUCCO, a fine plasti-rused for covering walls, fee. as a preservative from damp; a combination of gypsum, which generally con-tains carbonate of lime, with gelatine, or strong glue. This composition dries morn slowly than that made with water, but is harder and more durable, and Is much used for interior decorations.
- STUCK, a German numie for piece, also ap-plied to several casks for liquids: a Ger-man liquid-measure of 8 ohms, the ohm being equivalent to 315-16th gallons. STUD, a link, button, or catch; a furnace casting: the number of racing horses kept by one breader or trainer or poil with a
- by one breeder or trainer: a nail with a larsjo head; a stable of 10 imck-horses for running JII omnibuses; a prop; to adoru uithkuota.

SUFFERANCE-WHARF, a wharf licensed by the Customs, and where Custom-house officers attend.

- SCFRIDERA (Spanish), a Rmlth's tool for punching holes on airmivll.
- sUGAR, the saccharine constituent of vegetable and animal products. The sugars of commerce are, obtained chiefly from the juice of the suirar-cane, the beet-root, the sap of the sugar-maple, and from some of the palms. The following figures show the quantity in cwts. of raw cane sugar consumed in this country within the last four years :-

1853......7,307,080 I lftto.......7.390 C97

1854. 8,100,42J | I85ti. 7,240,020

Besides the raw sugar, there are about 300,000 cwts. of refined sugar used.

SUGAR-APPLE TRKE, a name for the sweet sop, Anona squamosa.

- SUGAR-BAKER, a refiner of sugar. SUGAR-BASIN, a glass, silver, or other vessel for holding loaf or moist sugar, for table-
- SUGAR-BEAN, the *Pkaseolus saccharatus*, a sweet and nutritions pulse, cultivated in the West Indies; the scimitar-podded kidney-bean, *P. lunatus*, a native of Eastern India.

SUGAR-BEKT. See J)EET-ROOT-87/GAR.

- SUGAR-BOX, a kind of long case in which Havana and bomo other sugars arc imported.
- SUGAR-CANDY, crystallized or clarified sugar. See CAKD*-SLGAII. SUGAR-CANE, the Arundo saccharifera, and Its varieties, largely grown m many tropical countries for the sugar obtained from its sap.
- SUGAR-CANISTER, a largo th> canister for holding chopped loat-sugar. SUGAB-CHOPPER, a small hatchet for break-
- ing up loaf-sugar.
- SUGAR-BREDGER, See DRF.DGING-BOX. SUGAR-KETTLE, an Iron pot used for boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple In North America.
- 8UGAR-LOAF, a conical mass of white sugar,
- winch lias been shaped m a pot, and refined and baked. SuGAR-MACiirxEJiT, the rolling mills neces-sary for squeezing out the sap of the
- supar-canc. BUOAH-MAPLE, the Acer taccharinum, from whloh a large quantity of sugar is made for home use, in New Brunswick, Canada,
- New England, mid some of the other North American State?. A single tree will yield 5 or 6 lbs. of sugar. A. *htgruin*, the black sugar-maple, is found in Ohio and the States further south.
- SUGAR-MILL, a crushing-mill for squeezing the juice from the sugar-cane, between sets of three or more rollers, placed either horizontally or vertically, and worked by different power, but usually now by steam.
- SUGAR-MILL MAKER, a founder and mill-wright, who constructs the crushing-mills used on sugar-estates; also a maker of cast-iron mills used by grocers for mixing f ug&rs.

- SUGAR-MOULDS, small conical-shaped pots made of common red pottcry-w.ire, or of sheet-iron, for moulding sugar In the process of refining.
- SUGAR-NIPPERS, tools for cutting loaf-sugar into lumps.
- SUGAR OF LISAD, the acetate of lead, a com-pound ot acetic acid and oxide of lead. Acetnto of lead is much used in calicoprinting.
- SUGAI:-PAN^TS, large, circular-shaped cast-iron or copper boilers, used for boiling down sugar
- SUGAR-PLANTER, a tropical agriculturist engaged in the cultivation of sugar-canes; an overseer or book-keeper on a sugar estate.
- SCGAR-PLT*I, a comfit; a small sweetmeat
- SUGAR-REFINER, a rc-boilcr and bleacher of raw or muscovado sugar.
- SUGAR-REFINERS' IRON-MOULD MAKER, a founder || ho casts the iron moulds to pour sugar iu to be refined.
- SUGAR-TONGS, a p.iir of metal pliers to tako
- upnubs of sui;ar. SUGAR-VINEGAR. In the West Indies and other canc-growinc countries, the spoiled and waste saccharine juice and washings, arc used to make vine-gar.
- au Arab name for gum SUGBEENUJ, Sflgapenum.

- SUGEY. See SOOJEE. SUGMOONEA, the Arab name for scammony, implying purgative properties. SUIT, a set of the same kind of things; a
- set of wearing apparel; an assortment of playing cards in a pack; a law-process or action; a technical name in the government biscuit manufactories lor a batch of biscuits, weighing about 1 cwt., or ono charge of the oven.
- SUITE, a retinue, or train of follower*;; a set of apartments opening into each other.
- SUITOR, one who proceeds in n court of law. SUKAT, a measure of capacity used iu Sumatra, nearly 1} gallon.
- SUKON, the Malay name for tho bread-fruit
- SULEA, a name in Bengal for the Pohjne-mtts Sele, a lisa from which isinglass is obtained.
- ULEEKIIE, an Indian name for tho aromatic bark of the *Cinnamomwn Culilaban* of Blunic. See CULILABAN-BARK
- ULKY, an American two-w heeled carriage for a singlo person.
- SULLAGE, a founder's name for metal scoria or bla?:
- SULPHATE, a salt formed by tho union of sulphuric acid witli a saliflablo base. Tho sulphates arc an important class ot salts, most ot winch aro noticed under their popular commercial names.
- SULPHUR, a simple inflammable body, of great importance in chemistry and the arts. It is found abundantly in depositions near volcanoes, and is also obtained by the roastmgof pyrites. It is used exten-sively in the manufacture of gunpowder, and of sulphuric acid. We import anand of sulphuric acid. nually about 75,000 tons.
- SULPDL'RKT, a combination of eolpbnr with a simple base

- SULPHURIC-ACID, one of the most Important chemical agents used in the arts and manu-factures, made by conducting the burning fumes of sulphur through a leaden vessel, exposed to the action of an oxide, water, and stenm. It is used in the manufacture of soda-ash, in blenching woollens, straw, Ac., and lor a variety of chemical produc-tions, to the extent of 300.000 tons per annum. It is also called oil of vitriol
- SULPHUR-IMPRESSIONS, cn.sts an-1 medallions composed of wax and sulphur, chiefly mado by Italians. Besides those made here, some are imported.
- SULTANA, a kind of raisin without stone. SULTANIN, a former Turkish money of 120
- sollianni, a former furkish money of 120 aspers; also a gold coin worth 10s.; a name for the Venetian gold chequin. SUMACH, SHUMAC. the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of the *Rhus conarta*, a shrub growing in Southern Europe. When growing to powder in a mill sumach is
- shrub growing in Southern Europe. When ground to powder in a mill, sumach is largely used for dyeing and tanning. The colouring matter Is yellow. Our Imports, average about 18,000 tons per annum. SUHBUL. an Eastern name tor the root of the Nardostachys Jutamansi, a dwarf herbaceous, perennial plant It has a strong and fragrant musky odour, and is much esteemed by all Eastern nations. SUMGAT a Canara name for boded course
- SUMGAT, a Canara name for boded course rice
- SUMMER-HOUSE, a small alcove, or garden shelter.
- SUMMONS, a writ commanding a person to
- appear before a justice. SUMP, a mine pit; the bottom of the englne-shuft below the lowest workings; a pond of water for salt works.
- SUMFMEN, the pitmen's assistants in a mine; men who attend to the machinery in the engine-shaft.
- SUMITER, a beast that carries provisions. clothing, sfac.
- SUNAPANO, the Malay name for a musket.
- SUN-BURNER, a kind of large gas-Nurner for lighting and ventilating public buildings
- SuNGiAL, a medicinal salt imported from Bombay. See BLACK-SALT. SUNDAY-SCHOOL, a irce school in connection
- with Home place of worship lor instruct ing the young in moral and religious duties.
- SUNDAY-SCHOOL TE\cni:n, a person who attends gratuitously at a Sunday-school to instruct.
- SUN-DIAL, an instrument to thoty the time
- of the duy by the sun's shadow. SUN-FISH, a genus of cartilaginous fish, the Orthagortscus, some of which grow to an immense size, individuals ocnsionally weighing from 300 to 000 lbs. It is very fat, and yields a large quantity of oil, but the flesh is Ill-tasted.
- the flesh is III-tasted. SUN-FLOWER, a name for specie: of *Heli-anthus*, a large garden flower. The seeds form a good fond tor poultry, and a useful oil is obtained from them; the leaves and stalks furnish a strong fibre, and the refuse or marc from the seeds, after the oil has been extracted, yields a cood cake for cattle ftar cattle.

- SUNN, an Indian name for the Crotalaria *uncea*, a fibrous plant which has a close resemblance to the Spanish broom. The fibre is exported from Madras under the name of Madras hemp, and from Bombay under that of brown hemp.
- SUPERANNUATE, to pension off from old ago or incapacity.
- SUPERCARGO, a merchant's agent on board ship; the RuperIntendant of the cargo. SUPERFICIES, the outside surface; length and
- breadth without thickness.
- UPERFINE, of superior quality; excellent in manufacture or texture. *
- SUFERINTENDANT, an overlooker; a director or overseer of others, ns a superintendent of police, of buildings, harbours* railway works, machinery, <a href="https://www.works.com/docs/articles/a
- SUPERIOR, a chief; the head of a convent
- SUPERNUMERARY, an extra hand; n namo for the persons casually employed to fill
- the stage, Ac. at a theatre. SUPER-PHOSPHATE, any substance with an excess of phosphoric acid, as the super-phosphate of iron, of lime, &c SUPERSTRUCTURE, any building raised on a foundation
- foundation.
- SUPERVISOR, an inspector, as a supervisor of inland revenue.
- SUPMGACION, a kind of Spanish pastry or confection.
- SUPPER, an evening or final meal before rest.
- SUPPER-ROOMS, shell-fish shops and tayerns in London, where suppers and refresh-ments can be had, after public amusements arc terminated
- SUPPLE-JACKS, pliable vine stems or canes used as walking-stirks in tho West Indies, the produce of *Paufhma Jamatccnsis*, *folyphyUa*, and *Cururu*.
- SUPPLEMENT, an appendix; an additional
- surachar (French), money paid on account SURACHAT (French), money paid on account SuRADANNI. a wood obtained about the Domcrary river in South America, which is much used for timbers, rails, and cover-ing boards lor colony craft, and for naves and felloes of wheels. It will square from 14 to 18 inches from SO to 40 feet long. SURAT-CANDT, a variable Indian heavy weight as applied to different goods. See
- CANDY.
- SURAT-MAUND, an Indian weight varying with different commodities: for tin and tortoise-shell, 37-33 lbs.; for light goods, 39*20; for ores and heavy substances, 41*#. See MAUND.
- SURCHARGE, an extortion or over-charge.
- SURCINGLE, a band over a packhorse's load; the girdle with which clergymen bind their cassocks.
- SURETY, a bondsman; bail or security.
- SURGE, a French name lor raw wooL
- SUKGKON, a medical pr:iriitioner; one skilled in tho cure of diseases, and in surgical operations.
- SURGEON-DENTIST. See DENTIST. SURGERY, a private shop for dispensing attached to the house of a surgeon.
- SURGICAL INSTRUMENT-CASE MÄKER, a ma-' nufacturer of such articles, usually for tho pocket

- QURGICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a skilful cutler who fortes ami makes the various instruments required in surgical operations.
- SURINAM-BARE, a cinchona bnrk of Indifferent quality, the produce of *Cinchona mag*nifolia.
- SURISHA, SmtsAH. See SUBSEE.
- SURLOIN. See SIRTXHN*.
- SURPLICE, a clergyman's orchorister's white robe or vestment.
- SURPLUSAGE, overweicht; a remainder after work has been done, work has been done, work, a constrained and a con
- of probates; an officer authorized to issue mârriage licences.
- SUBSEE, SURSON, Indian names for varieties of mustard seed, as Sinapis ntgra and S. dichotoma.
- SURTOUT, a walking-coat; a great coat SURVEY, an examination into the condition of a ship or stores, Ac; a plan ot lands or an estate; to measure and plot out lands.
- SURVEYOR, a land-measurer; an engineer's assistant; an inspector of shipping tonnage, Ac for Lloyds; an examiner of buildings for a fire-insurance office; an overseer.
- SURVEYOR GENERAL, a chief land-officer in the Colonies, a head officer of customs, Ac.
- SUSAMIEL (Spanish), a paste made of al-monds, sugar, and spice.
- SUSIN, the French name for the quarterdeck of a ship.
- SUSPENDED, temporarily removed from employment pending inquiry, Ac.; work that is stopped; a trader or com pan v that cannot meet his or their engagements.
- SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, a bridge resting on chains or ropes, thrown over fixed supports. Suspension - bridges are of two Kinds:—1st, those in which the weight of the roadway is suspended by vertical rods, wire ropes, Ac. to chains or cables which, passing over high piers, hang in catenary curves between them, and are firmly fastened to abutments: 2nd, those in which the roadway is suspended from ritrid abutting arches of wood or iron, or both combined.
- Susu, the Malay name for milk. gUIHERA. a ncckliice of pearls, and other rich jewels, worn in India.
- SUTLER, a vender of provisions, liquors, Ac. to soldiers.
- SUTRUKJEE, an Indian cotton carpet
- SUTTLR. coods after tare has been deducted, and before tret.
- SUWASA, the Malay name for pinchbeck. SWAB, a rough kind of mom without a fixed handle, made of long roj×c yarns, used in ships for washing and drying the decks. SWABBER, one who cleans the decks.
- SWAK. a kind of wood like the chewstlck, used by the Moorish women for whitening their teeth.
- SWALLOW-TAIL COAT, a body coat with pointed skirts.
- SWAMP, to upset a boat In the water or surf on the beach.
- BWAN, a well-kr.own genus of web-footed birds, the Cygntu, some of while are es-

- teemed for their flesh, while their skins enter into commerce for swans'-down trimmings, and the feathers are Imported for quill-making. Swan-quills are com-bined in the trade returns with goosequills.
- S WAX-PAN, a Chinese instrument for reckon* ing.
- SWANS'-DOWN, the small short feathers on the skin of the swan, usod for ladled' dress trimmings, powdei'-pufis, Ac.
- SWAN-SKIN, a stout flannel; a kind ofwoollen blanketing used by letter-press and cop-per-plate printers; the skin or the wild swan, Cygnusferus, with the feathers on, imported from North America, and the Continent of Europe, to the extent ot about 2500 a-ycar.
- SWAP, to barter; to exchange.
- SWARD-CUTTEU, a machine lor bringing old grass-lands into tillage.
- SWARF, iron filings. SWARM, a cluster or throng of bees leaving a hive, or taking up new quarters. SWEATING, a kind of fermentation promoted
- in the manufacture ot tobacco; a term applied to a rough process of debasing the current gold coin, by shaking it in bags : by the friction a portion of the metal is worn off. Also a term for employing
- working tailors at low wages. SWEATING-BATH, a sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat.
- SWEEP, a very long oar used In low vessels, to torce theina-hcad during calms; a man who cleanses chimneys of the accumulated soot; a crossing-sweeper.
- WE BPING MACHINE. Set! STREET SWEEP-ING MACHINE, and RAMONEUU.
- SWEEP-NET, a large draw-net used in sea*nshlnir*
- WEEP-WAsnER, one who extracts gold, <tc from re liners' sweeps. SWEETBREAD, the pancreas of a calf.
- SWEET-CORN, a name in the United States for certain varieties ot maize.
- SWEET-FLAG, the Acorns Calamus, the rhizomes of which are aromatic, stimulant, and used as an adjunct to other tonics. It is also employed to scent aromatic baths, perfumery, mid hair-powder.
- SWEETMEATS, a general name for sucendes; fruits preserved in sugar, and confectionery articles made of sugar.
- WEET-MILK CHEESE, cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off; **Dunlop-cheese.**
- SWEET-OIL, olive oil used for salads; Lucca or Provence oil.
- SWEET-POTATO, the Batatas cdulis of ChoUy, the Convolvulus Batatas of Linnaeus. See BATATAS.
- SWEETS, any saccharine substance, as honey, manna, or treacle, but most commonly applied to home-made or British wines and cordials, or sweetened spirituous
- compound*. SWEET-STUFF, a popular name for sweet-meats of all kinds.
- SWEET-WATER, a variety of white grape.
- SWIFT, part of a silk-winding machine, on which the skeins of raw silk are stretched or held.

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- SWILL, a fish-basket or measure of two cwt, which will contain about five long hund-reds (660) of herrings, 20 of these baskets nuking u last; hog-wash. SWIMMING-BELT, an air-Inflated belt worn
- round the person, as a support In the water.
- SWIMMING BLADDERS, Inflated bladders; buoyant supports sometimes ust-d in the water by those who cannot swim *i* the airbladders of fishes, many of which yield isinglass.
- SWINE, a collective name for animals of the
- swine, when feeding in forests, or on the way to markets.
- SWING, a rocking-sent, or rope attached to poles, or the boughs of a tree; a name In country districts for incendiarism.
- SWING-BRIDGE, a moveable or swivel divid-
- SWING-BRIDGE, a moveable or swivel divid-ing bridge employed in docks. SWINGLE, an Instrument for heating flax; the end of a flaiL *See* SWDTLE. SWINGLE-TREE, a bar to keep the horses' traces open: part of a plough; in Scot-land the striking end of a flail. SWING-PLOUGH, a turn-rest plough.
- SWING TEA-KETTLE, a kettle on a stand for
- swift use, moving on pivots. SWIPLE, the boating end of a flail, connected to the part hold in the hands by a thong of leather or lish-skm.
- SWITCH, a small twig or cane; a thin ridingwhip.
- SwITCHEL, a drink of molasses and wator.
- SWITCHES, moveable rails forming the junction ot a siding with the main line.
- SWITCHMAN, a railway servant who has charge of the switches.
- SWIYEL, a chain or link for twisting round; a link of iron In chain cables.
- SWIVEL-BBIDOB, a bridge that turns and opens in the middle.
- SWIVEL-GUN, a small piece of cannon moving on a pivot, which may be freely pointed in any direction. SWIVEL-HOOK, a hook turning In the end of
- an Iron strop-block.
- SWORD, a cut and thrust weapon.
- SWORD-BEARER, a corporate officer In London, who carries the sword of btato ot the Lord mayor. BWOBD-BELT. a waist-belt of leather, to sup-port or carry a sword by.
- SWORD-BLADB, the sharpened steel part of a sword.
- gwoRD-cuTEKR. a worker In metal who makes swords.

- SWORD-HILT, the handle or grasping part of a sword.
- SWORD-SHEATH, the scabbard or case for a sword.
- SWORD-STICK, a walking-cane concealing a sharp, rapier-like weapon. SYCAMORE, a large handsome tree of quick growth, the *Acer Pseudo-Platanm*. The wood is white and soft, useful for many purposes such as making musical Instrupurposes, such as making musical Instru-ments. TunbridKe-ware, cheese and cider presses, mangles, and some parts of machinery; but Is chiefly employed by coopers.
- SYCE, an Indian groom or horse-keeper. STCEE-SILVER, a species of Chinese currency in the form of ingots, called "shoes." which are of various weights, but mostly of 10 taels each. The purest quality has 97 to 99 per cent, of pure silver. SYDEROLITE, a description of Bohemian earthenware resembling the nottery
- earthenware resembling the pottery called Wedgewood-ware. SYGWAM. an Indian name for teak-wood.

- SYLLABUB. See SILLABUB. SYLLABUS, an abstract, compendium, or pro-
- gramme, containing the heads of a lecture. SYMPESOMETER, a very simple and beauti-ful instrument, which Indicates with great precision the changes in the pres-sure of the atmosphere.
- SYNAGOGUE, a Hebrew chapel, a place of worship attended by Jews.
- SYNDIC, a German magistrate or municipal officer; the French name for an assignee. SYNOPSIŚ, an abridgment.
- SYPHON, a bent tube; a large receiving vessel for holding cnne-Julcc from tho mill In a sugar-boiling house In the West Indies. See SIPHON
- YPHON-CUP, a receptacle In a steam-engine for supplying oil to the working parts of S the machinery.
- SYRACUSE, n luscious, red, muscadine wine made m Italy; the name Is also given to a white vin de liqueur,
- SYRIAN TOBACCO, the *Nicotiana rustic*** a milder flavoured leaf than tli.it raised in America, and which furnishes the Turkish, Latakia, and some of the Asiatic tobaccocs.
- SYRINGE, a squirt; an Injecting Instrument; also a small hand-pump lor throwing water over plants, Ac.
- SYRUP, sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

Т.

SYTIE. See SCYTHE. SZE, In China the hundredth part of a dollar. SZOSTACK, a Polish coin worth about bid.

- **A**, a Burmese measure of lensrth, S) yards, also called a bamboo: 20 tas make one okthahaof70feet.
 - TAAO, a name for the Bengal hemp, or sunn hemp of India, obtained from the Crotalanajuncea.
- TAB, a woman's bonnet-cap or border; a tug or shoe-lace.
- TABAGIE (French), a tap-room; a cigar divan, or sinoking-house. TABA<JUE (Spanish), a small work-basket;
- akiudofoall.

TABAQUERO, a Spanish tobacconist TABARD, a herald's com.

- TABARET, a stoat satin-strlpcd silk. TABASHIR, a white secreted sillcious mat-ter, found 1n the joints of the female bamboo, al9o called bamboo-salt, which hns some medicinal repute in the East, being deemed tonic and astringent. At a red heat it fuses into a transparent gla's
- TABBT, a rich watered silk, a variety of taffety, also called tabinet; a brindled cat; a mixture of liinc with shell, gravel, and stones
- TABELLION (French), a notary or scrivener.
- TABERNACLE, a place of public worship; a Dissenters' meeting-house, TABLE, any flat or level surface; a certain
- piece of furniture on a pedestal Or legs; a sheet of crown-glass; a catalogue or index; a collection of numbers or statistical details methodically arranged.
- TABLE-ALE, TABLE-BKLR, weak dinner-ale. TABLE-BELL, a small hand-bell for summoning domestics or office attendants
- TAULE-CLOTH, a damask or diaper cloth for a dinner table.
- TABLE-COVER, a woollen or baize ornnmental cover for a drawing-room or other tubic Table-covers are also made of other material*, as printed, embossed, or plain cloth, velvet pile, French silk damask, col ton or worsted damask, Turkey-red checks, «tc.
- TABLE-D'HOTE, an ordinary where mails are served at fixed hours and prices.
- TABLE-DIAUOXD, a gem cut with a fiat surface.
- TABLE-FLAP, the leaf of a folding-table; a spare piece to lengthen a sliding dining* tâble.
- TABLE-FORK, a fork for using at meals, usually now of silver or plated metal.
- TABLE-KNIFE MAKER, a cutler; n manu-facturer of the blades lor knives to be used at meals.
- TABLE-LINEN, a collective name for 'the

- TABLE-LINEN, a collective name for 'the dinner napkins and cloths spread on a table for serving meals. [meals. TABLE-NAPKiy, a small linen napkin used at TABLE-SPOON, a large spoon for eating soup, or for serving vegetables. «cc. at meals. TABLET, a small hard writing plate; a little square; a monumental slab, a table for drawing or painting on; a thin sheet of ivory ivory.
- TABLETS, a pocket memorandum-book. TABLETTERIE, a French commercial name lor small works in shell, ivory, bone, ttee. and other turned articles, which are not classed under the head or Men/erie. TABLE-URN, a metal vessel bronzed, for holding hot water. See URN. TABLE-WORK, a printer's term for any work
- set between column rules, which, from the labour and time bestowed on it, is usually charged double tho ordinary composition of letter-press. TABLON (Spanish), a plank. TABOR, a small shallow drum used to accom-
- pany the pipe in rustic dances.
- TABOURET, a stool, or seat without arms or back; an embroidery frame.
- TACAMAHACA, a fragrant resin obtained ftom several species ol *Idea*,

- TACAFOW, In the Pacific, mats made from the fronds or leaves of the coco-uut palm, used for covering floors.
- TACETA (Spanish), a copper basin or bowl. TACIE, TEACBE, the name of a large sugar boiler in the West Indies, varying in size from 70 to 150 gallons.
- ACHOMETER, a measurer of minute vari-ations of speed.
- ACK, a small nail with a large head; a shelf for cheese; the weather clew <« A course; to put a ship about, so as to bring the wind on tho opposite side; to las ten together loosely by long stitches.
- ACKEDA, a namo in Hindustan for tho visa, a weight of ;IJ lbs. ; 5 sirus. ACKLE, a purchase formed by a rope rove through one or more blocks; a general collective name lor all fittings, harness, and appurtenances required for working, us fishing-tackle, running rigging, & c; in Scotland, an arrow.
- TACK-LIFTER, a tool for taking up tacks irom carpets on a floor.
- TACKS, small short iron nails tinned, for holding down carpets and other purposes.
- ACKSMAN, a tenant of the higher class in
- Scotland; one who holds a lease. AEL, a Chinese weight of 1 l-5th oz. or 579.84 grains; a Chinese money *> 6s. 8d.
- TAFETA. See TAFFKTT. TAFEC, an artificial fertilizer, made in New York by a Manure Company: it is compo-sed of three-fourths night-soil chemically disinfected, dried, and screened, and one-fourth Peruvian guang fourth Peruvian guano.
- TAFFETT, a thin glossy silk fabric, of a wavy lustre, imparted by pressure, and hout, with the application of an acidulous liquor, which produces the effect called ''watering
- AFFOO, a Chinese name for dried cakes of night-soil and cluy, extensively used lor mänure.
- TAFFKAIL, the carved-work or rail round a ship's stern.

TAFIA, a kind of rum.

- TAFILETE, the Spanish name for morocco leather; marroqulin, Portuguese; inar-rocchlno, Italian; safflan, German.
- TAFUUCA (Spanish), a kind ot flat-bottomed boat.
- TAG, a piece of brass or other metal fixed to the cml of a boot or stay lace, or string, to give riuidity, and facilitate threading; the end or catch-word of an actor's speech. See TEG.
- AGGERS, a very thin kind of tin-plates used for coffln-nlate inscriptions and tops of umbrellas. They measure 14 inches by 10, and arc packed in boxes of 4V) sheets.
- AHONA (Spanish), a liorse-mlll; a bakehouse.
- TAHLXLA (Spanish), a piece of ground of about 40 square yards. 'TAHUK, the Maluy term for year.

- TAX. & TAEi. TAIL, the hinder feathers of a bird; the obverse of a coin; the skirt of a coat; a horse's tail as a standard. See TAILS.
- TAIL-BLOCK, a block strapped with an eye-Bplice, having a long end left, by which to fasten the block temporarily to the riggliig.

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- TAIL-BOARD, the hinder side or flap of a cart which lets down on hinges.
- TAIL-COAT, a dress or body-coat; not a walking or frock coat TAILINGS, the chaff or lighter parts of
- winnowed grain. TAILLANDERIE (French), edge-tools: nard-TAILLE-DOUCIKR, a French copperplate en-graver or printer
- graver or printer. TAILLETTE (French), a kind of slnte. TAILLEUSE a French mantua-maker or dress-
- maker; a sempstress. TAILOR, a cutter out and maker of garments in cloth, &c. for male attire.
- TAILORS AKD CLOTHIERS, shopkeepers who make men's garments to meusure, or keep
- ready-made articles.
- TAIL-PIECE, the piece of wood to which the strings of bow instruments are fastened. *See* TAIL-BOARD.
- TAIL-PIN, part of a lathe.
- TAIL-RACE, the stream running from a water-mill.
- TAILS. The tails ofsever il animals arc used for different purposes. Fox-talls or brashes are mounted us ornaments, <c The tails of tho squirrel (or Calabar, as they are termed,) are valued for trimmings. Those of the ermine, or martin (sable tips), are used for the same purpose. Elephants' tails are used as fly-flappers in Africa. Horses' tails furnish the longest and best horse hair.
- TAILS-COMMON, a mining name for washed lead ore.
- TAIM, a cubit-measure In Itangoon of 18 inches.
- TAIN, a thin tinplato; tin-foil for mirrors.
- TAING, a Burmese itliHTnry measure, con-taining 7000 touigs or cubits, and two
- miles one lurlong, nearly. TAKUR, a kind of spindle used by the natives of India, which is turned upon the thigh or the sóle of the foot.
- TALANTO, a local name In Corfu and the Ionian islands for 100 lbs. avoirdupois. TALAXAN, a solid-measure for firewood in Manila, equal to 72 cubic feet.

- TALBOTYLE, a photograph taken on paper. UALC, a beautiful ami useful mineral found In India, which readily splits Into trans-parent clastic flakes. It consists of silica ana magnesia and a small proportion of lime: combined with alKalino salt it U fusible, and forms n greenish-yellow gloss. The Chinese make splendid lanterns, shades, and ornaments of It; they also uso it, when calcined, in medicine. Pow-dered it makes a bilver nami lor writing.
- TALE, a number reckoned; a Chinese money and weight of 10 mace. *See* TAEL. TALEGA (Spanish), a bug containing a thou-
- sand dollars.
- TALENT, an ancient Scripture weight, equal to 118 lbs. 10 oz. 1 dwL 10-3 grains. The talent of silver, containing 50 manchs, was worth £341:10:4Jd. The talent of gold, worth 16 talents of silver, was equal to £5464: 6:8}d.
- TALERO, a fcÚver coin of Venice, worth about 4s. 4d.
- TALESFUR, an Indian name for the highly fragrant fitimukUug leaves of Rhododen-

- dron aromaticum, used as a medicinal snuff in India.
- TALE, TALESMAN, a person called upon to serve on a jury. In tho absence of a summoned juryman.
- TALI, a name in the Eastern archipelago, lor the treble fanam, formerly coined at <u>Madras</u>, the 24th part of the Spanish dollar.
- ALISMAN, an amnlet; a magical stone, figure, or charm, worn to ward off evil.
- TALISPATIIREE, TALISIUTKIE, names in the Indian prices-current for the *Flacourtia cataphracta*, the leaves, shoots, and bark of which, are all found in the Indian *Matena medica*. The leaves resemble rhubarb in flavour, and are used as gcntlo astringents.
- TALLAROLA (Spanish), sheet Iron. TALLEU, an Arabic name for the Abyssinian myrrh, produced by the Acacia Sassa.
- TALLIAGE, an excise or tax levied. TALLOW, the most Important animal fat ot ALLOW, the most important animal lat of commerce, obtained chiefly from oxen and sheep. Our homo production is esti-mated at 120,000 tons a-year, besides which, we Import large quantities from abroad. Our foreign imports, in 1856, ex-ceeded 50,000 tons. In former years it Italow was larger. tallow.
- TALLOW-CANDLE, a mould or dip made of TALLOW-CHANDLER, a dealer in candles.
- TALLOW-CUAKDLKRS' COMPANY, ono of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in DowKatc-lull.
- TALLOW-MELTER, H maker of candles, a puri-fier of grease and suet. &c.
- TALLOW-TREE, the Stiihngia sebifera, the *Croton sebi/erum* of some authors. Its seeds are covered with a waxy substance, used in China for making candles.
- ALLY, a piece of wood on which notches are marked to reckon by.
- TALLYMAN, a retail dealer who supplies per-sons with goods, to be paid for by weekly or monthly instalments.
- ALOOKAH, a district or dependency, in India, the revenues of which are under the immurement <f a talooRdar or taslldnr. TALOOKDAR, U native filling the head of a
- revenue department, but acting under*a superior
- TAMARIND! a pleasant acid fruit, the produce of the *Tamarimius Indica*. The pulp of the fruit is nutritive, rcirigcrant, and laxative, and an infusion forms a cooling drink. The nods are picked before being fully ripe^and preserved between layers of support or boiling sympa is powered over sugar, or boiling syrup is poured over them.
- TAMARIND Fisn, A preparation of white munircts, a famous Indian fish, which Is much esteemed as a breakfast relish. The Ash are cut In transverse slices, and prescrvod in kegs with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit
- AMARIX, a well-known genus of trees, the bark of all of which is slightly bitter, as-Galls are formed on *T. Fur as.* The Arabian manna, consisting of pure mucila-ginous sugar, is formed on T. geV was

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TAMBAC, TOMBAC, the white aloy of copper of the Chinese.

- TAMBIS, a hair bolter or strainer, made on the Continent.
- TAMBOOKIK-WOOD, a hard handsome furniture-wood : when powdered it is used by the Zulus of Africa as an emetic. TAMBOUR, an embroidered muslin or lace,
- the tambouring being performed by a small hook instead of a needle; a species of fancy-work in threads, sometimes of gold and silver; a round course of stone; a large French military drum.
- TAMBOURINE, a musical instrument something like the head of a drum, with metal clappers placed round It to increase the noisē.
- TAMBOUR-WORK, raised flowers, figures, &c worked on muslins, silks, woollens, <tc TAMBUU, an Indian name for the leaf of the
- betel pepper.
- TAMBURONK (Italian), the great dram. TAMINT, a thin woollen stuff highly glazed.
- TAMISE, a searce, bolter, or strainer.
- TAMKAI, a vernacular Indian name for the Belleric myrobalan, the kernels of which are eaten, and deemed intoxicating.
- TAMLUNG, a uiimw for the Slain tael; a money of account of 4 silver tlcals, or 9} Spanish dollars.
- TAMMES, a commercial name formerly given to Scotch camlets; a worsted f tbnc resembling bunting, but closer and finer, made of various colours
- TAMPANO, n weight used in Malacca for tin, about 1] 1b.
- TAMPING, the Malay name for a package; thus in the Singapore Imports "saijo tamp-ing " is baled slipo, wrapped in the leaves of the Pnndunus-trce: a kind ot oil-cake extensively imported into Shanghac, China, made from a large white pea; usolt stone, or some other earthy substance, placed on the charge of gunpowder by miners in blasting.
- TAMTAM, an Indian drum or gong, very sonorous, made of an alloy of cupper and tin.
- TAN, TANNERS'-OOZE, spent or wn«ta oak or other bark, exhausted of the tanning prin-ciple, by being steeped in water. When ciple, by being steeped in water. When dry it Is sold to gardeners for producing artificial heat, by fermentation, in pits or beds, and in bark stoves.
- TANDEM, a gig or dog-cart, with horses driven one before the other, and not harnessed abreast.
- TANDOK, a Milny name for horn
- TANG, the metal point of a knife, fork, or file, which is inserted in the handle. *
- TANOA, TAMJA, a money oi Uoa on the Ma-labar coast, worth about 7id* TANG-FISH, a name in Shetland for the seal.
- TANGLE, a knot or twisted thread; a name on the Scotch coasts for an edible sea-weed, the Laminana digitata.
- TANGOÚBS (French), small levers for carriages.
- TANHOUSE, a deposit place for tanners' bark. TANIKBS, one of the names given to the Mue edtlas, or nut eddas, *Caladium lagittce-*
- JWiuro, Ventenat TAMJIK, a cotton fabric made for IndJo.

- TANK, a square cistern or receptacle for liquids; an iron vessel for holding oil, water, Ac. carried in ships' holds; a small Indian dry-measure, averaging 240 grains in weight; a Bombay weight for pearls, of 72 grains of 72 grains.
- TANKABD, a large metal or stone-ware jag with a lid
- TANKARD-TURNIP, a name applied to such common field turnips as are of an oblong shape, and the roots of which in general
- snape, and the roots of which in general prow a good deal above the surface of tho Kround. There are several varieties. ANK-ENGINE, a combined engine and tender for supplying water for a locomo-tive, and which is made to contain from 800 to 1000 gallons.
- TANK-MAKER, a manufacturer of Iron cisterns for ships, or ot slate, or well-secured plank cisterns on shore.
- TANNAH, an Indian police-station.
- TANNER, one who converts bkms Into leather.
- AXNERS'-BARK, oak and other barks con-taining tannin, used for forming a steep for the conversion of skins into leather. The foreign barks Imported tor the use of tanners und dyers, averaued In the three years ending with 1856,19,500 tons a-year. The spent bark is sold to lead manufac-turers, to be used in the process of making white lead. TAXNERS'-BARK, oak and other barks con-
- TANNERS'-WASTR, the hair, fleshings, and other 'refuse from n tan-yard, sold for mixing with mortar, making glue, «cc.
- TANNIN, an astringent vegetable principle met with in several barks and other parts of plants, but especially concentrated in nut-galls. TANNING-SUBSTANCE*, onk and larch bark, va-lonia, sumach, divi-divi, gmnbier, cutcli, and other astringent matters containing toppin
- tannin.
- TAN-PIT, a pit in which tanning substances* ure infused to steep bKins tor making leather.
- TANST, a garden-flower; also the Tanaeetum vulgare, a roadside plant, which lias a very strong and fragrant odour, and aromatic, bitter, and tonic properties, which cause Jt to be administered In dyspepsia, iiitermittcnts, and gout; as an anthelmintic it is also used in cases of worms. The leaves are employed as a seasoning ingredient iu puddings and cakes.
- TAP, a subordinate bar attached to an inn or tavern, where beer and tobacco are •icrveii; a spile or pipe *for* drawing liquor from a cask: a square-headed screw; to new sole or heel boots and shoes. *
- APE, a narrow band of cotton, made either red. white, or black; the former is chiefly used for tying up otHce-papers* White and black tapes are used lor dress and binding purposes.
- TAPE-LINE, a workman's measure of about 50 feet: a surveying lino; a yard-measure rolled in a small case.
- TAPE-MANUFACTURER, a weavet; of tape,
- TAPER, a small wax candle, or roll of wax for office line.
- TAPER-STAND, a holder for taper*

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- making bed-hangings, Ac. TAPESTRY-CARPETS, the name generally ulven to a very elegant and cheap two-ply printed before weaving* so as to produce the figure in the cloth.
- Tu*EIB (Spanish), a small floor-carpet; worked or figured stuff.
- TAFIA, the garlic pear {*Cratcera tapw*| a native of Ceylon. The juice of the astringent bark is used as a tonic and a febrifuge.
- TAPIOCA, a starch prepared from the cassava APIOCA, a starch prepared from the cassava root Uanipha Alanihot). The juice of the root deposits a white fecula, which, after being well washed and dried, constitutes what Is called "moussache." When the moussache is dried on hot plates, the grains partly burst, and the fecula agglomerates In Irregular, semi-opaque, gum-like masses, and Is then called fanioca tapioca.
- TAPIS (French), a tnblc-covcr; a carpet
- TAPISSIER, an uphol&terer; a tapestry or carpet-maker in Franc.
- TAPXET, a frail or basket made of rushes, Ac. in which figs are imported. TAPPAL, an Indian post-office
- TAPPET, a lever connected with the cylinder valve of an engine.
- TAP-ROOH, a sifting-room common to the frequenters of a tap-house, for drinking and smoking In.
- TAPSMAN, in Scotland, a servant who has the principal charge.
- TAQUA-HDT, a name for the fruit of the *Fhytelephaamacrocat*[^] which furnishes vegetable ivory.

- TAQUIGRAFO (Spanish), a short-hand writer. TAB, a thick, viscid oleo-resin, obtained by combustion from pine-trees, and used for coating the planks and cordage of shipping, making pitch, smearing vessels, *Ac* Coul tar is also made in this country at gas-works, to the extent of 300,000 or 400,000 tons a-year. We import about 16,000 lasts or tons of tar a-ycar trom abroad: a seaman: also a name in Caliabroad; a seaman; also a name in Cali-cut, on the M.ilnbar coast, tor tile vis, a petty silver money, the 16th part of the funam, and worth rather more than the third of a penny, the fauam being valued utGd.
- TARA. a name in ftengal for the *Corupha Talfiera*, or talipot-pulm, much employed tor making leul-hats and leaf-umbrellas.
- TARACEA (Spanish), marquetry, or inlaid work.
- TAR-ASUW, a kind of Chinese beer, made from barley or wheat, a prepared hop beinu added to the wort in brewing.
- TAR, BARBADOS. See MARBADOS-TAR. Our import:}, in 1855, wcro 122 cwts. TAR-BARREL, a cask that has held tar.
- TAKBOUCUES, a name for the red Fez-caps worn in Turkey
- TAS-BRCSU. a long-handled strong brush for spreading tar on wood.
- *TAKE*, an allowance by the Customs, and werch.ml-s mr tho wvixlit of a bag, ra*k. or other packnge. in which goods ore imported, or for the papers, string,

wrappers, and bandages, &c tliut inclose merchandise.

- ARES, a name for the common vetcn, Vicia saliva, a generally cultivated fodder plunt; the seed Is also used for feeding poultry. Of this seed the average annual imports from abroad, in the three yean ending with 1860, were about 29,000 quarters.
- TARGET, a butt in archery; a mark to aim at in rifle shooting.
- TARI, the sap or juice of the *Phoenix sylves-*trts, which is drunk in India, fresh from the tree, or fermented for distillation. The tree, or termented for distination. It also furnishes dsile-silRiir. Each tree on au average, yields 180 pints ol juice hnominal Italian coin, worth in Malta wnl/ l|d., but in Naples about 8d., the fifth of the ducat; 2 carl Ins, or 20 grains.
- ABIFF, a table of Customs duties charge-
- able on goods Imported or exported; a boob; of rates or sale prices of goods. TAJIIN, 'a money of account in Sicily, the thirtieth part of the gold once, and worth about 44; a Spanish silver real of 88 cuartos.

- TARJA, an ancient Spanish copper coin. TAIC-KETTLE. a pot for heating tar in. TARLATAN, a kind of book-nuwlin principally made in Scotland. See MUSLIN.
- TARNISH, to stain, to lose colour, as the brilliancy of silver and other metals becomes dull. The tarnish of silver is occasioned by sulphureous yapours.
- TARNISHING, a process of giving gold or silver a pale or dim oust, without either polish or burnish. [Arum.
- TARO. the tuberous roots of a species of TARPAULIN, breadths of canvas sewn to-gether, oiled and coated with tur, used to. cover the hutch wa\s of vessels, barges, wagons, & Hailway companies term them sheets, earners call them cloths, and cartels, coven; a sailor's hat or garments
- mulc or covered with tarred or painted c.Joth AltrAULIN-MAXLTACTUBER, Olie WIIO Oils or
- tars canvas for covers.
- TARRAGON, a common garden herb, the Ao-stathia Dracunculus 4 * lilcli linn warm, aro-iiutic qualities, and 1M employed as A pickle, and to flavour vinegar. TARRAJA (Spanish), an instrument for cut-ting ormemotal moulding!*
- ARRAbs, a volcanic product used with quick-limo. to make a course kind of water cement, tor liningcl»terns and other reser-voirs of water, being highly durable. It is also called trass and terras*,
- ARRIE, TERRIK, a dry-meusurc of Algiers; the 16th part of a caftisso, equal to 3*493 pullotH.
- TARUO (Spanish), a glazod earthen ware pan.
- TARUO (Spanish), a glazod earthen ware pan. TART, a pie or pastry of iruit or preserves; a sour or sharp tUvour. TARTAN, a Highland plaid, of which each clan has a particular pattern. The mate-rial Is either silk, cotton, or worsted, or a mixture of two of these. mixture of two of these. Fancy plaids are, however, made for the general public, for tartans, hose, caps, Ac; a small Spa* nish coaling sloop; a long covered car* nugc.

- TKA-CANISTKR MAKER, a manufacturer of painted or japanned metal canisters lor grocers' shops, Ac
- TUAGHB, the last copper or receptacle for boiling sugar In a sugar-house. TEACHES, an usher; a monitor; a school-
- master or instructor.
- TEA-CHEST, a small pquaro wooden casein which tea is imported from China, holding about Jcwt., the hill-chest, frewt,
- TEA-CUP, a sniull china or earthenware bowl, with a handle, standing In a saucer, tor drinking tea from.
- TEA-DEALER, a retailer of tea, who most generally sells coffee and groceries. There are about 120,000 licensed tea dealers in the kingdom.
- TEA-GARDEN, a public-house garden where
- TEA-GARDEN, a public-house garden where refreshments arc served.
 TEAK, a hard, heavy, and durable timber obtained from the *Tectona grandis*, used for ship, wagon, carriage and other building purposes. Our imports, in 1855, were 12380 loads, about two-thirds Iroin the East Indies and one-third from Sierra Leone. African teak docs not however belong to the samo family: it Is the OIUbelong to the samo family; it Is the OIUfieldiă Africana.
- TEA-KETTLE, a metal boiler for water, with a pouring spout, made of iron, copper, or
- TEAL, a small well-known species of wild duck, the *Querquedula creeca*, common over Europe in the winter, and in request for the table.
- TEAM, a set of oxen or horses working to-gether. In Australia and the Cane, owing to the bad nature of tho roads, many spnns of oxen are yoked to tho wagons.
- TEAM-DRIVER, TEAMSTER, a wagoner; one who drives a team.
- TBA-MEETIKO, a religious or missionary meeting provided with tea; a school ga-thering, «ec.
- TEA, PARAGUAY. See PARAGUAY TEA. TEA-PLANT. See'LEA.
- TEA-POT, a vessel, usually of metal, with a handle and spout, for making and pouring out tea.
- TEA-POT HANDLE-MAKKR, a manufacturer of horn and other handles of nou-conductniR materials to lit to metal tea-pots.
- TKA-POY, an ornamental pedestal table, with lifting top, enclosing caddies for holding tea,
- TEAR, a rent or slit In a garment.
- TKA-SAUCER, an earthenware stand for a teacup.
- TEASE, to comb or clean wool; to card or r.usc a nap on woollen cloth.
- TEASEL, TEAZLE, the JJipsacus fuUonum, a plant cultivated to a considerable extent in the woollen cloth manufacturing districts, for its use in raising the nap upon those stuffs, which it does by moans of the rigid hooked awns or chaff of the heads. Upwards of twenty millions of these teasel heads ore also Imported annually from France.
- TEASEL-FRAME, a set or iron bars or a frame to fix teasel beads in lor carding woollen cloti.
- XBA-SJEKTICE TEA-THINGS, the whole appur-

- tenances or utensils required for a teatable; sometimes applied only to the tea-pot, milk jug, and sugar basin, when of silver. [tea.
- TEA-SPOOK, a small metal spoon for stirring TEA-TABLE, a small round or other table tor serving tea on.
- EA-TASTER, a person who tests the quali-ties of teas in the Chinese ports, or in the London brokers' oflices.

- TKA-TIIIKGS. Set TEA-SERVICE. TEA-TRAY MAKER, a manufacturer of teaboards, for holding cups and saucers, &c
- TEA-URN MAKER, a manufacturer of orna-mental metal vases, containing a heater, for keeping water boiling on a tea-table. TuAZE-noLE, the opening *in* the furnace of a glass-work, through which coals are
- put in.
- **FEAZER**, the stoker or fireman in a glasswork who attends the lurnace and leer or arched building. [or manufacture.
- TECHNICAL, relating to any particular art TECHNOLOGIST, a writer or lecturer on tho
- useful arts and manufactures. ECUM-FIBRE, tho produce of a palm leaf resembling green wool, imported into Liverpool from Brazil. See TUCUM.
- TEDGE. See INGATE
- TEEA, a Bornc.m weipht, the 6th part of tho mace; about 6} grains: TEEL_SEED, TIL, Indian names for the seed
- of the Sesamum ortentale, the S. Indicum ol'Liniucus. See (JINGELIE and SESAME.
- **FEENAGE**, fence-wood.
- TEKSO-FLOWERS, Kixso-FLowEits, the large flowers of Butea Jrundosa^ which yield a beautiful dye.
- TEETH, the incisors of animal?, many of which enter into commerce for economic The tusks of the elephant are purposes. misnamed teeth, but the grinders or teetli proper are also used for knife handles and other purposes. The canines of the walrus or sea-morse, and the teeth of tho hippopotamus are in demand by the dentist for artificial teeth; while the teeth of many carnivorous animals are used in the East for necklaces and other ornaments. The term teeth Is also applied to the tines ot a prong or pitch-fork, tho spikes of a harrow, the divided points or dents of a comb, tho sharp wires of a carding instrument, tho projecting nobs on the edge of a machine or horological wheel A_c edge of a machine or horological wheel, Ac.
- TEE-TOTALLER, a person who refrains from spirituous and malt liquors.
- TERTOTUM, a child's small toy or top of bone or ivory, spun with the fingers. TEFFK, TAFFEE, a Turkish silk weight of
- 4-32 lbs.; a variable weight in the Levant, for silk, consisting of 800 drachmas, each 49 jwths grains troy, and lor opium 250 drachmas.

- TEJAMANIL (Spanish), a dyer. TEJAMANIL (Spanish), shingles for roofing. TEJUUL, a native name for the warm, spier pepper-like capsules and seeds of *Xan-thoxylum hostile*, employed in Northern India for intoxicating fish, and chewed ;IA a remedy in toothache a remedy in toothache.
- TKJO (Spanish), a caze cf metaJL

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- TARTAR, CREAM OF, pure bitnrtrnte of potash; purified argol, the concretion which forms on the inside of wine casks.
- TARTAR-EMETIC, the tartrate of potasli and antimony, a valuable medicine in cutarrh and lung diseases, «cc. TARTARIC-ACID, the acid obtained from the
- acidulous salt of tartar or argol, occurring in powder or crystals. It is commonly vended for the same purposes as citric acid, and is largely used for making effervescing powders, and as a discharge in callco-pruitiifr.
- TARTLET, a small flat open fruit tart, baked on a tin or dish.
- TARTLKT-CUTTER, a confectioner's shaping utensil for douxh.
- TARTLET-PAN, a small metal & hape for baking tarts in.
- TAR-WATER, the aminoniacal water of pas-works; water impregnated with tar, lormcrly considered a remedy for diseases of
- the lungs. Ac fiee GAS-WATER. TASAJO (Spanish), beef cut Into strips, slight-ly salted, and dried In the sun.
- TAŠCO (Spanish), the refuse of flax; the toppings o(hemp.
- TASKER, R labourer in Scotland who re-ceives his wages in kind.
- TASKMASTER, an overseer or superintendant; one who sets work.
- TASK-WORK, piece-work; work done by the job.
- TASSEL, a hanging ornament, as a bunch of silk, or gold fringe, &c; a piece of board under the mnntel shelf.
- TASTAO (Spanish), polishing powder. TASTER, one who judges wino or tea; a scoop for tasting cheese; a skewer for trying hams; a dram cup. TAT, a name in India for cloth made from
- the fibre of the *Corchorus oltlortus*. TATABA, a tree of largo size in Guiana, yielding a hard and tough wood, ucll adapted for mill timbers and planks, ami also for ship-building, gun-carriages, coffcc-Btamps, &c.
- TATACUA, an enclosed space of ground, with a hard foundation, in which l'araguay tea is prepared.
- TATAR, a Turkish mounted courier.
- TATRAM'S CLUMPS, a contrivance or aoDaratus used in excavating, Ac.
- TATTIK, a split bamboo nutting-frame, at a door or window, over which water is poured in India, to cool the air of the apartment. JSWJUWANSA.
- TATTANNY, a Japanese measure of length, equivalent to 6 feet 4 inches. It is also called an ink.
- TATTINGS AND PEARLS, narrow lace used for edging nets; tattings vary in width, from a quarter to the sixteenth ot an inch, while pearls arc still narrower.
- TATTOO, an Indian name for a pony; a beat ot the drum to call soldiers to quarters.
- TAUNT, a marine term for too luglr or tall, as applied to the masts of a ship.
- TAURESCITE, a new iron vitriol, formed along with melantirltc, from the decomposition of pyrites.
- TAUT, a sea phrase for tight, as applied to a rope drawu uj*.

- TADZ, a land-measure of Switzerland, equal to 7,856 square yards. TAVADU, a dry-measure in Mysore, of 1 lb.;
- 2solnsofBoz.
- AVERN, an inn or resting-place; a house licensed to sell wines and spirits. AVERN KEEPERS AND VINTNERS, inn-
- TAVERN KEEPERS AND keepers and wine-dealers.
- TAW, a large ornamented marble for boys. TAWAS, the Malay name for alum.
- TAWING, a process of preparing kid, sheep, and goats' skins, by alum, some being lott white or uiulyed, to make KIOVCS, line shoes, and other inferior purposes; while others arc dyed.
- TAWXT, a pale, dirty orange colour.
- TAX, a tribute or impost levied by govern-ment for national purposes.
- TAX-CART, a spring-cart paying a low rate of duty.
- TAX-COLLECTOC, TAX-GATHERER, a receiver of taxes.
- TAXKD-COSTS. the allowed charges of a solicitor, which have been legally examined and assessed before a taxing-master
- TAXIDERMIST, a stuffer or animals, and pro server of specimens of natural history.
- TAXING-VASTER, a law oiliccr appointed to investigate the charges made in a soli-citor's bill, when disputed by the client, striking off overcharges, or unwarranted items.
- TAYNDAUNG, a name forthebaskot-measure, by which rice Is sold in Rangoon, equul to 56 lbs. nominally, but in reality often but 63} lbs.
- TAYÓVA, a Brazilian name for the roasting cocos, or white eddas, Arum macro-rhizon See EDDAS.
- TAYSAAM, a species of Chinese raw silk, ob-tained from the district of Nanking, the Tat-san of the Chinese, inferior in quulity to Tsat-lle, but superior to Canton silk
- AZZA, an ornamental cup or vase, with a lan?e flat top
- TCOETWERT, ChEIWERT, a Russian dry-measure of 8 chetweriks or 5 bushels, 6179 gallons.
- TEA, a general name for an Infusion of herbs used as a beverage, but specially applied in commerce to the dried leaves or the *Thea liohea* and *T. viridis*. Black tea Is the jeai more icnnentea than green-tea, uur Imports of tea in 1856 were, 86,159,517 lbs. of which 63,295,7^7 lbs. were taken for home consumption See BRICK-TEA.
- EA. ARABIAN, the leaves of the Cattia edulis. which, being stimulant, antl-soporlfic, and anti-narcotic, are employed by the Arabs instead of green tea to produce watchfulness
- EA-BELL, a small hand-bell for a tea-table; a bell rung to summon school children or boarders to tea.
- EA-BOARD, a metal or paplcr-mache* tray for holding a tea service.
- TEA-CADDY, a small ornamental box for
- holding tea to supply a teapot. TEA-CAKE, a light dough-cuke or kind of bread toasted and buttered for tea.
- TEA-CANISTER, a small tin for holding tea for domestic asc; a grocer's shelf canister containing tea to supply customers.

TEJ-PAT. the leaves ol the *Cinnamomvm Tamala* or *C. Jlfalabatrum*, the "Folia Malabathrl" of Indian shops, Their odour resembles that of cloves; the flavour is aromatic and hot

- TELAKAL. See SINDOO. TELEGRAM, a recently coined word for a despatch or message received by telegraph. TBLEOBAPH, electrical wires on land, or in
- the bed of the sea, or some other contri-vance or apparatus, for signalizing be-tween distant points.
- TELEGBAPH-CABLE, a submarine cable of strands of wire, coated with gutta-percha, for transmitting messages by electricity.
- TELEGRAPH-CLERK, a subordinate officer in
- a telegraph-office. TELEGBAPH-LINE, the suspended or burled
- wire over which messages are forwarded. TELEGRAPH-MESSENGERS, lads in the employ
- of a telegraph company, who deliver despatches when received. TKLEGRAPH-OFFICE, TELEGRAPH-STATION, a business-place lor receiving and forward-Ing messages.
- Ing messages. [of wire. TELEGRAPH-POST, a prop or support for linos TELEGRAPHIC-DESPATCH, a telegram or mes-
- sage received by telegraph.
- TELESCOPE, a spy-glass; a connection of optical tubes for making distant objects visible to the oyes.
- TELESCOPE-MAKER, an optician.
- TELESCOPE-STAND, a tripod or moveable support for a telescope.
- TELETON (Spanish), a utrong silk fabric. TELDO, a vernacular name in India for the *Mylabris cichorei*, a blistering fly, which has been used for ages by the native physicians of India mid China.
- TELLER, derived irom tailivr, one who reckons or counts; anoillcer In u bunk, ! Ac. who receives or pays money.
- TELLIEBE (French), foolscup-papor. TELLINGA, a dhoncy or nuti vo coasting-vessel on the coast of Coromandel.
- TELL-TALE, a cabin compass suspended from ! the beams; an instrument connected with, the rudder wheel for showing the position of the tiller; an indicator or gauge of numbers entering or leaving by a turnstile, Ac. TELLURINB, a kind of French tripoli, for
- polishing metal, and cleaning marbles, see < TENNIS-COURT, a walled or enclosed building
- TKLLURIUM, a tin-whiic metal. TELOTTPS, the name given to a printing
- electric telegraph. TEMAN, TOMMOND, a dry-measure or weight of Arabia, for rice weighing 16S lbs.
- TKMAZCALIS. an ovon in Central America, for drying the cochineal insect.
- TEMBILI, a name in Ceylon lor a variety of
- coco-nut, called Kins coco-nut, of a bright orange colour, and somewhat oval shape.
- IEMEX, a grain-measure of Tripoli, nearly 6 gallons. TEMPER, a due mixture of different qualities;
- the condition of a metal, as temper-steel; a name given in the West Indies to purl-fled lime, used for mixing with cane-juice when boiling, to clunify it, or separate the feculencies, an operation, called by sugar-planters "tempering.", Wood ashes also bear this name in Brazil, being uncd for tbc same purpose.

- TEMPLATE, TEMPLET, a short piece of tim-ber under a girder, like a purlin; a brick-layer's mould; a gauge of thin metal of the form to be followed.
- EMPLE, a building or place of worship in honour of some god; oue of the inns of court in London. [inches

TEMPOH, a long-measure of Sumatra, of 4J TEMSE, a bolting-cloth; a sieve, or scarce.

- TEN, à Newcastle coal-measuré, containing 420, and in other cases 440 bolls, Win-
- chester measure. TENACULUM, a fine hook used by medical
- men to get hold of arteries 1u wounds, for tying
- TENANT, one who occupies or rents houses or lands belonging to another, ou lease, oi for a shorter term.
- TENANT-FARMKR, an agriculturist who cul-
- tivates land not his own freehold. TENANTERO (Spanish), a carrier of ore, in sacks termed tcnatcs, from the workings in mines to the surface, Ac.
- TENCH, a frcsh-wntcr fish of the carp tribe, the *Tinea vulgaris*.
- TENDER, an attendant wagon carrying water and fuel for a locomotive on a railway; a bidding under a contract; an offer made for goods; a proposed compro-mise, or payment of money considered due.
- See LEGAL TENDER, and RAILWAY TENDEB. TENDON, a sinew. Sinews are used by many savage tribes as a sewing material, and also lor making cord or string. They serve for making glue, and are occasionally eaten as loud. See PENDENC.
- TENEMENT, a house or dwelling; land that is held from another.
- TKNERIFFE, a dry Canary wine, resembling Madeira, but Inferior; imported from Te-ucrlfle in pines of 100 gallons. It is also called Vidonla. [at Tencrifle.]
- TENERIFFE COCHIXEAL, a cocmncal raised
- TENO, a Burmese grain-measure, equal to about 2 bushels and usually termed by foreign merchants a basket
- TENGA. a name in India for the coco-nut
- TENNEY, the Tamil name for Italian millet,
- Sturia Jtalica or Panicum Jlali-um. TENNIS-BALL, a ball to be driven by a racket or stringed battledore.
- with nets, where the game of tennis \vec{u} played.
- TKNNIS RACKET, mi expensive kind of stringed battledore, made ot gut, for playing at tennis.
- TENON, the end of a piece of wood cut so as to fit into another piece; the heel of a mast made to fit into the step or socket.
- TENON-SAW, a saw with a hriv* or steel back, for cutting tenons. »Sw SAW. TENOBJ a vocalist; a high male voice.
- TENT, a shelter or canvas enclosure for field use, of which there are many kinds made, use, of which there are many kinds made, round or oblong shaped, Ac. Some are called marquees, and booths, the smaller circular kinds being those chiefly known as tents; a roll of lint put Into a wound; a rich red muscadine wine, grown near Cadiz, drank gcncral'y as a stomachic, which is imported in hogsheads of 52 gallons. Ste MONGt 'li-NT.

- TENTEB, a stretching-machine; a dryingroom. TENTER-HOOK, a sharp hooked naiL TENTERHIG, a tcclmlcal term for stretching
- woven goods to dry, alter being biultned or dyed.
- TENT-MAKER, a manufacturcr of canras tents, salted for different purposes.
- TENTURE, paper-hangings or lapertry for a wall.
- TFORA, a name in Bengal for the Lafhyrus *sativiu:* the expressed oil of the seeds is a powerful and dangerous nnrcotic.
- TEPEILOTK, a name given, in Central Ame-rica, to the flowers of a species of *C/iam<e-dorea*, when still enclosed in the smithes, which are highly esteemed as a culinary vegetable.
- fKityo, TERCIO (Portuguese and Spanish), one-third; the vara is divided into three.
- TKBCENA, a wholesale tobacco warehouse in
- Spain. TEK<u>CIADO</u> (Spanish), a cutlass; a kind of ribbon.
- TEKIN (French), a mule ennnry.
- TERMINATE, to put an end to an engagement, lease, or occupancy.
- TERMINO, a weight in Tunis and other African towns, also called a IIIKCII or metical, variable in weight, but about GO grains.
- TERMINUS, the station at the beginning or end of a railway.
- TERNE-PLATES, thin sheet-Iron couted with an amalgam of tin and lead.
- TKRRACE, a raised platform or walk; an open gallery or flat roof.
- TERRA-COTTA. a species or vitreoui stone-ware, the *Terre cuite* of the French; line clay, hardened by heat.
- TERRA-COTTA MANUFACTURER, a maker of earthenware.

TKKRAILE (French), earthenware.

- TERRA-JAPOKIGA. an old trade misnomer. «*fil retained, lor gambler, fin inspissated vegetable Juice, obtained from the Un-earia Qambir of Roxburgh. The Imports «T Terra Japonica, iu 1856, were 0847 tuns. See GAMBIER.

- TKRASSEUR, a French plasterer. TERKE-NODC (French), the gruund-mit. TERRIER, a small dog for ferreting out ver-min; a wimblo or auger; a register of lands, rents, *inc.*
- TERRY-VELVET, a kind of silk plush or ribbed velvet.
- TERTIAN, a liquid-measure for wine, equal to 70 gallons.
- TESCARE. TESKKRE, a Turkish Custom-house certificate; (i receipt or release fur duties paid.
- TESSELATED PAVEMENT, a morale or che-quered work; a marble flooring in black and white squares.
- TEST, a standard or trial; a chemical examination; a cupel for assaying or refining metals.
- TESTAMENT, the new book of the Scripture law; the latter half of the Bible; a written will.
- TESTATOR, TESTATRIX, the person who makes a will.
- TESTER, one w ho examines or makes a trial;

a taster; the frame-work over a four-post bed; when the bedstead is only partially covered it is called a half-tester.

- TEATIF (French), camels¹ hair. TicsriMONiAL, a letter of recommendation; certificate of character; honorary present.
- TESTONE, TESTOON, an Itulinn coin of 2 lire, worth about Is. 4d.; a Portuguese coin of two denominations, one. the escudo of 1600 ren, the other, of 100 rels.
- TEST-PAPER, litmus, or unsized paper used as a test lor acids, when it becomes red; mid for alkalies, by which the blue colour is restored.
- TETHER, the rope with which a grazing horse is tied to a stake.
- TEWING-BEKTLE, A spade for heattns hemp. TEXAS MILLKT. the Sorghum cernuum, a prolific bread-corn cultivated in the tropics.
- TEXT, a subject chosen to enlarge or comment on.
- TEXT-BOOK, a book explaining the principles of a science, Ac.

TEXT-HAND, a large round hand in writing. TEXTILE, any thing that can bu woven.

TEXT-PKN, n metallic pen tor engrossing. TEXTURE, the web ot a labrlc; the manner of weaving.

- TETNI, a native Indian name for honey. THAIL, a Japanese coin worth about 6a. 10d.
- THALAT-FIMIE, TJIAULAT-FIBRE. Indian
- names lor the fibre of the Pandanus odoratusimus, screw pine.
- THALER, a German coin of 30 silver gros-schen. worth about3s. sterling. It passes current in Franklort for 1 guilder and 45 kreutzers: in Holland for 1 gui'der find 70cents; in France for 3 iruuc^{*} 70 cents; in Hamburgh for 2 marks 8 schillings current or 2 marks banco current, or 2 marks banco.

- THALLASSOMETER, a tide-gauge. THANOTOUNG, the royal cubit in Burmah, «19 l-10th inches.
- THANNADAK, the chief officer of police in au Indian town, alno called a cotwaL
- THAKM, twisted gut. TIIAKRAN, a sniall Burmese violin.
- TIIAS, another name for the b.imboo-mea-sure. £jv]iAM»nn. THATCJI. dried grass, straw, palm-leaves, or other vegetable materials, used lor covering barns or house
- THATCHEII, one who lays straw, Ac., on the roof of a house, and binds and secures it there.
- THKALKE, nn ancient ?min measure of Hellary, Kast indies, = i' lbs. 14 oz., sometimes called a thhnmapoo.
- THEATRE, a play-house; n lecture-hall. THEATHICAL-OKNAMENT MAKER, n maker of tinsel ornament*, mock jewels, <fec, for play-actors.
- THEAVE, the name in Scotland for a ewe of 3 years old.
- THEET, in Burmah the eighth part of a hand's-breadth; 12 theets are equal to 1 span.
- THEODOLITE, a most Important surveying instrument for measuring horizontal angles, or the aneular distances between objects projected on iLc piuuc of ilie konxou.

- THERMOMETER, an Instrument for measuring the degrees of heat. There are throe different kinds in uso:-1. Fahrenheit's, vrhich is chiefly used in (ireat Britain, Holland, and North America, the freezing point on which Is at 3a©, and the boil-ing point 212": 2. Reaumur's, /iow jrene-rully used in Spain, and in some other Continental States, the freezing point, or zero, of which is 0° , and the boiling point 80° . 3. The Centigrade thermometer, which is now aimost universally used throughout France, and in the northern and middle kingdoms of Europe: the zero or freezing point is 0° , and boiling point 10'J'. As there are 160 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water, 18 degrees of Fahrenheit correspond to 10 of the Centigrade, or 8 of Reaumur's: 1° Fahrenheit's - 5-yths Centigrade, ==4-9ths Reaumur's; I' Keaumur's = 1J Centi-grade, = 2J Fahrenheit's; 1° Centigrade = 4-5ths Itcaumur's, =• 14-5ths Fahrenheit's.
- THERMOSCOPE, a very sensitive kind of thermometer.
- THEKMOSIPHON. an instrument employed for horticultural and other useful processes.
- THKTSEE, a varnish obtained from Melanorrhoea usitata, In Arracan, and used for lacquering
- TIUBAUDE (French), doth made of cowhair.
- THIBET-CLOTH, a camlet or fabric made of coarse goats'-hair. THICK-SET, a stout twilled cotton cloth; a
- t ustfan cord or velveteen. See FUSTIAN. THIKVES'-VINEGAR, a kind of aromatic vine-
- gar for a sick-room, consisting of the dried tops of rosemary, sage-leaves, lavender flowers, and braised cloves, steeped in acetic acid and boiling water. Jt derives its name and popularity from a <ory, that four thlevos who plundered the dead bodies during the plague with perfect security, attributed the cause of the impunity to the use of this disinfectant.
- THILL, the shaft of ft wagon.
- TIIIMBLK, an iron rin--: with a concave rim lor a rope or strap used on shipboard; u metal cap or protection for the linger of a tailor or sen>iistres»s.
- THIMBLE-MAKKU, a simper of iron ring thimbles; nlso one who nukes fingercaps to be used by those who sew with a needle.
- THIUMAFOO, an Indian grain-measure. See TMEALEE.
- TniRD-KATR, a ship of war earrymu from 70 to 80 guns.
- THISTLE. FULLER S. 5M TEASKL
- THOLES, THOWLS, the pins in the gunwale of a boat between which an oar rests when pulling, in^tc.id of on the rowlocks.
- THOLLAM, a name in Jiellary tor the East India Company's old rupee, weighing 176\$ troy grains.
- Twos, the French name for the tunny-fish. THONG, a strap of leather.

THOKNINE (French), a pickled tunny-fish. THORN-APPLE, a wild plant, the *Datura Stra*-

- *monium*, which has qualities like those of hcPuane and belladonna. The seeds pro-duce maniacal delirium, but arc used medicinally to allay pain in tlc-doulourciuc, mania, epilepsy, ⊲œ. TIIOKNBACK, the *Raia clavata*. a fish of the skate family, which is in the best condi-
- tion for the table about November.
- THOROUGHFARE, a passage; a much frequented way; a street.
- THOWL. &e THOLES.
- THICASH, TIIRESII, to beai corn with a flail; to free it from the straw or chuft by a machine.
- THRASHING-MACHINE, an apparatus for beating out grain by horse or steam power. THRAVE, THREAVE, in Scotland 34 sheaves
- of corn; two shocks, or stooks as there styled.
- THREAD, fine line or yam. In skeins or reeled, for sewing; the spiral part of a screw; a yarn-measure, containing in cotton-yarn 64 inches; in linen yarn 90 inches; In worsted yarn 35 inches. On the Continent 85} L. mlnnd inches moke one thread; to string beads, <fec.; to pass cotton or silk through a needle's eve.
- THREADBARE, articles of cloth that have become shabby or worn-out.
- THREAD-LACE, lace made of linen-thread; not silk or blonde-lace.
- THREAD-PAPER, thin strip* of paper for wrapping skeins of thread in.
- THREE-DECKER, a vessel of war which carries nuns on three decks.
- THREEPENNY-PIECE, a British silver coin, the fourth part of a shilling. The following numbers have been Issued since 1847:
 1847-48.
 8,976
 1855.
 587,838

 18411.
 131,218
 1850.
 1,018/248
 1847-48

1850	1857. 1.762.723
18M. 483.5A3	1858 1 445 928
1850	1050
1854 1471734	1859
1054 1,4/1,/54	1BCO 3 410 088

- THRIFT, the Armeria vulgaHi, a border-plant or edging in gardens, the flowers of which are useful as diuretics.
- THRONE, a seat ot honour.
- THROSTLE, a spindle for wool.
- TUKOUOH-TICKRT, a passenger's paid ticket for the whole Jourucy intended to be travelled.
- TiRODGO-TitAiy, one that proceeds over the whole line of railway between certain main termini.
- TKROWN-SKGLES, a name In the silk-trade for silk wound, cleaned, and thrown, fit to be used In the weaving of ribbons and common silks.
- THROWSTER, a maker of organzlne; one who twists singles of silk into A contrary direction to that in which they had previously been wound.
- THRUM, coarse rope-yarn; the ends of weavers' threads; to insert yarn, Ac. into a piece of canvas, as in making a ropemat.
- HRUSH LICHEN, the *Pellidea aphthota*, a lichen, found growing on moist ulpino rocks, which ha« purgative and antbelmiu*

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tic properties. When boiled in milk it *is* given by the Swedes as a cure for aphthae. THRUSMCRBW, a lever for pressing curd. TUSAN, an itinerary measure of China, = 28-633 miles. [1] inch. THSUN, TSUN, a Chinese long-measure nearly THUMB-BLUE, U name for small knobs of indigo used by -washerwomen to give a slight tinge of blue to linen. THUMB-STALL, a cover or protection for the thumb used by workmen. TIIUOC, the Chinese " chili," cubit or foot. and the ireneric name for the measure of length in Cochin-China, which varies according to circumstances. Those more commonly employed arc :-Metre. Eng. Inched. 1 That mod for measuring ships for the service of « li-9I.V>5'. ports.... 2 That used for wood at luron.....OJL'J 0=1073267J 3 'Hint mentioned by Ta-U>rd in his valuable Ana-Milio dictionary. 4 That used by the king fur measuring silks and 0-49726 =» 19-183U134G other cloths In his transactions with foreigner*. 5 That used by natives in theTuronmarket. 0-\$94 = 23*38G374. OGI = 24-01GJ1 C That u«ed according to Morrison 0.61968 = 20.57855123THWARTS, the cross planks of a boat on which the rowers sit. THYME, dwarf shrubs, the *Tlnrmu** vulgar is_t and *T. Serpyllum*^{\wedge} of agreeable, strong, and penetrating odour, yielding a volatile oil, and much used in Europe as an ingredient in culinary seasoning. TIARA, a diadem; a high heacl-drp.33. TAYAS. (S SOPAN. TIBIK (Spanish), African gold-dust. Tmisuu, a native name in Bcrbicc for the libre of the Ita palm (MaurUia flexuosa) used by the Indians for making hammocks, cordage, &c. TICAL, a Chinese weight and money of account ; as a weight about 4J oz. or the ICth of the catty; as a money reckoned at the third of a pound sterling. It is also called a lyang: another name in llurmah (or the lcyat, a weight which consists of 232 grain* In giam the tical coin and weight is 2SH troy grains. Its value in this currency is about 2s. 6d. sterling. TICK, a fabric made of flax; a bed-case for holdtng flocks or feathers, «isc: a credit score; trust. TICK-BÉAK, 1 small horse-bean.

- TICK-BEAK, I Sinah horse-beah. TICKET, a marked slip of paper or card-board; a pawnbroker's duplicate; the acknow-ledgment of goods pledged; an admission card which has been issued for giving the right of entry to a place of public amuse-ment to travel on a railway or in a steam
- right of entry to a piace of public amuse-ment, to travel on a railway, or in a steam boat, Ac.; to docket or label with a price.
 TICKET-DAT, tho day before the settling or pay-day on the Stock-exchange, when the names of bona-fide purchasers arc rendered in by one stockbroker to another.
- TICKETING, a periodical sale of ore in the **Soly!** I mining districts.

- TICKET OF LEAVE, alicenco or permit given to a convict or prisoner of the Crown to be at large and to labour for himself.

- be at large and to labour for nimself. TICKHT-PORTER, a licensed porter of the city of London, who wears a silver badge. TICKET, SEAMAN'S, a register ticket given to seamen from the General Register and Record office of Seamen. TICKET-WRITER, 0110 who writes or paints showy placards and legible tickets lor goods in shop windows, Ac. TICKET EXPLOREM a coarse mixed linen
- TICKLEXBURGIH, a coarse, mixed linen fabric made for the West India market.
- IDAL BASIN, a dock that Is lilled upon tho rising of the tide.
- TIDE, tho alternate, ebb and flow of the sea* TIDE-GATE, the entrance gate of a dock.
- TIDE-GAUGE, an instrument, sometime* self-registering, used on coasts and har-bours for ascertaining the rise and fall ot tho tide, thus Indicating tho depth of-water, and enabling vessels to enter tidal harbours of the proper times harbours at the proper times
- TIDE-TABLE, an almanac which records the time of hi?h water, Ac for each day. TIDE-WAITER, an officiT of the Customs, whose duty it is to remain on board ships,
- whose duty it is to remain on board sings, lighters, Ac. until the cargo is discharged. TIDIES, crochet covers; cases for furniture. TIE, a listening; the knot of a cravat; an equal number of votes, Ac. on two oppos^{*} lug side's. [principal rafters.
- TIE-BEAM, a connecting beam for a pair of TIER, a row or rank; a ranee of any thins;, as of casks; the coils or lakes of a cable, < tc.
- TiKitcE, a cask containing about 42 gallons,
- or the third part of-a pipe. The tierce is used for oil, and more especially for Un-packing of salted provisions lor ship.-.' htores. Tho tierce for salt provisions to contain 33G lbs. should be 21} inches head, 24J inches bilge, and 33} Inches length; to contain 3M lbs. 19} inches head, 22} inched bilge 31} inches] bilge, 31} inchoft length.

TIFFANY, a species of gauze or thin silk. TIFFIN, a luncheon or midday meal in India* TIFTKK. a Persian und Turkish word for goats' hair.

- goats' hair. TK;KR, a buy in livery; a page. ThuKKssiuxahethekäkins fo this beast or prey, are used for hearth and carriage runs, but the annual imports are small. TIGER-WOOD, a valuable wood for cabinet making, the heart of the lukiribouraballu obtained in Guiana, TIGO-Giff, a silver coin of Japan of 40 mas, worth about 13 shilling*. TIGHTS close-filtmg pantaloons

- TIGHTS, close-tlitmg pantaloons. TiKOoit. TIKUL, a name in India for tha *Garcuua pedunculata, a* lofty tree. The fleshy part of the fruit and arllus which arc large, firm, very sharp and acid, arts used in curries and tor acidulating water; cut and sliced it retains its qualities, and is recommended as a succedaneum for limes and lemons during long voyages.
- TiKOit, a vernacular name in India for tho long and straight pale yellow tubers of the *Curcuma leucorrhiza*, which yield au abundance of flue nutritious fecufa, TIKUL. *%«TIKOOR.

TILBUST, an open carriage on two wheel*.

TILE-OBE, a native oxide of copper.

- TILE-TEA, a kind of flat cake tea, of much solidity, made In China, and taken to Klnchta, where it is sold to the Armenians and Tartars, who distribute it to the Caucuislan provinces and Eastern Siberia. The Kalmucks, Kirghcses, and Buruts con-sume the greater part of it. It is prepared in a different manner from common ten, being stewed with milk, butter, Bait, and herbs, constituting rather an article of tood than a dietetic beverage.
- TILL, a counter-drawer or desk receptacle for money received. [las. 41.
- TILLAGE, husbandry; ugriculture; land
- under cultivation.
- TILLER, a bar of wood or Iron placed In the rudder to move it for btcennK the vessel.
- VILLER-BOPES, the connected ropes or chains running from the tiller of the rudder to the steering-wheeL
- TILLY-SEED, a small tree, the *Croton Pavana* of Hamilton, common in the Eastern archipelago, the seeds of which have the same properties as those 01 the *Vecton Tteluum* Vroton Ttghum.
- TILT, an awning or cover fora boat or care; the leaning forward of a cask.
- TILTED-STEEL, bllstereu stoel drawn down into smaller bars and beaten, for the purpose of forming (after further heating, welding, and drawing) shear steel.
- TILTER, one who works a tilt-hammer. 1 ILT-HAKMER, a very heavy mass st["] Iron with a steel face, moved by machinery. used In iron-worka for manufacturing steel, forging anchor!), axles, Ac TILT-MANUFACTUKER, a maker of the heavy balvag and tilt hommony used by micri
- helves and tilt-hammers used by nict.il workers; also another tradesman who makes awnings or coven for boats and carts
- TILTS, the local name lor cert-iln steel works in Sheffield, whore the crude steel is further prepared or developed. TIMBALES, a French name for kettle-drums; parchment battledore*.
- TIMBANG. U Chinese weight for rice u«ed In Kataviu, ot 5 piculs or 10 sucks, « 678*21
- TIMBER, a general tenn for all large pieces of
- wood; the trunks ot trees. See TIMBRE. TIMBER-BRIDGE, a wooden bridge TIMBER-MKASUKB. All large timber is bought and sold by the load, and a loud Is esti-mated ut 40 feet of unhewn or rounh timber, and 50 feet of hewn timber, whiih
- Is supposed to weigh one ton. TIMBKR-MKBOHAXT, a wholesale'' dealer in timber; oue who keeps u timber yard or wharf.
- TIMBER-SCRIBE, a metal tool or pointed instrument for marking logs and casks.
- TIMBER-SHIP, a vessel constructed for carrying timber from the Baltic or the St. for Lawrence.
- TIMERS, TIMMER. a lcznl qnnntity of 40 or !m small skms, packed between two boards;

in some skins, however, the timbre counts

- to 120; In France a stamp. TIME-BALL, a ball, moved by electricity, which is dropped from the summit of a pole to Indicate the true meridional or mid-day time.
- TIME BARGAIN, a contract for the sale or pur-chase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds at a certain time. Sometimes these bargains are mere gambling trans-actions, carried on from time to time, by the mere payment of the difference be-tween the stipulated price and the actual price of the day fixed for its pretended delivery.
- TIME-BILL, a time-table of the arrivals and departures of railway trains, omnibuses, steamers, Ac.
- ME-KEEPER, a person appointed to watch the departure of yehicles; also a chronometer; a watch, Ac.
- TIMES, the leading London morning paper; a journal which has obtained a world-wide celebrity for the priority, fulness, and authenticity of its Intelligence, and which as a commercial amountain the second which, as a commercial speculation, is most remunerative in its returns.
- **IME-TABLE**, a register of the time of high-water, and of the departure of steam boats, railway trains, Ac.; a check upon the period of labour of workmen.
- TIMOSERO (Spunish), a helmsman; one who steers.
- who steers. TIMOTHY-GRABS, a pasture grass, thcPMewn pratense. Quantities of this small grass seed are imported from North America. There are several varieties of Timothy, which are extensively cultivated as spring grass ?or fodder, and are considered very valuable herbage. TIMPANI (Italian) kettle-drums

- TIMPANI (Italian), kettle-drums. TIMVIIISKKT, a heavy lumbering lowwheeled carriage.
- TIN, a scarce but |*cry* useful metal, so named; a hhape for baking bread or cakes. See TIN-ORES.
- TINAJA (Spanish), immense earthen jars made in Spain, for holding wine, oH, or grain; a liquid-measure in the Philip-Fines, which, ior coco-nut oil, weighs from 8 to 21 lbs.
- TIN-BOX, TIN-CASK, a ftronglron box tinned and japunned, lor holding papers, dress articles, Ac,
- TNGAL, crude borax; borate of soda, im-ported from India in an impure state, and covered by a soapy matter. When puri-fied, it forms the refined borax of com-merce, and Is used as u flux in glassmaking, and in soldering
- TIN-CAN, a metal vessel for holding liquids.
- TIN-CANISTER, a case for holding sugar,
- coffee, spices, or dry goods. **TINCILITE**, in pharmacy, an infusion of the various drugs of the inatcria' medica in spirit of wine or proof spirit, for the sake of extracting their more active principles.
- TINDAL, a boatswain's mate in the Indian seas; an attendant on an Indian army.
- TIXDER, an inflammable substance; charred lint or ran, Ac Uermnn tinder is the soit amadou. See AMADOU and GERXAX-T13UEIL

- TOA
- TJNDER-BOX, a box containing charred old linen, to be Ignited by Bpurks from a flint and steeL
- TINES, the Iron spikes or teeth of scarifiers, harrows, forks, and other agricultural Implements and machines.
- TIN-FOIL, thin sheets of metal used for lining tea-chests, boxes, &c. to prevent contact with wet
- TIN-FOIL MAKES, a manufacturer of thin leaf-metal.
- See BISMUTH. TIN-GLASS.
- TINKER, a solderer and mender of old pots, kettles, kettles
- TIN-KETTLE, a boiler of Iron tinned, with a spout.
- TIN-LIQUOR, a solution used by d.yors, pre-pared by digesting tin filings in hydro-chloric and nitric acids to each pound of which about two ounces ot common salt are added
- TINMEN AND BRAZIERS, workers In metal, and solder.
- TIN-MUG, a pannlcan; a metal drinking vessel.
- TINNING, the process of coatlug iron with tm.
- TIN-ORES, the native peroxldo or tin-atone, and the double sulphuret of tin mid copper. The latter, sometimes called bell-metal ore, is extremély scarce.
- TIN-PAIL, a metal water; a slop pail. bucket for holding
- N-PAN, a loof pan of metal; a shallow vessel for domestic use. TIN-PAN,
- TINPLATE-LACQUEKEK, ajapnnner. TIN-PLATES, sheets of iron of different di-mensions and strength, scaled, cold-rolled, immersed In an acidulous ley, and, alter undergoing other preparations couted with molten tin. They are used for lining pack-ing-cases, making domestic utensils, and, in America, are extensively employed for roofing churches and dwelling-houses.
- TINPLATE-WOREEB, a roller of iron plates, who passes them through various pro-
- cesses, and then dips them Into molten tin. TLNPLATE-WORKERS' COMPANT; also known as the Wire-workers' Company, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall, transacts its business at Guildhall.
- TIN-FLATTKR, a trencher or plate of tin.
- TINSE, a Polish coin. See TYMIVB
- TINSEL, a kind of shining metallic plate or cloth, either of gold or silver.
- TINSEL LACE-MAKLB, a maker of imitation pold or silver luce.
- TIN-SMELTER, one who roasts tin ore and prepares the pure metal. TIN-HMITH, a worker in tin. TIN-STONE, an ore of tin occurring in veins,
- usually blended with the oxides of iron and
- manganese. *See* TIN-ORES. TINT, a shade; a hue of colour.
- TIN-TACK, a very small iron nail coated with tin.
- TINTEREE, a vernacular name in India for the tamarind.
- TINTO, a red Madeira wine, wanting the ligh aroma of the white sorts; and, wheu old. resembling tawny poru
- TH-WARE, iron articles coated with tin.

- TIP, the point or top of any thing, as a horn tip, a shoe tip. * TIPILIB, a vernacular Indian name for long
- pepper.
- TIPPET, in Scotland, one length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line; a handful of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching.
- TIPPINGS, tops for glass ornaments, Ac. TIPREE, a small dry-measure of India, -- Lft pint English; also a weight In Bombay, the half of the seer, and weighing 2400 grains.
- TIPSTAFF, a constable; an officer of a law court having a w and or staff of office.
- TIRAILLEUR, a Frencli Bharp-shooter; ิล rifleman.
- TIRE, a Singhalese name for curd; milk coagulated by the addition of a small quantity of sour milk, or of a little tire of the day preceding: the iron hoop or band which binds all the felloes of a wheel closely together.
- TIRETAINE, the French name for Hnsev-[theatre. woolaey
- TIMS-WOMAN, a milliner; a dresser in n TIIIINQ - ROOM, the dressing - room In a theatre.
- TISI, a vernacular Indian name for linseed. TISSANTIER, a silk weaver.
- TISSEKAND, a French weaver.
- TISSUE, a texture or fabric; cloth Inter-woven with nold.
- TISSUE-PAPER, a very thin unsized paper for wrapping and packing flue articles.
- TITHE, the tenth part of landed produce, levied by a rector.
- TITHE-COLLECTOK, a receiver of tithes.
- TITHE-COMMISSIONER, a government officer; one of a board authorized to arrange propositions tor commuting or compounding for tithes.
- TITLE, a general head; a name or prefix to a work, Ac; the claim of right to a terri-tory or estate.
- TITLE-DEEDS, the legal documents of an estate conferring a title. TITLE-PAGE, one of the early or commencing
- puces of a book, which contains the name, and some details respecting the work of the nuthor. sugar.
- TILERS, large truncated cones of it-ilucd TITLING, au old Customs name for stockfish, [tabashlr.
- TIVAKSHERA, another Eastern name for
- TIWAJ, a vernacular Indian name for the Wnghivx antidytenterica.
- T-JOINT, the union ot three Joints In a pipe, resembling the letter T.
- TOAD-FLAX, a wild plant, the *Linaria vul-aaris*, which has purgative, diuretic, and Litter qualities. It Is administered in chronic diseases of the skin, and a decoction of It forms a poison for flies.
- TOAST, bread browned before the tire
- TOASTED-GBEESE, cheeso warmed before a fire, to make a Welsh-rabbit, 4c.
- OASTER, a metal pan with hooks, for cook-ing bread,"bacon, cheese, Ac. before the fire,
- TOASTING-FORK, an implement for holding bread, Ac. before a fire, to bake; either a twisted metal prong, or one \\ltu a tele-scope or sliding handle.

- TOAST-MASTER, an attendant on a chairman at public dinners, who announces the toasts to the company, and leads the cheering.
- TOAST-RACK, a stand for a table, of metal or earthenware, with partitions for placing lices of dry ton«.t_in.
- TOB. a piece of Oammour cotton cloth, sufficient to make a shirt, which passes as a currency money in Nubia.
- TOBACCO, species of *Nicotiana*, in which a large trade Is carried on m most parts of the world; the leaf being used for smoking, chewing, and, when powdered, inhaled through the nose. The quantity of to-bacco imported into tho United Kingdom, in 18JG, was 44,788,130 lbs., besides two million lbs. of manufactured, mid snuff; of this growtite there more proved for of this quantity there were entered for home consumption, 32,578,937 l'»s. See SHIRAZ TONACCO, and SYRIAN TOHACCO.
- TOBACCO-BOX, a small metal case lor hold-Ing tobacco to fill pipes from.
- TOBACCO, ISDIAN, the *Lobelia in/lata*, a wild American plant, which has been u-ed *in-stead* of tobacco in asthma, and, In tho form of enema, in strangulated hernia. See LOBELIA, [jar.
- TOBACCO-JAR, a retail tobacconist's shop-TOBACCO-HANUFACIOKEB, a stemmer of tobacco; one who prepares and works up the leaves for smokers, into the various trade kinds sold.
- TOBACCO, MOUNTAIN, a wild plant, the Arnica montana, which lias acrid nnd emetic properties, and causes constipa-tion. It is used medicinally in typhoid fevers, dysentery, and other cases. TOBACCONIST, a wholesale or retail licensed
- denier in tobacco.
- TOBACCO-PIPE MAKER, a maker of clay or
- TOBACCO-PIPE MAKER, a maker of city of meerschaum pines for smokers. TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS' COMPANY, ono of the minor Incorporated companies of Lou-don, not on the livery, and which, having no hall, transacts Its business at Guild-hall.
- TOBACCO-PIPE MOULD MANUFACTURER, a maker of the folding brass or iron moulds In which plastic white clay pipes arc shaped.
- TOBACCO-PLANTER, a grower of tobneco in the United States or Cuba, from whence our chief supplies are derived.
- TOBACCO-POUCH, a pocket-case of skin, India-rubber, or leather, for holding tobacco for the use of a smoker.
- TOBACCO-STOPPER, a small Instrument nvd by smokers tor pushing down the tobacco In tho bowl of a pipe.
- TOBAGO CANES, a name under -which the trunks of *Bactris minor*, Jacquin, a nativo of New Granuda and the West Indies, arc sometimes imported into Europe, to be made into walking-sticks.
- TOBINE, a stout twilled silk.
- TOD, an English measure of weight, used by dealers in wool, equal to 2 stones of 14U». each : 6} tods make one wey, and S weys one sack.
- TODDY, palm wine obtained from the sap of the Artnga taccharifera; a nuoio for whisky-punch in Scotland.

- TODDY-KETTLE, a small hot-water kettle used in Scotland fbr making toddy. TODDY-LADLE, a small deep spoon or ladle, used in Scotland for conveying whiskytoddy from a rummer or punch-bowl to'a
- toduy nom a runnier or punch-bowr to a wine glass. TOENDE, tho Danish name for the ton, a grain-measure ot 8 schefiels; 21 tons being equal to 10 quarters. Some calculate 20S tons a ioo quarters for wheat, and 210 tons 100 quarters for oats.
- TOFFY, a kind of hard-baked candy or sweetmeat, made of treacle or sugar, and butter.
- OGGLÉ, a pin placed through a rope, strap, or bolt; a button.
- TOGGLE-JOINT, an elbow or knee joint. TOGGRY, a name in Canara tor tho Cytisus *Cadjan*, a common pulse.
- Toi, TOWYAH, an undefined Indian grain-measure, the 4th of the cossa.
- TOILS (Frénch), linen cloth.
- TOILET, a bag or case for night-clothes; a cotton cover for a dressing-table.
- TOILET-CAN, a tin can for water for a dressing-room.
- TOILET-COVER. See TOILET. TOILET-GLASS, a looking-glass for a toilettable.
- TOILET-PAIL, a tin pail for holding siops in a bedroom.
- TOILET-QUILT, a bed-cover or cover for tho dressing-table.
- TOILET-SET, TOILET-SERVICE, earthenworo
- and glass utensils for a dressing-room. TOILETTE (French), a dressing-table; nn ante-room for dressing; tile lxjrsonul attire of a female. TOILIER, a French linen-draper.

- TOILINET, a kind of German quilting; &ilk
- and cotton warp with woollen weft. TOISE, the French namo for thu fathom; a measure of length about 2 metres, and 7G English inches, or '3838 ot a perch: 2000 tolses make up the French legal or posting league. TOISON (French), a fleece.
- TOKAY, a rich luscious Hungarian wine of a peculiar aromatic flavour, seldom met with in the United Kingdom.
- OKENS, certain tradesmen's coins which were formerly current, but called in about 40 years ago. A token is a coin ordinarily of less value than Its current price, or not of public mint coinage. Gold tokens wero Issued in California previous to the estab-lishment of a branch United States, mint. The gold coins minted in Australia aro only tokens of purely local currency. Ono pound gold tokens wero issued by the South Australian Assay Office in J8:12. They aro very neatly executed coins, about the sixteenth of an inch more In diometer than a severation and have about the sixteenth of an inch more In diameter than a sovereign, and have milled edges. OH the one side Is a crown with the date, and the words "Govern-ment Assay Office, Adelaide;" on the reverse is "Value One Pound" in the centre, and on the margin, "Weight 6 dwts., 15 grs., 22 carats." They are fully 5 per cent better than their nominal value. There aro tokens nt Muuritius worth about 8d. A token is also 104 quires of naner: a name in the Newcastle cool of paper; a name in the Newcastle cool

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- districts for a piece of leather, bearing a distinctive mark for c.ich hewer, one of which he sends up the shaft with every corf or box of coal. TOLA, an Indian weight equal to 180

- TOLA, an Indian weight equal to 180 grains troy.
 TOLAM, an Indian weight used in Malabar of 40 seers, = 23 lbs, 3 oz.
 TOLDERO, a retailer of salt In Spain.
 TOLE, a weight of Manila, for silk 4504 grains, for gold, 4176* grains; the French namo for sheet-iron.
- TOLEDO BLADE, a line sword made in Toledo.
- TOLL, a charge made on foot-passengers, vehicles, or goods passing over a bridge or turnpike-road; a miller's proportion or allowance for grinding corn; the slow ringing of a church-bell
- TOLL-BAR, a turnpike-gate or side-baron a road, where a toll-collector is stationed to rcceiyo toll for fbot-pusscuscrs or vehicles.
- TOLMEN, a largo stono with holes drilled through it.
- TOLOOM, an agrarian measure in Asia^{*} Minor, being a hide of land, about 1600 square yards.
- TOLU, BALSAM OF, a thick tenacious balsam obtained from the *Myroxpermum tolui-feittm*, in South America. It has n pleasant odour, and u sweet and agreeable taste, and is much employed in European phar-macy, and for making pulmoniu lozenges by confectioners.
- TOLVA (Spanish), a hopper into which corn is put to be ground.
- TOMAHAWK. an Indian hatchet, an offensive weapon.
- TOMAN, a conventional money of Persia of a very variable character, although nomi-nally divided Into 100 mahmoodies. The gold toman is worth 9s. Id.
- TOMAMD, an Arabiun dry* measure contain-ing 40 killna, used for rice, ol which 168 lbs. go to the tomand. TOMATO, a well-known vegetable, tlie Lycv-
- persicum esculentum, the lri'it ot which is used for ketchups and seasonings. TOMATO_SAUCE, a ketchup or condiment, made Irani the love-npplo or tomato.
- TOMB, A vault or sarcophagus, In which dead bodies urc laid.
- TOMBAC, red brass; the white tombac is an ulloy of copper and zinc, containing not more than 20 per cent, ol the latter.
 TOMBAK, the Malay name for a spear.
 'J>MBEKI, the narcotic leaf of u species of Localization which in Eastern countries id
- Lobelia, which, in Eastern countries, id steeped in water for a few hours mid smoked, with a preparation of Indian hemp, in a nnrghlle or water pipe.
- TOMBELIER, a French carman. IoMHKitEAU, a dung-cart in France.
- TOMB-STONE, a shaped stone laid over a grave.
- TOM-COD, a small variety of the cod found in the Noith American seas.
- TOME, a volume.
- TOMIENTO (Spanish), coarse tow
- TOMIN, a Spanish weight for gold and silver, the sixth part of the ochava; for gold 8875 grains; for silver, 9*245 grains.

- TOMJOHN, the name for a kind of sedan chair in Ceylon, open in front, nr<d on cadi_side, carried by a single pule on men's shoulders.
- TOMME, a Danish name for the inch.
- TOMOLO, TUMOLO, mi Italian and Sicilian grain-measure. In Naples 5 2-Aths thmoll a i quarter, In Palermo, 80 toinoli 5 quarters old measure.
- TOMPION, a bung or plug for the mouth of a cannon.
- TOMPONG, a weight of Sumatra, ranging from 70 to 80 lbs., according to the nature of the goods weighed.
- TOM-TOM, a native Indian drum, or which there are several kinds, generally made off jack-wood, mid covered with deer-skin, from which the hair has boon removed. The skin is laid on in a wet state, and dried in the sun.
- TON, the principal ponderous commercial weight, which varies considerably In different localities, for weight or measurement goods. In Great Britain, the lewil ton by weight is usually 20 cwt., or 2240 lbs., but in long weight it is 2400 lbs. A ton 10s., but in long weight it is 2400 lbs. A ton of flour, In commerce, is 8 sacks or 10 bar-rels; a ton of potatoes, 10 bushels. In Corn-wall, the miner's ton is 21 c wt, or 2352 lbs. In Philadelphia, by agreement, the ton of coal is only 2000 lbs. The French legal ton for heavy weights contains 1000 kilo-grammes: in Germany, Spain, Ac. it is 2000lbs. The ton ot irelghtor merchandise, varies with tho article and the locality 2000/05. The ton of freightor merchandise, varies with tho article and the locality from whence shipped, different rules being laid down by different Chamber." of com-merce. The Russian measurement ton for goods, is 5 chetwerts, or about 2ft bushels, equal in English weight to abouc 17* cwt. In timber, the ton is 40 leet for roufrh timber, and fiO leet for hewn timber. In the measurement of a ship, the ton is reckoned at 40 cubic feet. * reckoned at 40 cubic feet.

- TONALCHILE (French), Guinea-pepper. TOXDEUR, a French sheep-shearer. TONDIXO (Spanish), a moulding on the astrag.il of a column.
- TONELADA, a Portuguese liquid-measure, equal to 227* EiKlisü, wine-gallons, and containing 62 aliuudes; (Spanish), a tun; tonnnge dues.
- TONKLERIA (Spanish), thetrndeof a cooper; a quantity of watiT-ca«-ks for ships.
- TONGA, a silver coin of Bokhara, worth about 7id.
- TONCKANO, a kind ot boat or junk used in the seas of the Eastern archipelago. TONGO, a name for the mangiove in the
- Pacific
- TONGS, dividing Instruments to lay hold of Any thing, as lire-tongs, sugar-tongs, tongs for worked ding hot metal, see
- TONGUE, the clapper of a bell; a projec-tion, as of a buckle or stock; an organ In the mouth of a quadruped, many of which are used for food, fresh, salted, or dried and smoked; as pigs' tongues, shcop's-tongues, calves'-tongues, ox and reindeer-tongues, Ac
- TONGUE SCRAPER, a thin mctnl c: Worn scraper for cleansing the tongue.
- TONICS, strengthening medicines.

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TOKIHA, the Spanish name for fresh tnuuy• flsh.

TONKA-BEAN. See ToNQUIN-BEAir.

- TONLIEU, a market toll or tux in France.
- TONNAGE, the internal measurement of a ship, representing the number ot tons of cargo she will carry. Tonnage is estimated sometimes by bulk, but more generally by weight; a ton by bulk being equal to 40 cubic foot: mid a ton by weight equalling 20 cwt. There are certain formulas employed by ship-builders, whereby the tonnage id calculated, from the length, breadth, and depth of the ressel; but these lormulie seldom Rive the real tonnage, or the true amount of cargo vt liich the vessel will carry; because two vessels exactly equal in length, breadth, and depth, measured as those dimensions usually are, may have very different internal capacity, owing to different curvatures of the hulL A ship will sometimes carry more than her registered tonnage indicates, sometimes less; and therefore the word "tonnagu" is to be regarded only as a rough approximation to the burden which the vessel will carry.
- TOXNEIJER, a French cooper; a seaman who tills a water cask.
- Tox OF WATER. Taking witter to weigh 10 lbs. per gallon, there ought to be 224 gallons in the ton. The French cubic metre or ton Is equal to 220 English Imperial gallons. The London Water Companies use in their computations a ton of 216 gallon*, namely, ti barrels ot 36 gallons each.
- ToNQUiy-BEAN, the fruit or seed contained in the capsules of *Lipteryx odorata*, principally used to impart fragrance to snuff. *See* CAMARA,
- TONSOR, n harber.
- TONTINE, a lite annuity association, founded upon the principle that, when a person belonging to it has subscribed his stipulated share or sum, he k» at liberty to name any life he pleases, during the existence ot which he draws a certain annuity; mid as the shares of the dead nominees arc distributed among the livin? ones, that annuity continually increases, until the last survivor gets the whole. Tontines have been frequently resorted to by Government, for the purpo«o of raising loans fur the service of the State.
- TONTISSB (French), flock p«i»er; paperhangings ornamented with Hock or powdered wool coloured.
- TOODA. an Eastern timber-measure, =>> 1-184 cubic foot English.
- TOODOOVALAH, a weight in Travancore 18 lbs. See TOOLAM.
- TOOKOO, an African money denomination, applied to 5 strings of cowries, about 200 shells, worth 8d. nominally.
- Toou a mechanical instrument of any kind for working with.
- TOOLAM. an Eastern weight: in Malabar a 10 lbs. 0 oz.11 drs.: in Travancore It is rather more, viz., 15 lbs. 9 oz. 73 drs : the Tricoor toolam is 16 lbs.; the Toodoovalah toolam, 18 lbs.; the toolam tor dammar, wax, and other light goods, 28 lbs.

- TOOL-BASKET, a carpenter's or other workman's basket, for holding tools: these baskets are made of different sizes.
- TOOL-CHEST MAKES, a manufacturer of small boxes for holding tools fur amateurs, or larger chests for ship-carpenters* and other workmen's tools.
- TOOL-FUND, an insurance fund for the reimbursement ot workmen for the loss of their tuols by tire.
- TOOL-HOUSE, a shed or shelter for gardcts tools.
- TOOL-MAKER, a manufacturer of different working hand instruments, ot which there are various kinds.
- TOOLSL. TULASI, the name in India for species ot basil. The dried aromatic leaves of Oc&mum album, are used there as a substitute for tea. The Juice is given to children in coldn, to the extent of a tea-spoonful twice daily. The root of 0. sanctum Is given in decoction in levers. The Brahmins regard this plant as sacred to Vishnu, and use It in their funeral ceremonies. The Malays also strew it over the graves or their dead.
- TOOMBIKAI, another name for gaub. See GAUB.
- TOONA, the Hindustani name for tho *Cedrela Toona*, a valuable tree, of large size, abundant in Travancore, and other parts of India. The reddish - coloured wood, used all over India in cabinetmaking, is scarcely inferior to mahogany, hut lighter, and not so close in the grain. It is often sold under the general name of Oluttagong wood.
- Tooitoo, f species q* *Im of South America, which grows to tr.5 height of from 50 to 70 feet. Its woody outside is used by cabinetmakers for inlaid work, walking-sticks, bilhard-cues, <cc
- TOOSEH, a native land-measure in India, of about Ab beegahs, or about 2 acres.
- TOOTH. See TEETH.
- TOOTH -BRUSH, a small bristle-brash for washing and scrubbing the teeth.
- TOOTH-FORCEPS, dental instruments used for extracting teeth.
- TOOTH-CLASS, a toilet water-glass for wasli-Ing the mouth.
- TOOTHING, irregular projecting bricks left standing at the cud of a wall or building ti> form a union.
- TOOTHING-PLANE, a tool for working on veneers.
- TOOTH-PICK, a sharpened piece of wood, a shaped piece of bone, quill, or tortoiseshell, used to remove obsti uctions between the teeth.
- TOOTH-POWDER, a dentifrice, of which various kinds are made.
- TOOTH-POWDER-BOX MAKER, a maker of wooden or China Jars tor holding toothpowder on a toilet-table.
- TOOTH-POWDEB MANUFACTURER, a whole* sale maker and vender of dentifrices.
- TOOT-NET, in Scotland, a large flshing-neC anchored.
- TOP, a mime among cloth-manufacturers, Ac, for the combed wool ready for the spinner, from which the "noils" or short* and dust, have been taken out; a plutforui

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at the head of the lower masts 'or a ship, for the conrcnience ot seamen woiking aloft; a child's spinning-toy.

- TOPAZ, a gem ot which there are two kinds, the Brazilian and the Oriental: the latter is nearly nil alumina, while the former contains but fiO per cent of alumina. yellow Brazilian is the best known. The
- TOP-BLOCK, a large block Used under the cap ol a lower mast to aid in sending down the top-masts.
- TOP-BOOTS, riding-boots which luive light

- TOP-CHAIN, a chain to sling a lower yard. TOPCIIAN, pieces of cotton cloth, 20 or 30 oils long, anil one yard and a halt' broad, used in barter In parts of Alnca, near Abyssinia
- TOP-CLOTH, tarred canvas to cover hammocks when stowed away.
- TOP-COAT, a great-coat lor walking or dilvini; in.
- ToP-i>RK8suro, manure laid on the surface
- or land, instead of being ploughed in. TOP-GALLANT MAST, the third mast above tlicUc-ckof aMiip.
- TOP-GALLANT SAIL, the third elevated square sail oi a ship from the deck. TOPIES, grass and other hats used In India.
- TOPINAMBAB, a name lor the Jerusalem artichoke.
- TOP-LIGHT, a signal lantern carried in the top or mast platform ot a &hlp.
- TOP-MAST, the second mast in a ship above the deck.
- TOP-SAIL, tin-s cond large bquaie sail of a shift from the deck.
- ship from the deck.
- TOPS AND BOTTOMS small rolls of dough baked, cot in halve9, and then browned in :in oven, used ns lood lor infants.
- TOPHMAN, the uppermost sawyer In a saw-
- pit.
 TOQUE, literally touch; a small nominal
 * money of account used in trading, on some j.nrts of the West Co.vst ot Ainc.\:
 40 cowries make one toque, and 5 toques 1 liuu or galliuha. The French name lor a enp or bonnet, a heid-tlress for females.
 ToquKito (Snanish) u veil maker.
- ToquKito (Spanish), u veil maker. TOQUILLO (Spanish), a small head-dress. TOUADA, a drove of hulls.

- TOBAL, cakes of unbleached yellow wax. TOUCAS (Spanish), a curtain quantity ot flt.li wrapped in straw. TohCKDEKO, (Spanl»li), a twisting mill.
- TORCEDURA, a Imlit SpuuUh wine.
- TOKCII, a large taper, a flambeau or blazing brnnd.
- **TOUCH-BEARER**, a link-boy.
- TOKCIDA, a daily allowance of meat given to labourers in oil-nulls.
- Toacroo, a kind of sweetmeat; a light, bad wine.
- TORDIOA (Spnnlsh), neats* leather for coarse bhocs.
- TOREADOR, a Spanish bull-flgMer.
- ToRftA, a yoke put on the necks of swine In Spain to keep them from breaking through fence*

- ToniA, an Eastern name for the Sinapis ylauca, extensively cultivated in India for the oil obtained fioin the deed.
- OUMENTIN (Spanish), a suiull mast on the bowgpi it
- TORNATURA, an Italian land-measure, of 2 acres 1 rood 35 perches.
- TOUON (French), the strand of a rope.
- TORONJA, a Spanish name for the citron. TOIIQUB (French), a ring of brass wire; u bandage or crow n for the head. TORQUETTB (French), ilsli wrapped up in
- struw; tob:iceo le.ivcs rolled and pounded In a particul.tr manner.
- TOBRKFT, to roast ores or drugs; to dry by a tire
- TORKONTES, a kind of white grapes grown in Spain.
- Touroo, a pnhri growing In Bcrblce to the height of GO or 70 feet. Its woody outside is u>ed for uiiiiid work, billiard-cues, walking-sticks, Sec Of the truit a drink resembling chocolate is made.
- TORSION-BALANCE, an Instrument for esti-mating very minute forces. TOKSION-ELECTROMKTEK, an Appnratus for measuring the Intensity of electricity.
- TOKSK, a fish of the Northern seas, the Jirosmus vulgaru, allied to the cod.
- TOKTA (Spanish), a round cake made up of
- various Ingredients; a cake of wax. TORTE'BA (Spuulbh), a pan lor baking tarts
- or pies. TORTILLA, a small cake; an omelet.
- TORTILLA-BAKER, a pastry-cook, a baker of small cakes.
- TORTILLON. a cushion for the head, used by persons who cany loads in France.
- ORTOISES, shielded reptiles, species of *Testudo*, and *Eiuyx*. Some are edible, as the large Textudo Indiau, which is eaten both fresh and salted, and a beauulully clear oil is prepared from the fat The The *Emys tnjuga* mid the *Emyda punclata* are kept us scavengers in wells. Tu/s horny shield plates of dome are occasion-al ly applied to manufacturing purposes. See TURTLE.
- TOKTora-biir.iJj, the Imbricated plates covcr-luir the back of the scu-turile, *Chelone imbricata* and *earetta*, used for making *imbricata* and *earetta*, used for making combs, and veneering on fancy cabinet-work. Fl vo lar-e plates arc obtained from the middle of the carapace or upper buckler, and lour large ones from the sides, called "blades," and twenty-lire smaller plates from the edges called "feet or noses." In an animal ot the oidlnary size, about three feet long and 2} wide, the largest plates will weigh about 0 or the largest plates will weigh about 0 oz., and measure about 13 by 8 inches, and one* fourth ot an inch thick in the middle. The belly shells arc of a yellow colour, and
- ure used for the purposes of lioin. TOBTOISE-SIIKLL Cojiii, a toilet or female's hair comb made ot tortois> -shell.
- TORTOISE-SHELL DEALEB, an importer and retailer of tortoise-shell.
- TORTOISE-WOOD, a variety of zebra-wood, TOBTOZON, a kind or larue Spanish grape.
- TORUS, a convex moulding in a column base, the section of which Is nearly ft semicircle, projecting from a flat circle.

TOUZAL (Spanish), a cord or twist. TOTT, a name in some parts of the Tacific for a sailor or fishcrmun.

- TOUANSE, a kind of Chinese silk fabric.
- TOUCH-HOLE, the yent of a (run; the aperture through which the charge 01 powder Is ignited.
- TOUCH-PAPER, paper steeped in saltpetre, that ignites slowly, and burns in shirks.
- TOUCH STONE, a compact black basalt, used as a test to determine readily the value of gold or silver by the touch.
- TOUCH-WOOD, dry, decayed wood that serves as a kind or tinder, limiting readily when a spark is applied; a name tor the Polyporus xgniarim
- TOUMBEKI, a Turkish name for Schiraz tobacco.
- TOUNG, the Burmese name for the cubit, = 1 foot 6 inches.
- TOUPEE, TOUPET (French), an artificial curl or tuft of hair.
- TOUR, a business circuit; the Journey of a commercial traveller.
- TOURMALINE, some of the transparent crystals are used as gems, the yellow variety being quite as valuable as the topaz.
- TOURMENTIN (French), a fore stay-sail. TOURNAMENT, a sham tight by mounted horsemen with lances.
- TOUBNAY. a printed worsted material used for furniture.
- TOURKE'E (Fiench), a kind of garden mattock.
- TOURNETTB (French), an instrument used by potters in shaping and painting deltt and porcelain ware; an instrument lor
- spinning. TOURNEVENT (French), a cowl or chimneypot.
- TOURNIQUET, a tight bandage round a limb _ to stop blocdinir.
- Tonurois, a won! which, in the old mone-tary system of Franc, hud the same mean-ins; as "sterling" in English, implying standard or genuine.
- TOUROXS, a kind of French confectionery. TOUKTE (French), a tart. [France. TOURTEAI\ a small crusty loaf made in
- TOUKTIEKE (French), a baking pan for tarK TOU«LES-MOIS, a name given to the starcli obtained from the tubers of some species of South American Canna, C. glavca, and C. eduhs; the latter, a native of Peru, is believed to furnish the chief quantity of this fecula sold in the shops
- Toi'TEit, one who canvasses for custom: a runner employed by minor hotel-keepers, ship-agents, and others, to secure patron-age from strangers arriving in a port; a pressing shopkeeper who stands at his door inviting customers to purchase his wares.
- TOUZEE, TOWZEE, a government rent-roll in India.
- Tow, the waste fibres or refuse after carding flax and hemp which is made into bags, sheeting, and yarn, and used for various other purposes; some kinds are called codllia: we imported, in 1856, about 11,000 tons; to draw a vessel along by méans of a rope.

TOWAR, in Aberdeen, a rope-makp.r.

- TOWBOAT, a row-boat employed in calm weather to draw a ship along; a steamtug.
- TOWEL, a cloth to dry the bands and face after washing; a cleaning cloth used by servants.
- TOWEL-GOURDS, the fruit of a tralling-piant, the Luffa Egyptiaca, common throughout the tropics used lor sponges, drying rubbers, gun-wadding, the manufacture of baskets, hats, «tcc
- OWEL-HORSE, a wooden frame or stand for a dressing-room, to hang towels on.
- TOWELLING, a coarse fabric made of flax, diaper, huckaback, &c
- TOWEL-ROLLER, a revolving wooden pin affixed to a door, lor hanging a circular towel on.
- TOWING-PATH, a path on the bank of a river or canal, where, in towing barges, horses travel.
- TOW-LINE, a rope or cable affixed to a barpo on a river or canal, or to u ship drawn along by a ste:im-tug.
- OWMONDALL, TOWMONIFILL, a name in some parts of Scotland Jur a yearling animaľ.
- own, a collection of houses on a larger scale than a village, and having usually many public building? and streets; a seat TOWN of commerce: a place where a market is held.
- OWN-CLERK, a civic officer who Keeps the public record*, and attends to the public legal duties of the town.
- OWN-COUNCIL, O-body of councillors or representatives lected by the citizens or burgesses In order to manage the munici-pal affairs of a borough or township.
- OWN-CRIER, a public officer who makes
- outcry or proclamation in the streets. TOWNET, in Shetland, the working up of wool.
- TOWN-BALL, a chief public building where business is transacted, and meetings or assizes, «fca held. Thall.
- TowN-nousE, a residence in a town; a town-
- TOWNSHIP. a community, or the parishioners of a district situate around a hamlet or village, having the power of self-govern-ment; in Scotland, u farm occupied by two or more farmers in common, or lit separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet or village.
- TOWRANKERO, TURANIHA, a name for tho bastard bully-tree of Guiana, which grows to a largo size, and will square 2ff inches, and lrom 40 to 50 feet in length. It is a hard, even-grained wood of a cedar brown colour, and is used for framing-timber, spokes, «fcc The iruit is delicious.
- TOW-M-INNER. au operative who works up tow into yarn.
- TOWTAH, TWIER, a grain-measure of Sindh, ranging for different grains, from iij lbs. to nearly 74 lbs. Tow-YARN ATAKER, a tow-spinner.
- TOXOPHILITE. a lover of archery.
- TOT-DEALER, the keeper of a buzaar or toyshop; a vender of children's plaything
- TOT-MAKER, a manufacturer of rockuig-horses and other children's toys.

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- TRA
- TOTO. a fragrant, undefined plant of British Guiana, of which an infusion aud syrup of the leaves and stems hare been strongly recommended in chronic coughs.
- TOTS, playthings, marbles, trifles, and small articles of various kind*, largely imported from the Continent. The value of those imported iu 1855 exceeded of those £52,000.
- T-PIPE, a pipe shaped like the letter T. TRACE, a chain or harness straw by which horses draw; to outline or copy; to mark out or draw; to follow by the spoor or trail

TRACES, hide or rope harness bands.

- TRACES, inde of rope narness bands. TRACING-PAPER, a kind of thin oiled paper for taking impressions. Tracing-paper may be made by dipping a sheet into a thick solution of gum arable, and pressing between two dry sheets, thus rendering all three transparent.
- TRACING-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of thin transparent paper for copying purposes

- TRACK-WAT, a tram-road; a foot-path. TIIACT, a brief treatise; a small religious hand-bill or pamphlet.
- TRADE, the commerce of a country; com-mercial or mechanical employment; traffic; a body of persons engaged in some particular employment; *a* Derbyshire mining term for reluse or rubbish lroin a mine.
- Til \DE-ALLOWANCE, TRADE-rRICE, a Wholesale discount, allowed to dealers or re-tailers on articles to be sold again.
- TRADE-HALL, a meeting-hall, or sale-room in a town, for manufacturers or traders.

TRADER, a merchant: a shopkeeper.

- TRADE-SALE, n special auction or sale of mtielcs suited to a particular class Of dealers, ns of books, piiuts, dec
- TRADESMAN, in IOnylaml, n common name for a shopkeeper, but in Scotland a handi-craftsman; all who keep shops being, according to the constitution of boroughs, railed merchants. [apprentice.
- TRADESMAN'S-ASSISTANT, a shopman; an TRADES-UNION, a combination of workmen,
- to maintain their rights and privileges, as to wages, hours of labour, customs, Ac
- TRADING-POST, a fort or station of the Hud-son 8 Bay Company, lor bartering with the Indians.
- TRAEDOR (Spanish), a carrier. TRAFFIC-RETURN, U periodical statement of the receipts lor goods and passengers on a railway line.
- TRAFFIC-TĂKER, a computer of the returns of traffic on a particular line of road.
- TRAFICANTE (Spanish), u merchant or trader.
- TRAGACANTH, a partially soluble gum ob-tained from the Astragalus Tragacantha, and less valuable than the true gums. TRAGEDY, a melancholy drama.
- TRAGILLA (Spanish), a kind of harrow without teeth, for levelling the ground. T.BAIL, a railway bar shaped like a T.
- TRAIN, something drawn along; a connec-tion of carriages and wagons, tion of carriages and wagons,

ments; a file of carts; a line of gun-powder to fire a mine; a body of servants or retrinue; in the Orkneys a rope used for drawing; in Scotland, the shafts of a cart or carriage; the hanging port or finish of a lady's court dress; to exercise; to edu-cate; to drill, to spread out fruit-trees or climbers in a particular manner.

TRAIN-BAND, a local or city militia.

- TRAIN-BEAREC a page; a supporter of the long state robes of a lady, or publicollicer.
- TRAINER, a person who exercises and pre-pares race-horses for a trial of speed; u wire or wooden frame for fastening flowers or shrubs to.
- RAIN-OIL, oil obtained from the blubber of the whale by boiling
- TRAIN-TACKLE, the pulleys used for running guns in and out of ports, &c TRAITEUR, a French eating-house keeper. TRAITOIUE (French), a coopers tool.

- TRAM, in the north, a local numofor a small coal wagon, whence the word tramway; a doubled kind of silk, in which two or more thicknesses have been twisted together, used for the weft or cross threads of gro9 - de - Naples velvets, flowered silks, aud the best varieties of silk goods.
- EAMA (Spanish), the weft or woof; a kind of weaving silk.
- TRAJIADOR, a Spanish weaver. TRAMAIL (French), a drag-net. TRAMEUR, a French weaver.

- TRAMMEL, a Joiner's instrument to' draw ovals; an iron hook to hang a kettle on.
- TRAMMEL-NET, a draught-net tor catching pollen, or fresh-water herring.
- TRAMON (SpanMi), the shortest wool, that which remains on the comb during tho process of combing.
- RAMP, afoot traveller; a vagrant: also a workman who wanders from town to town in search of employment; an instrument for trimming hedges; a plate of iron worn by ditchers in Scotland, below the centre of the foot, for working on their spades; to cleanso clothes by treading on them In water.
- TRAM-PLATE, a flat piece of irou laid as a ralL
- TRAM-ROAD, short lines of iron rails laid down, usually to lacihlate traction by horses.
- TRAM-WAT, a kind of laid pranito lines, in htroets or roads, to facilitate the passage of loaded carts.
- TRANCE, TRANSÉ, a passage. TRANCUET (trench), a Bhoemakers heel
- TRANGBUM, a name *in* Sweden for tho mas« remaining in the boiling puns, after sub-jecting herrings to heat for the extraction of the olL This trangrum is used as a manure, either mixed with, clay, or with cliarrcd sea-weed.

TRANSCRIBE, to write out a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, a written copy.

TRANSEPT, the north and south aisles of an edifice, when built in the form of a cro[^], the position of the main building being east and west.

- TRANSFER, a change or property, government funds, or joint-stock shares, < fcc, from one person to another; a delivery or removal of warehoused goods; to mark or impress on a lithographic stone.
- TRANSFER-BOOK, a register of transfers of stmres or stock.
- TRANSFER-DAYS, certain regular fixed days at the Bank of England, lor registering transfers of Bank-stock and Government funds, in the books of the Corporation. The transfer-books of the various Government securities are shut about a month previous to the day on which the dividend on any stock becomes due, and a fortnight or three weeks alter, when no transfer is permitted to be made, except In the former case, under special circumstances, and by express sanction of the Governor of the Bank, and in the latter by what is termed a "Private Tran-ler," upon which an extra 2s. 6d. is charued. Powers of Attorney must be deposited before two o'clock, the day prior to s:ile or transfer. There is no expense for the transfer of Government securities. Bank - stock, above £25, 12s.; India-stock, 305.; Bro-kerage, 2s. 6d. per cent
- TRANSFER-PAPER, prepared paper med by lithographers; thin, unsized paper for taking copies of letters with a copyingpress.
- TRANSHIPMENT, the act of removing from
- one ship toniioiher. TRANSIRE, A custom-house clearance for a coasting-vessel.
- TRANSIT-CIRCLE. See TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. TRANSIT-DUTY, a Government toll levied OR
- the passage of goods through a State. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT, an instrument for determining the place of the heavenly bodies, or the passage of a star across the
- meridian of any place on the sun's disk. TRANSLATOR, a finnulst; one who expl.ims or translates irom one language Into another. There are sworn translators tor public courts, and private individuals who make a business of translating docu-ments, writing letters, &c in foreign languages'.
- TRANSOM, a cross bar of any kind, as across a railway, a double window, or door-post; the stcrn-pobt of a ship. *c
- TRANSPARENCY a painting illuminated at the back.
- TRANSPARENT BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer ot thin or gauze wire ulndow-bluiJs to be >een through.
- TRANSPORT, a felon sentenced to penal servitude in a colony; a ship ior conveying stores and troops; an escort of gold.
- TRANSPORTATION, penal servitude abioad, undergone by convicted felons.
- TRANSPORTIN (Spanish), a thin and small mattress
- TRAP, a drain-pipe for gullies, sinks, or syphons, ol different bore; a sort of move-able ladder or steps 8³ 8³ si ^{or} snare¹⁷ tor vermin and wild animnls; a small wooden shoe for holding a b.ill to strike at; n rock of felspar, hornblende, and augite.
- TRAFACETX, the Spanish uame for a wasteboo's.

- TRAP-DOOR, a lifting or sliding door in a loft, a *roof,* or oil the stage of a theatre
- Tiui'E. the Spanish name for buckram.
- TRAPEAK (Spanish), to make cloth.
- TRAPKJIA, a woollen-draper's shop in Spain. TitATEso, an Etalian weight for gold and silver; in Malta it is reckoned at 12725 grains; in Naples and Sicily, 13J grains; the twentieth part of an ounce.
- TKAPICHIS (Spanish), a small sugar-mill. TKAPO (Spanish), cloth of any kind; the walls of a ship.
- TI:AI'ONG-FRY, the West Indian name for a small species of anchovy.
- TRAPPER, one who hunts wild animals for their skins or fur.
- TRAPPINGS, ornaments or dress for a soldier, a horse, «fcc.; luggage. TRAP-TREE, a name for a species of *Artocar*-
- *pus*, winch furnishes a gutta or glutinous gum, used as bird-lime. The fibre of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets, in Singapore.
- TRASCA (Spanish), a leather thoncr.
- TRASCA (Spanish), a relater inold. TRASH, a planting name in the West Indies for the waste leaves and stalk of the sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed; bruised straw; the loppings
- of trees; waste or rubbish. TRASH-HOUSE, the building on a sugar-plantation where the dry-pressed stalk or the sugar-cane is stored for fuel.

- TRASQUERO (Spanish), a leather-cutter. TRASQUILADOR, a Spanish sheep-shearer. TRASS, TARRASS, a name given to the calcareous tufa, a Aolcanic earth, when ground for making hydraulic cement; a kind of artificial stone. *See* TARRASS. TUASTEJADOR (Spanish), a tiler. TUASTRIGO (Spanish), wheat of the best
- auality.
- TRÂVELLER, an iron ring fitted so as to slide up and down a rope or waft.
- TRAVELLER, COMMERCIAL, an agent who visits towns to obtain orders tor merchants and manufacturers, or to sell goods on commission., A town traveller is one who makes the circuit of a city or town, and docs not make country journeys.
- TRAYELLEHS\TOY, the *Clematis Vitalba*, a wild nlant, the leaves of which are used >, a rubetacicut in rheumatism.
- TRAVELLING-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of portable fitted boxes ol different kinds suited for journeys.
- TRAVELLING-COMPANION, a pocket or portable case or bottle.
- TRAVELLING-CRANE, a crane working on a tramway upon scaffolding, for lilting stones or heavy mitonals.
- TRAVERTINE, a name, in Italy for the calcareous tufa, a species of limestone much used for making hydraulic cements, and as a building stone; part of St. Peter's, the Colosseum, and many ancient Unman works, were built of travertine. See TAB-AASS.

TRAVESEKO (Spanish), a bolster.

- TRAVIS, a wooden frame for confining unruly horses to be shod.
- TRAVI-NET; a sea drag-net for fishing.

- Tlu7,f> flht riinllow board, trough, or stand, for holding, lifting, or currying arufclps apon, of which there are many kinds, as a butler's-tray, tea-tray, glass-tray, snuflers'-tray, butcher's-tray, Ac. Trays of sheet-iron, nilvt-r, and oilier metals, and of papier-mache*, are largely made at Birmingham.
- TREACLE, the uncrystailzable substances generaled out of sugar by the applica-tion of heat in the process of refining. See MOLASSES.
- TREACLE-MAKER, a refiner of ir.ola«sca.
- TREACLE POSSET, boiled milk curdled by a mixture of treacle, considered a useful drink for colds.
- TREADLE, tho part of a loom, turning-lathe, or gruidin;,'-whce], worked by the loot.
- TREAD-MILL, a wheel with steps propelled by the feet of persons in a caol, by winch
- motion is given to machinery. TREASURER, un officer who has the charge of money belonging to a society or state.
- TREASURY, a State office or department for managing public finances, under thio superintendence of a boaid, termed Lords of the Treasury: a Turkish sum of money, made up of 1000 purses, and equal to £5000 sterling
- TREASURY-BOND, a species of exchequer-bill.
- TREASURY-WARRANT, an official decree or notice, issued by the Lords of the Treasury for the information of the public
- TiECHOMIKTKit, a French machine for reckoning distances, specially adapted for vehičles.
- TREENAIL TRUNHEL, a wooden pin or plug, employed where nietiil bolts would be injurious, as in ship* building, fort>ecuriiig plauks to the timbers.
- TRKFOIL, a name for species of *Tnfohum** or clover, many of which are highly im-portant as food (or cattle, either frubh or in the state of hav.
- TREILLIS, a kind of coarse quilted linen, imported into France.
- TREKKING, a colonial term in the Cane colony, for departing or leaving to settle In another locality.
- TBEK-TOW, a Dutch name. In fcoutiiern Africa, for strips of hide twisted into rope
- traces, for oxen to draw wagons by. TKKLLIS, a cross-burred frame of wood; lattice-work
- TRENCII, a ditch, drain, or pit
- TRENCHER, a wooden platter (or bread, Ac
- TRENCH-PLOUGH, a plough lor inukuig deep furrows
- TRKND, clean wooL
- TRENT-SAND, a fine sharp kind of sllex. obtained from the banks of the Trent, which Is a cheap substitute for polishing powders.
- TRE'OU (French), a tquare or lug sail. TREPANO, a name in the East for species of
- sea slug *(ifolothurut)*. In the fishing lor which, and after preparation, a large trade is carried on.
- **TBEPANNING-INSTRUMENT.** a cylindrical saw
- for removing pieces of the SKUII. TBESSEL,TRE&ILE,a frame or mo veable cross-
- ed legs for supporting a table, coftln, «cc. TRESSEL-TREES, supports for the top or platform on a most, to wlich the stays

- and standing rigging of the upper masts are secured. TKESSOIR (French), an instrument to plait
- hnir with.
- TRET, an old allowance for damage or mixtuie, like the tare; a deduction on packages
- ot goods, now nearly obsolete. SitEVAT, a weaver's cutting instrument for Hc-venuif the pile threads of yelvet.
- TKE'VIER (French), a sail-maker. TRIAGE (French), sorting, picking; any thing calculated to injure the appearance of coffee or other staples, and which have to be separated.
- TRIAL, a judicial process; a Inwsuit.
- TRIAL-TRIP, an experimental trip. TKI ANGLE, a metal instrument for jingling.
- TRIANGULATE, to divide into plots or tn-
- nn^les for surveying. TRIBLET, a Goldsmith's tool for rincr-mnking. TuiBOMETER, an Instrument lor estimating the friction of metals.
- TRIBUNAL, a court ot justice.
- TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, a chamber of commeice, or court of traders tor settling mercantile disputes.
- TRIBUTE, a tnx or contribution; a miner who works for an agreed share of the ore obtained.
- TRICOLOR, the French national standard, red, white, and blue. [weight.
- TRICOOH, a prefix of the tool un. au Uustern
- TRICOT, a kind of silk net or weaving, for ourses or fancy articles; u cotton knitted fabiic for uiuler-j.ickets.
- TitiDENT, a harpoon; a spear with three prongs.
- TKIFLK, a confectionery of whipped cream, with aromatic-* and spirituous flavourings.
- TRIG, a wen GO or Mock to prop up a cask, or to stop .i vliu'L
- TRIGGER, the catch or movement by which some machinery is permitted to act.
- TRIM, to arrange, to omniuent; the condition of u vessel with icgurd to her cargo and b.illast.
- TRIMMER, a piece of wood in a wall to snpport the ends of a joist or rafter; one who fits, ornaments, or arrann'cs; a coal-trimmer is a hand employed to spread or level the coals in the hold of A collier
- TRIMMING-CAN, a small tin vessel with a spout, for p^1 uring oil into a table-lamp.
- TRIMMING MANUFACTURER, a maker of braids, tasbels. gimps, fringes, silk but-tons and such like ornaments and appen-dages tor Lidles' dresses.
- TUIXOLB, a lath extended between the posts
- of a bedstead; a curtain-rod. TRINITY-HOUSE, the oflec of a board of commissioners having the charge, of the liuht-houses, buoys, pilots, Ac, In Eng-land, who are termed tho Honourable **Corporation of the Trinity-house**
- TRINITY-MASTER, one of the corporation of the Trinity-house or Town-hall.
- TRINITY-TERM, the sitting of the law-courts)H tween M;i\ 22 and June 12. TRINK, a kind of fishing-net.
- TRINKET, a small ornament fur the person; a toy or jewel.
- TRINKET-BOX, a small ense fur holding Jewellery.

- to raise an anchor clear of the bottom.
- TRIPE, the stomach of a cow, «fcc cleaned and cooked for food.
- TiriPE-DE-KocHE, a lichen, the Gyrophora *ajhndrica*, which lias occasionally sup-ported life among famlshiim travellers in the dbbolate northern wastes of arctic America.
- TI:IPI:-DICKSSER, a person who cleanses the maws ot animals, and parboils them for sale as food.
- THIPE-SHOP, a place where tripe and neats'ft;et, and frequently cats'-mcat are vended.
- TUIPOD, a stand or support; a three-lugged stool or.table.
- TRII'OLI, rotten-stone; a greyish-yellow or red earth, chiefly composed of silez, used in polishing gold and silver; also made from clunch or from septuria.
- TRiSE, a nautical term, to haul up by means of n rope.

- TRIST, TKTST, a fair for the sale of cnttlc. TRITURATE, to grind to powder or du*t. TRIVET, an iron frame or stand to support a boiler on a grate, and keep it from pressing on the coals.
- TROCNOMETER, TRECNOMETE it, a measurer of the revolutions of a curri.igc-wheeL
- TROJAC, a Polish coin of 6 grains or 3 gros, wortli rather more than Id.
- TROJKRO, a store-keeper in Spain.

TROLL, to angle with a fiblung-rod, which lias the line on a runnin<; whrel or pulley.

- TROLLEY, a truck for carrying railway ma-TKOMIIA (Italian), a trumpet.
- TKOMIIA (Italian), a trumpet. [terials. TROMBONE, a huge and powerful tiumpet, composed orsliding-tubes. by which every sound in the diatonic and chromatic scales, within its compass, can bo perfectly obtained.
- TKOMPE (French), a water-blowing engine; a blowing machine for furnaces.
- TKON, a steel-yard balance.
- TKONG, the Malay name for the egg-plant. TROOPER, a mounted soldier.
- TROQUIL. a Spanish dye.

- TROTTERS, sheep's feet cooked. TROUGH, a long deep tray; a s»pout. TitonsKRiNG, brendcloth, tartans, drills, and other materials for men's trousers.
- **TKOUSER-MAKEH** a ta.Ior who makes panta loons, or men's garments for the legs and lower part of the person. TROUSSEAU (French), a bride's general out-
- 111; clothes or presents.
- TROI T, a small fresh-water fl«li, the *Falmo* /ario, tho flesu of which is of the finest quality.
- TROVKR, an action on a disputed question [kind of boat of property.
- TKOWBL, a small Hat, triangular metal moulder's tool used by bricklayers and plasterers for spreading inortar, or fur
- gardening. TUOYKEN, TROISKEN, a small weight formerly usert in Holland, lor gold and
- silver, nearly 3 grains. **T&OTWIGHT**. a term applied to the English weight for the precious metuls. The truy

- pound contains 12 ounces, or 5760 grains; 8 l-6th grs. make 1 carat of diamonds; 24 grs.ldwt; 20dwts.loz.; 12oz.llb.; 25lbs. 1 qr.; 100 lbs. 1 cwt The moneyers have a peculiar subdivision of the troy grain, dividing the grain into 20 mites, the mito into 24 doits, the doit into 20 pcriots, the pcrlot Into 24 blanks.
- RUCK, barter or exchange dealing; paying wages in goods at overcharged prices; a hand barrow; a two-wheeled carriage; the low solid wheel of a gun-carriage; a circular cap or block of wood at the head of a flag-Btaff, or on the highest mast of a ship; a low-sided railway vehicle.
- TRUCKLE, a small wheel or cantor. TRUCKLE-RED, a low sliding bed on rollers or castors
- TRUCKLE-CHEESE, a small thick solid cheese, that can be rolled on Its edge.
- TRUCKMAN, a carman; one who moves goods by hand in a truck.
- RUFFLES, the *Tuber cibarium*, a fungus found in the earth beneath trees, espe-cially oaks, beeches, and hawthorns. Being nutritious, fragrant, and stimulating in its properties, the truffle is a common ingredient in sauces and made dishes.
- TRUMEAU (French), a shin of beef; a pier looking-glass.
- TRUMPET, a metal wind instrument used in bands, or for signalizing in war; a tube for conveying sound, or tor speaking through.
- TRUMPETER, un officer of a cavalry regiment; a soldier in an infantry rofimout, who blows a trumpet.
- TRUMPET-FISH, a name given to the Centriscus scolopax. a fish found in the Mediter-ranean, the flesh of which Is reckoned good.
- TRUMPET-MAKER, a manufacturer of tho shrill brass wind instruments, or of
- speaking trumpets. TRUMPET-SHELL, a species of *Buceinuw*, used as a sounding instrument IU the East and in the Pacific.
- TRUNDLE, to roll any thins along.
- TRUNK, the main stock of a tree; a chest lor clothes.
- TRUNK-Fisn, the i:ame given to several species of Ostraaon, natives of the Indian and American seas, some of which are considered excellent flsh lor the table.
- TRUNK-LINE, the main lino ot a railway, separate from the hianch lines or leedcrs.
- TRUNK-MAKER, a manufacturer of chests, packing-boxes, leather portmanteaus, << tc.
- TRUNNIONS, the arms or side supports of a cannon, by which it rests upon the carriage.
- TRLSE, an old Prussian coin of 3 coustics, worth about 7d.

TRUSI, the Malay name for copperas.

TRUSS, a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods, not bound with iron hoops or cordage, In size a yard square or less, and in weight not exceeding 3 cwt., the outer covering being frequently of canvas. If press-packed, it is denominated a bale: » truss of hay is 56 lbs. of old, and 60 of new; a truss of straw is 36 lbs.; a triangular frame of wood; an abdominal support in cases of hernia; to bind or secure; to prepare poultry for cooking.

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THUSS-MAKKB, a maker of support bandages lor rapture or hernia. TRUST, a turnpike road or district managed

- by commissioners; property or cstato managed for the benefit of others.
- TRUSTEE, one appointed to net lor another, as in the case of an agent lor infants' property, or one deputed to act for the general benefit of creditors, <c.
- Tid STWORTir, faithful; honest; worthy of being confided in. [or fat. TRYING-DOWN, refining, or boiling blubber
- TKUXG-I'LANE. See FLAKE
- TRYSAIL, a storm stay-sail; a fore and nft sail set with a boom and gaff, upon a try sail mast, abaft the lower main-mast.
- TRYSSIL, TRYSLE, a native bark used in Demurara for tanning, and also as an emetic and fish poison by the Indians.
- TIIYSTER, ia Scotland, a convener; one who summons a meeting.
- TSALATS, a Burmese measure of capacity, equivalent to un English pint. TSXMIIA, a Tartar name for the meal of
- barley.
- TSARWOT, a Bnru'cso measure of capacity, equal to an English gallon.
- Tsvr-Lra, TSEH-LL, a species of China silk obtained in Nankin and the Northern parts of the empire, superior to the Ctin-Ion kinds.
- TSAVILA, a weight In Hindustan, of 20 grains; 2Jchinains.
- TauiiVERic, a Itussian dry-measure, CO of which arc equal to about 14 English Win-chester bushels, = 13*5722 imperial.
- TSCKNI another name for the mas or mace, i Chinese weight and measure, and which contains from 100 to 140 copper cash.
- TSKIT, a Burmese measure of capacity, will to 2 gallons, [breadth. TSIIAKYU, the Burmese name for a hair-
- TSUELLIK, TJETLIK, an Eastern name for the *Strychnos 2'ieute*, a large climbing shrub, native of Java. An exceedingly violent poison, which acts in the same manner as strychnine, is prepared from the bark of the root.

T-MUARE, an instrument for drawing.

- Tr'AMKA, a native Indian name for the *tSthinideha sei-rata*, the ripe berries of -u inch are eaten, and the astringent root *. employed to check diarrhoea.
- TIB, JI cask without a head. Nests of -wooden tubs are frequently exported. The tub of butter must contain at least 84 lbs.; the tub of camphor is 130 Dutch lbs. or about 1 cwt.; the tub, *n* incusite of Sumatra, is equal to 1-SIG bushel; a wooden vessel for a shrub or plant; a miner's name for the box<s* iu \lor UU:h. cuL is sent up the shaft.
- TUBE, a long narrow hollow rod, pipe, or syphon, made ot tin, lead, sine, iron, brass, or copper.
- TLUE-DRAWER, a maker of metal piping.
- TUEKR, a kind oi root.
- TUHEROSE, the *Poltanthes tuberosa*, which yields a pleasant essential oil.
- TUBING, materials for pipes. See TUBE.
- TUTIL', the Malay name for the sugar-cane.
- TABULAR-BOILER, a boiler consisting of tubes.

- TUBULAR-BRIDGE, a bridge consisting of a hollow trunk or tube, as the Hniannia bridge across tho Menai Straits.
- TUB-WHEEL, a peculiar kind of wheel to a water-mllL
- TUCK, a horizontal pleat or fold in a female's gown or petticoat. TUCKA, a weight used for pearls in Bombay,
- equal to 0-2182 grain.
- UCKER, a piece of lace or net worn by females on the bosom or round tho neck of a low dress.
- TUCK-NET, a small net employed to take out
- pilchards from the large seine nets. UCUM, a name given by the Indians of Brazil to the fibre they obtain from the Astrocaryum yulgare, of Martius. From the unexpanded leaves they manufacture cordage, bow-strings, fishing-nets, hats, fans, beautifully line hammocks, and other articles, where fineness, combined with strength, is required.
- UCUWARI, an Indian name in Guiana for porous water vessels or goglets. TUDEL (Spanish), a metal pipe. TUDESCO, a kind of wide cloak worn in
- Spain. TUE-IROX3, blacksmiths' tongs. TUERO, dry \i ood cut for fuel in Spain,

- TUF, a fat loam, an unctuous marl.
- TUFA, a porous variety of limestone deposited by calcareous springs, 30 or 40 quarries of which are worked in Prussia. Tufa possesses the valuable property of hardening on exposure to the air. See TRAVERTINE and TARRASS
- TUG, a tow-boat; a four-wheeled timberframe: a hoop ot iron to hold a tackle; to draw along
- TUGUE (French), the poop of a frigate or sloop. [in India.
- TUHSEELDAB, a chief native rcvcnue-otUcer TUILES (French), tiles.
- TOILIEU, a French tile-mnker. TCLAH, TOLA, a weight in Hindustan of 4 drachms; 3 madas.
- TULIP, a beautiful liliaceous flower.
- TULIP-TREE, the *Linodendron tulipiferoL*, a North American forest tree. Tile bark is very bitter, and strongly fragrant, and is used for its stimulant, tonic, und aromatic qualities, in fevers', agues, and rheuma-tism, with the ben results. The wood is smooth and line - grained, very easily wrought, and not liable to split. It is used in carving and ornamental work, and to make the panels of coach and chaise bodlvn.

TULK, the Persian name for talc. TULLH, a plain silk lace blonde or net

Tr.i.mi, the Malay name for an e»n.

- Ti'M. a species of mastic resin obtained in Atrica trom the *Putacia Atalantica;* u weight in Mysore of 32 lbs.; 2 irasos. TUMBLER, a kind of latch In a lock, which,
- by means of a spring, detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lilts it, and leaves the bolt at liberty; a drinkiug-ulass without a loot; an acrobat; a juggler; a posture-master; a species of pigeon. ps aiding hay. TLMBREL, a dung-cart; a wicker crib for TUMTDX, an Arab name for suiuacu.

TURNERY-WARE, wooden Articles made by a turner; wooden bowls, butter prints, blocks, Ac.; goods shaped with a lathe. TURNING-BRIDGE, a swing-bridge.

- TURNING-LATHE, a lathe used by amateurs or working turners. The common lathe of the turner in wood is called a polelathe.
- TURNIP-CUTTER, a revolving machine with knives for slicing roots for cattle and sheep.
- TORNIPS, important succulent roots, form-ing a field or garden crop culture. TURNIP-TOPS, the young green leaves and stems of field-turnips, sold as a potherb in spring.

TURNKEY, an assistant gaoler.

- TURN-OUT, a railway siding; .1 short loop-line of railway; a strike of ivorkim-ii, or muster of them; the net quantity of produce yielded; an equipage.
- TuitN-oVfcit, a frinall pastry puff; an appren-tice to any trade who u handed over from one master to another to complete his time.
- TURNPIKE-MAN, a toll collector at a turnpike gate.
- TURNPIKE-UOAD, a public rond governed by a board or cuminitisioii, lm\ lng the power to levy tolls on the traffic for Us proper maintenance and repairs.

- TURN-PLATE. See TURK-TABLE. TURN-REST ILOUGN, a swing plough. TURN-SCREW, a blunt clusel-snnped tool for insert III: or removing screws Hum wood or metal work.
- TURN-SCREW MANUFACTURER, a tool maker.
- TURN-SPIT, a clock-work machine for cooking, also the person who attends to the same.
- TURN-STILE, a revolving frame in a footpath to pass passengers, but to keep out animals; a check register.
- TURN-TABLE, an iron revolving platform for removing carriages from one line of rails to another.
- TURN-UP-BEDSTEAD, a bedstead that shuts up in the middle, or packs away.
- TURPENTINE, a resinous substance which flows from incisions made iu the stem of trees of the pine species. These aie trees of the pine species. several varieties—as common, Venice, French, Strasbourg, Carpathian, and other turpentines. The Imports of common turpentine are from 230,000 to 830.000 cwts. annually, chieliy Irom the United States.
- TURPENTINE AND TAR DISTILLER, n refiner of these substances lor the use of those who employ them in the arts and manufactures
- TURPENTINE, QIL OP, the spirit or essence of turpentine obtained fiom the crude article by distillation. About one-fourth part of oil is obtained from the turpentine, the colophony being left behind in the retort.
- TURPENTINE-TREE, a name for the birch gum-tree (Rursera gummtjera)
- TUBPIN, a name for the land-tortoise. TURQUOISE, a valued blue gem for orna-mental purposes. It is very common in Persia.
- TUBBEL, a cooper's tod.

TURRET, a small slender tower.

- URRET-CLOCK, a lar«e clock fixed in a small tower or in the steeple tower of u The face is sometimes* illumichurch. nated.
- URSKIL, TUSKAR. the flauchtor-sphrie. an instrument used in Scotland for cutting posits.
- TURTLE, a name for the marine tortoise. See GREEN TURTLE.
- TURTLE-SHELL, a common name for the> shield plate or armour of all tortoises. See TORTOISE-SHELL
- UKTLE-SOUP, the most expensive and es-teemed soup made; the fiesli of 1 he edible or green turtle added to an ordinary soup* btock.
- TURUNJABIN, an Indian name for the manna of the desert, obtained Iroin the camel's thorn.
- TUSIUE, the rotary or string of bends used by the Hindoos.
- TUSCAN-HAT, a Leghorn hat; a bonnet of straw-plut.
- TUSCAN-PLAIT. See LEGHORN*. TU.«K, a long fang or tooth. The tusks of the elephant form an important article of commêrce.
- USSAC-GKASS, a large hardy coarse grass, the Festurn flabellatcu native of the Falkland islands, wh'ch has been introduced and cultivated in Scotland.
- TUSSAU-SILK, TUSSEII-SILK, the produce of a wild silk-worm found in the forests of Bengal, from the cocoon of which a coarse dark strong silk is obtained, and woven into the dooties or cloths worn by the Brahmins and other sects of Hindoos. This silk-moth cannot, however, be domesticated.
- TIPSOO, an Indian measure of length, 1C of which equal 1 h.ith or IS inches.
- Tun KNAG, an nllo/cd metal made by the Chinese in the proportion of 8 parts of copper, 3 of nickel, and 6} of zinc; which is fusible, very hard, and not easily rolled,
- but well adapted for casting. TUTOR, a private teacher; the guardian of a scholar or learner.
- TUTSAN, thoAndrosamum officinale, a wild astringent subai-rld plant, the hiuiscd leaves of which are an ancient and powerful vulnerary.
- TUTTAL, a name in somo parts of the East lor six pice, or about 2d. TITWORK, a miner's name for piece-work
- or task-work.
- UWAK, a Alalny name for the spirituous liquor or toddy obtained from the Arenga saccharifera.
- TUYERE, TWEHR, a round aperture made in one of the sides of a crucible to admit the extremity of the blast pipe, throu.-h which the air, III a high stufe of compression, U forced Into the furnace.
- TWA, the Burmese name for a span.
- TWANKIT, a superior kind of preen tea, of which there are several sorts: the best is sometimes sold for hyson of an interior growth.
- TWEED, a light woollen stuff; n milled' Scotch trousering or wrapper worn by shepherds and others.

- TUN. a large,cask, of an undefined and vari-able measurement, but in wine-measure Assumed to contain 2C2 gallons 2 butts of 126 gallons, or 4 hhds. of 63 gallons; a Finnish dry-measure of 4 English bushels; a grain-measure of Sweden containing 2 spann: 18tuns = 10 quarter-*. Some reckon 176} tuns or barrels = 100 quarters. The tun ofwhale oil (212 guild), according to Scorcsby, weighs 17 cwt, 29 lbs. 12 oz. 14drs. 14drs.
- **TUNBRIDGE-WARK, Inlaid or mosaic work in** TUNBRIDGE-WARK, initial of mosaic work in wood, which obtains Its mime from the place of manufacture, Tunbridjre Weils, in Kent. They consist of fancy articles, -work-boxes, caddies, dexks, reels, <&c. TUNER, one who tunes a piano-forte.
- TUNG, a long-measure of Sumatra corre-sponding to thf English foot.
- TUNG-OIL, a valuable oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Elaococcaotetfera*, winch is much used for painting bouts, furniture, \triangleleft
- ATTAC AND A CONTRACT OF A CONT 내는 choma hederacea of Linnaiis. A tea is prepared from tlie leaves, In great repute among the poor. See ALE-HOOK. TUNIC, a short frock coat; a young boy's
- dress.
- TUNING-FOUR, TURING-HAMMER, steel Instruments used in tuning.
- TUNNA, a name in Bengal for the toon tree. The bark is powerfully astringent, but not bitter. The natives use it in conjunction with the powdered nut of the *Quilnndina* bonducetta, an intense bitter. See TOONA.
- TUNNEL, a subterraneous passage lor a rail-road or canal; a chimniy-sluift
- TUNNKLAND, a land-mcasuro of Sweden,
- 0900 square yards. TUNNEL-SHAFT, a pit or shalt sunk to pive air to workmen or light to a tunnel, or to facilitate the raising of earth and btoucs to the surface.
- TUNNY, a fish caught in large quantities In tho Mediterranean, the *Thynnus vtdgatHs*. The firm flesh is considered delicious. It is dressed in a variety of ways, plainboiled, or fried, made into a rigout or soup, into pics, or pickled and eaten cold like pickled salmon. TUP, a name in Scotland and the north of
- England for a rain or male sheep: after weaning he Is called a tup hog.
- TUPONG, the Malay name for flour. TUPOZ, a name in Manila for the intermediate layers of the stem of the wild plantain, Musa textilis, or which are made ucb cloths and gauzes four yards long, of different degrees of fineness,
- TUPSEB, TUPSEY, a name in India for the mango-fish. See MANG<>-FIS3.
- TURAN IRA-WOOD See TOWRANEERO.
- TURBAN, a linen or shawl wr.ippcr worn round the head by male • in Extern countries; a lady's old-fashioned heud-dress.
- TURBINE, a horizontal water-uhcel u»ed on the Continent, the water entering in the centre and filling all tho buckets at once.
- Tuner, the Fleuronectes maximtu, one of the best and mrgeat of our flat fishes: 600

- or duo tons of turbot are imported yearly into London. In Scotland this name is often given to the halibut
- URBOT-KETTLE, a fl«h boiler, of a suitable shape to hold a turbot flat.

TUB

- TUREEN, an earthenware or metal deep vessel for holding soup at a dinner table. TUREEN-LADLE. See SOUP-LADIES. TURP, a racecourse; the green surface or sward of grass lands; a name given to-peat when cut and dried for fuel. Several chamingle of a concentration of the several chemical and economical products are now obtained from turf. TURF-CUTTER, a digger of turC

- TURF-CUTTER, a digger of turC TURF-HOUSE, a shed of turf. TURF-SPADE, an implement for cutting turf. TURKEY, a large domesticated fowl, the *Meleagris gallipavo*, which is bred in large numbers, in the home counties and Ireland, lor the London markets, about 130.000 being annually sold In the metro-polis polis.
- TURKEY-CARPETS, floor-coverings made en-HUNDE APPEARAT
- Hunde af wood the <u>interview of the interview</u> I IBUB"INHIUISM 1UII-U(JIIIII JIAHS415Bag5.g!S»U ... Crmsa of `iio^io C.(Vp»i,Mig',-ciiiU lii«>u*Va cut: the cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.
- TURKEY FEATHERS, the feathers of the domestic turkey. Besides their uie for bedding, these are now made Into very elegant muffs, tippets, and other dress articles for ladles.
- TURKKY-UED, u valuable dye prepared from m.idder.
- TURKISH-MILLET. See DHURRA. TURKISH-WATCHES, w atches made In pieces or sets for the Turkish market, with several cases and Turkish figures en-graved thereon.
- TUKK'S-CAP, a species of lily, a garden flower.
- UKKS-IIEAD, a name for the large globular Melocactus commums, n pl.int which i» olten Imported in large quantities from the Leeward islands lor cultivation in this country
- TURMERIC, a name for the tubers of the *Curcuma longa*, which are bitter and Aromatic, and largely used In the East as an ingredient in curries. Turmeric is im-ported into this country as a dye-stuff, and used to colour butter. The colouring metters of the dried react la brickt values matter of the dried root ls bright yellow. White paper, dyed by an alcoholic tur-meric, is a very sensitive test for alkalies. FURN, the twist of a rope round a cleat or belowing ping a rote or rould of duting a
- belaying pin; a rota or spell of duty; a pit sunk in some part of a drift. TititN-BEN'cn, a'simple and portable lathe used by clock and watch makers.
- TUKN-COCK, the servant oi a Water-com-pany, who regulates the flre-piugs, and turns on the water from the mama to the supply pipes at stated intervals.
- TURNER one who shapes articles in a lathe, a worker on ivory, hard woods, potteryware, Ac.
- URNER'S-CERATE, an excellent application for ulcerous wounds.
- TURNERS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having uoliall of its own, transacts Its business at **UuildhalL**

- TWEER, TWYERE, the point of a blast pipe, a tube analogous to the nose of a bellows, by which compressed nir is forced into n blast furnace. The term is also applied to the hole or aperture In the crucible &e TUYERE.
- TWEEZERS, a small kind of pincers or holders nippers to pluck out hair from the face. TWELFTH-CAKE, an ornamented cuke dis-
- tributed among friends or visitors on tlic festival of Twelfth-night, the 6th January.
- TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS, a Sheet Of printed fancy figures coloured, to be cut up and distributed by lottery among young
- persons. TWIBILL, A tool of different kinds for mortising, paving, Ac; a mattock; a reaping-hook.

TWILL, a woven ribbed cloth. TWILL, a woven ribbed cloth. [machine. TWILLY, a common name for the ivillying

- TWINE, thread or string; small yarn or
- cordage that has been twice twisted. TWINE-REEL, a shop reel or box lor holding
- string. **Itwister**. TWIKE-REF.LER. a mule doubler; a string-
- TWIKE-REFLER. a mule doubler; a string-TWIST, silk in hanks, balls, and reels, <tc. for sewing, used by tailors and milliners, saddlers, book-binders, stay-in.ikers, <tc.; a roll of tobacco; a small roll of twisted dough baked; a kind of cotton yarn, of which there are mule, water, and green twists: the Nus. run from 20 to 190.
- TWISTER, an American drink.
- TWO-DECKER, a vessel of war, carrying guns on two decks.
- on two decks. TWO-FOOT KULE, a carpenter's measure; a folding pocket-rule. TWOPENCE*, small silver coins, specially minted to a fixed amount, being 4752 in number annually, for alms-giving by the sovereign, on Maunday-Thursdny. In 1M8, however, a larger quantity was

- issued, of the value of £2217, and number-ing 266,112 pieces; 7920 silver pennies arc also annually coined for the same special purpose.
- TWOPENNY, a weak kind of beer sold at two-pence the Scots pint, or U quart English. TWO-SHILLING-PIECE. See FLORIN.
- TWYER, an Indian grain-measuro. See Toi. TWYERE, See TWEER. TYE, a rope connected with a vard, to which
- a Moisting tackle is attached. TYLERS¹ AND BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.
- TYLT, the Danish name for a dozen.
- TYMPAN, the parchment frame or panel ol a hand printing-press, on which the blank, sheets are put in order to be impressed when laid on the form.
- YMPSIS, a Polish coin of IS gros, or half a florin, worth about 9d. or IOd.
- TYPE, a model or pattern; metallic letters, spaces, figures, Ac. used for printing. TYPE-FOUNDER, one who casts printing or
- music type.
- TYPE-FOUNDRY, a place with furnaces, «fcc, for casting type in moulds and matrices. TYPE-METAL, an alloy of about one part of antimony to three of lead, used In casting printing-type; other metals are sometunes added.
- TYPE-MOULD, a die, steel-punch, or matrix of brass or copper tor casting types.
- TYPE-MOULD MAKER, a maker of casting moulds, which consist of two parts, the outer of wood and the Inner of steel: thero Is a hopper mouth into which the fused type-metal Is poured.
- TYKE, an Indian name for curdled milk. * TYuiAN-ruiiPLE, a beautiful animal dye, formerly obtained from certain molluscs, species oiMurex and Purpura.
- TTBI, the Malay name for yams; ubi U bungala beinsr potatoes. UBRUK, the Hindustani name for talc.
- UBUDI, a name in Guiana for the bark of the wild cashew-tree, a powerful astrin-gent. Surprising effects arc ascribed to warm applications of the decoction in the cure of sores.
- UCHAUX, a liquid-measure, in use In somo or tile departments *ot* Franco, being.the halt pint, or fourth of a pot, of the ancient mease rés o(Paris.
- UDOMETER, a rain-gauge. UEBA, an African dry-measure, about 3 bushels, used in Barbary aadTripoli; for flour it weighs 230 2-5th lbs.
- TJFYOON, an Arabic name for opium.
- UGOORO, a vernacular name in India nr eagle-wood, and aloes wood, ODtaliud from sr*?ies of Atexyton, Aquilaria, ana ExcoKana.
- UKASE, a liussian imperial decree.
- UKKAB, the Eastern name for the oka, about 2* lbs. Engl'sJu ULAN, a Tartar horse-soldier.

UrEHA, a Turkish magistrate.

U.

- ULLAGE, the quantity deficient in a cask, or any vessel, of being full.
- ULSEE, a Hindustani name tor flax.
- ULTRAMARINE, a beautiful blue pigment formerly very expensive, and obtained from the variegated blue mineral called lazulitc, but now artificially compounded, and greatly reduced in price.
- MBARKE, a vernacular name in India for the fibre of the *Ihliscus connabinus*, also for inferior hemp.
- MBER, a massive mineral pigment, used by painters as a brown colour, and to make varnish dry quickly. It is used either In its natural state, or burnt.
- UMBLES, HUMBLES, the entrails ot a deer. UMBRELLA, a portable folding shade, or protection against heat and rain; a screen of linen, silk, or paper, on a frame of cane, wire, or whalebone ribs or stret-chers. See KITTYSoiA, and PARASOL.
- MBRELLA-CASE, a narrow oilskin bag or cotton cose for covering an umbrella when folded and closed.

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- UMBRELLA-FUBNITUBE MAKKR, a manufacturer of alpaca, cotton, «fcc for covering umbrellas.
- UMBRELLA-GINGHAM, a kind of fine material for covering the frame of umbrellas.
- UMBRELLA-HOOK MAKES, a manufacturer of the handle-ends for umbrellas, consisting of horn, bone, Ivory, Ac.
- UMBRELLA-MAKER, a manufacturer of umbrellas*.
- UMBRELLA-STAND, a frame or support for resting or draining umbrellus.
- UMBRELLA-STAND MAKER, U maker of wooden, wire, or cast-iron stands for umbrellas.
- UMBRELLA STICK, the centre support for carrying and extending thic frame of an umbrella.
- UMBRELLA TREI:, a name in India for a species of screw-pine, the *Pandanus odo*rātusimus.
- UMLI, a name in Hindustan for the tamarind.
- UMPIBE, a third person chosen to decide a disputed question when two arbitrators cannot agree.
- UMIUTI, UUKHEKKE, vernncular names for the myrobillan of the *Embhça ojfictnahş*, used for tanning leather, and as a remedy in diarrhoea.
- UNBEND, to cast off the tie of a rope; to relax.
- UNCIA, an ounce troy, or in liquids the twentieth part of a pint. It Is thus abbre-viated in prescript Ions j. UNCIR (Spanish), to yoke oxen or mules for
- labour.
- UNCOCK, to let down the hammer of a gun or pistol.
- UNCOOKED, raw; not dressed by heat.
- UNCTUOUS, fat, oily; having a resemblance
- to grease. UNDER-COAT, a coat worn beneath a paletot
- or great-coat UNDERFOOT, a kind of granite paving.
- UNDKR-GUOUND, below the feurtaco of the from. earth.
- UNDERLEAF, an apple for making cider UNDERLET, to sub-let.
- UNDER-SECHETARY, an assistant secretary. UNDER-SHKRIFF, n sheriff's deputy. UNDERSHOT-WHEEL, the wheel of a water-
- mill, where the water is received Into the buckets on a low level.
- UNDERTAKER, a contractor or manager of funerals; acofiln-maker.
- UNDERWRITER, one who takes a risk or share 111 marine insurance, writing his name on the policy of insurance as air v/crable lor a certain amount In case of loos,
- upon receipt ot an agreed rate of premium. UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, a union of merchants interested in marine assurance or underwriting, of which there are many at different ports, as at Glasgow, Lubeck, Liverpool, Acc
- UNDOCK, to remove a vessel from a wet dock or basin.
- UNFASHIONABLE, garments, furniture, Ac. not *in* the present mode.
- UNF AVOUEED GIN, pure, distilled gin; not **uv** oftned of doctored.
- **TRGBR.OT.** In Arabic name for gum sarco polia

- UNGLEE, a cloth-measure in the Nizam territory: 3 unglees =• 1 gerah of 2 l-10tli Inches.

UNR

- UKGOOR, a Persian name for the kind of grape grown for -wine-making in that country, the *vitis vintfera*.
- UNGOOZĚÍI, a Persian name for asatotlda.
- UNIIAR, to scrape the skins of pigs; to remove the hair from seal-skins, sheep-skins, calf-skins, or horse-hides, Ac., by stepping in lime and water. [hinges. UNHANG, to take a door or gate off Its UNHOOK, to disconnect a hook and eye.
- UNIBIE, a coin formerly current in the dominion of the Grand Mogul, •= to one French crown and 3 livro*.
- UNIDURA (Spanish), the act of yoking oxea or mules lor labour.
- UNIFORM, an official or state dress or equipment for court, naval, military, yeomanry, and other officers; a livery for police, gaolers* «fcc.; articles made of the same shape or pattern.
- UNIFORM SWORD, an officer's sword of the regulation pattern prescribed for the army or nav
- UNION, a fabric made of flax and cotton; a confederation, of States; a workhouse or poor-law district of several townships; a joint or connection; the upper inner
- corner of an ensign. NION-JACK, the national flag of the Royal navy of England; a small square contain-ing only the union of the three crosses without the fly of the ensign.
- UNION-JOINT, a band or T cross-piece; a T joint lor uniting iron and other metal pipes.
- UNION-TICK. See COTTON-TICKS.
- UNIVERSITY, a corporation or community; an assemblage of colleges, with an examin-ing body, where the arts and sciences aro taught, and educational degrees granted.
- UNLADE, to remove the cargo; to take merchandise or stores out 0! a vessel.
- UNLAY, to untwist tlic strands of a rope.
- UNLICENSED, acting without a recognised authority or legal permit.
- UNMOOR, to heave up one anchor, so that a vessel mny ride at single anchor; to cast off from moorings.
- UNOFFICIAL, in a private capacity, not emanating from an office, or state bureau.
- UNPACK, to take goods from their wrappings or cases; to unbalc.
- UNPAID, sent or received without the car-riage, freight, or postage being paid; an honorary officer, one who gives his services or opinions gratuitously. UNQUOTED, goods not in the sale lists, or
- prices current; shares or slocks not dealt In or recognized in the official lists of the Stock Exchange.
- UNREAD, a proof not examined by the Reader or Corrector of a printing-office. UNBEEVE, to remove ropes or pulleys from
- a block or tackle.
- UNRIG, to take down the standing and running rigging, or ropes of a ship, leaving the bare masts, with only the stays, Asc, HS supports.
- UNRIP, to open seams; to separate, or tear cloths or sails asunder.

- UNSEAL, to open; to take off or remove the veal which closes a letter or package. UNSEAWORTHY, a ship not safe, or properly found and fitted for navigation, or for
- . carrying cargo. [any thing. UNSHIP, to take out of its place, to remove UNTAMOL, a name in Hindu-tan for the Indian Ipecacuanha, the dried roots 01 Tylophora asthmatica.
- UNTIE, to loosen a bandage; to unbind. UNUTAMUL, a name in India for the roots of *Hemidesmus Jndicus*, which have long boon employed on the Madras coast as u substitute for sarsapanlla.
- UPER, the Belgian half-pint measure, equ.il to 0 605 English pint. UPHOLDER, an old name for an upholsterer *
- UPHOLDERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.
- UFHOLSINRFit, one who supplies the furni-ture and fittings for dwelling-houses.
- UPHOLSTERY, the beds, curtiiiiM, furniture, tables, chairs, and general household arti-cles sold by an upholsterer.
- **UPPER-LVATHER**, the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes.
- UPPER KURSK, a head nurse having tho
- care of children in a private family. UPPER SERVANT, a superior female do-mestic in a private f.imilj'.
- UPRIGHT, a timber supporting a rafter; an iron stanchion or pillar. URADO, a peculiar kind of rock-salt met with in Colombia.
- UKCHILLA (Spani«h), nrchilla-wecd; archil.
- URINAL, an erection in a street for puMic convenience; also a portable water-proof case for travellers and others.
 UILJOON, a name in Hindustan for tho *Terminalia alata* the fimt and bark of which ire used medicinally.
- UKICAX, the Arab mime lor tho Lawsonia viermis, an Important dye-stuff. See
- ILENNA. UBLINGS' LACE, a quilling bobbin net, figured ; a gassed lace, a show j, low-priced sub-stitute for pillow or thread lace.
- UHN, a metal hot waterreci-i\er lor the teatable, formerly more extensively used; a

VAG

vnse bending outwards at the top; s measure of 3J gallons; a ballot-box. JRN-POWDKR, a bronzing powder for re-

- novating the varnish or coating on metal urns.
- URN-RUG, a table mat or stand made of various materials, for resting an urn on.
- Various materials, for resulting an urn on. Uuoo*. UTARASHA, Indian names for the *A'lhatoda Vatica*. Nees. All parts of tho plant arc bitterish, and slightly aromaiic, and supposed to be antispasmodic; the wood is solt, and much esteemed for mak-ing charcoal for gunpowder. USAGE, custom; tho ordinary course of busines
- busines.
- USANCE, the customary period or space of time allow ed tor the payment of foreign bills of exchnngo; days of grace.
- USEREKEE.
- USEREKEE. See UMRITI. USHER, an under-teacher; an attendant upon strangers or guests; tho doorkeeper of n court of justice.
- USINE, a glass-house ; an Iron-work. USQUEBAUGH, A kind of whisky.
- USTORUK, a vernacular name in India for storax.
- USULSOOS, an Arabic name for liquoriceroot
- USURY, the taking an excessive or exorbitant rate of interest for money loaned. Usury laws, or those fixing a legal rate of interest, arc now abolished in most trading countries, leaving floating capital to find Its proper market value.
- USWUKUNIDA, n vernacular name for the saul or sal tree, the *Shorea robiuta*, Rox-burgh, which \ ields the dammar rosin. UTOHLIK, a small silver money of Turkey, of the value of 5d or GI English.
- UTR, an Eastern name for the essential oil d-attar of rowes.
- UTRECHT-VELVET, a kind of velvet, used for decorations, furniture, upholstery, and carriage lininga
- UTRERO (Spanish), a bull or heifer between two and three years old.
- UVATE, a conserve made of snipes.

V.

- UVERO, a retailer of grapes in Spain. UZALTUN, the half of an abassi in Uuor<u>c</u>ian money.
- T7AAG, WAor, a German name for a ba- I lanoo or weight.
- VAAM, VAKM, VADEM. Dutch and Belirn^ nnmes for the fathom: m Holland 6178 feet. In llr-k'ium, as in England, 2 yards.
- VAAKSILD (Danish), spring herrin.us.
- VAATJE, the Dutch name for a barrel. VACA, a name in some of the Pacific _islands for a vessel or canoe.
- VACH, the Sanscrit name for the sweet flag, Acorus Calamus.
- VACOA. a name for a species of screw pine, the *Pamianusytilis*, which abounds in the Mauritius and Bourbon, where, from the tough longitudinal fibres of the lcav<s, •acks for colonial produce are made. The
- leaves are cut every second year, and each plnnt y lei is enough for two large bags. [In the colonies. VACUUM-FAN; a pan O3od for making sugar
- VACUUM-PUMP, a pump attached to a ina-line steam-engine.
- ADARI, a vernacular name In India for the jujube-tree, Zuyphus Jujuba, which af-fords a large and very pleasant fruit* called ber and borreo. See JUJUBE. ADE-MECUM, a book of ready general refer-ence; a manual of instruction, or recipes.
- AOAROND, VAGRANT, anld:er; a man with a bad character.
- AGGLE, a name In the Shetland* for a place where meat is hung to be smoked.

VAIL, a gratuity or foe g'vcn to domestics; a perquisite, customary or stipulated, such as bones, and grease, and broken meat to a cook; lcll-ofT garments to a personal servant.

VAINERO (Spanish), a scabbard-maker.

- VAIKGA, VKNGAT, an Indian name fur the dark-red astringent, brittle, gum-resin or kino, obtained from the juice of the Pterocarpus Atarsupium.
- VAKEEL, a native attorney in India; an ambassador or agent.
- ambassador or agent. VAKIA, an Eastern weight used chlefly In Arabia for spices, Ac, consisting of 10 cofiblas and nearly 1J oz English: in 15ns-sora the heavy vakia Is 4*833 pounds, and the light weight for spices, &c, 1166 pound.
- VAL, WALL, a variable Indian weight for gold and silver; in Bombay =• 4*475 grn.; in Ahmedabnd, 6045 grs.; in Anj.tr, 5 « grs.; in Delhi, fi*63 grs.; In roouuh, 3*99 grs.; and in Sur.it, 5 8 >9 grs.
 VALANCE, drapery or hangings for a window, bedetend
- bedstead, Ac.
- VALBRICK (Danish), maple. VALENCIENNES-LACK, a Hch laco which has a six-sided mesh formed of two threads partly twisted and plaited, the pattern being worked in the net.
- VALENDAR CLAY, a kind of potters*-clny exported, in a raw state, lrom the Duchy ot Nassau.
- VALENTINE, nn ornamented billet-doux, or valering, information of the second states and de-vices, sent out extensively ou the 14th February, St. Valentine's day. VALERIAN, the common n:uw (or a genus of plants which have stimulant nnd aromatic cupiting. The true valoring (Valeriang of
- qualities. The true valerian (*Valeriana of-jicinalis*), Is a remarkable lelme >țiinulant.
- All the species have some medicinal pro-perties. V. celtica is largely employed as a substitute for spikenard (Nardostuchys Jatamansi) by Eastern nations.

- VALET, a man-servant; a personal atten-dant on a gentleman when dressing. VALISALOO OIL, an oil exnrcK^ed in India irom the seeds of the *Guuotin oleifera*. VALISE, a small leather portmanteau or carpet-bag.
- VALLE-CTPKK, a name formerly given to a silk mourning crape, also known us Hologna-crnpo
- VALLUM, an Indian mensuro of capacity in the Cam n tic, «= 3} qu irts. VALONKA, VALONIA, u commercial name for
- tho large capsules or acorn cups of tho *Quereus ceyilops*, which are impoi-ted In considerable quantities lor the use of tanners, being much more portable and concentrated in taiming properties than bark. In 1862, there were impoited 29,720 tons of valoncn.
- ALVK, a close lid affixed to a tube or hollow piston, or the opening in a vessel, by means ol a hinge or otner move-able joint There arc various* kind*', as thu clack-valve, steam-valve, safety-valve, <c.
- VABIP, the upper leather or covering of a shoe above the sole. In Itu&sia, there are velvet, satin, silk, chamois and morocco leather Vdv.ipa, embroidered in silver and gold.

- VAN, the front of an army or fleet; a large, covered wagon for pleasure excursions, «fcc.; a provincial term for sifting ore or cleansing it by a shovel.
- AXDOLA, a musical Instrument used by the Arawack Indians, Guiana.
- VANDYKE, an indent or scollop to a flounce or bonier, Ac. ANDYKE-DROWN, a colour so named.
- VAXE, a flag or weather-cock at the masthead of a ship, or the top of a flag-staff, or on a steeple, <u to indicate the direction, ot the wind.
- ANKZA, a superficial measure of Verona, = $0^{*}0314$ acre.
- VAXO, a seaman's term for a rope for steadying the peak end of a gnfT. VANGU), a Wf «t Indian name lor the tcel
- seeds or the East USesamum orientate).
- ANILA, an exquisite perfume and aroma-tic, the thin pod-like capsule of the *Vanilla pianifolia*, a native or South Ame-rica. Vanilla is one of the most esteemed ofallnromatica, and very expensive, costing five or six guineas the pound. It is used to flavour cilocoliitc and confectioneries, and is much esteemed on the Comlrch as nn Ingredient in some btimulatlug and tonic remedies.
- ANNKRIE (French), basket-work.
- VANNING, a rocking motion, given to a shovel with ore by miners.
- VAPOUR-BATH, an application, of steam nnd friction, to produce copious penetration.
- AQUERO, a Spanish cow-herd; a jacket worn hy women and children.
- VAQUERO, a Spanish Cow-nerd, a jacket worn hy women and children.
 VARA (Spanish), a rod or pole; a yaid; n herd of 40 or 50 swine; a Spanish measure of len^ili, the Castile ell, ordinarily = 0 025 English yard. The Havana vara = 0 927 Endish yard, and 1 English yaid = 1078 Havana vara. Usual I v 100 varas at c considered equal to 90 Eiuli-h y.ird-, but in Chill 108 varas make 100 impel lal yards, and 5000 varas make one Mexican league: tho MIXICAII vnra Is 3 geometrical feet. In Tcnerifte the vnra Is 34} English inches; in-AHcant 29} inches; In Buenos Ayres and Mexico 0*92741 yard; in Valparaiso and Lima, 0*92687 yard; In Brazil, 118878. The standard vara of Burgos is 0*91319 yard, and th« miners* vara of (iallicia 119715 yard. The solid Viira of Hpniu is 20 5(11 cubic feet. In Chill and Peru the vara is about S3 English Inches. See Sum
- AUAGOO, tne T.unil name for the millet seed. *Panicum miUaaum*.
- AUAIIUN, a name in the Madras presidency lor the commercial pagoda, the 10th ol the poliam and the 8th of the seer, weighing 54 «8 grains; and for the native pagoda which is 52} grains.
- ARANA, a vernacular name In India for the garlic pear Vratceva tapia. See TAPIĂ
- VAKCHIIXA, a Spanish grain-measure, the thmi part of a fanegiu VAKEAGE (Spanish), retail trade.
- VARKO (Spanish), mea**tretncnt.
- YAKI. a weight used for th precious metals. In Mndagadcar = 30 grama.

- VARICOSE-STOCKIN<IS, elastic or bandaged stockings for giving pressure and support to swelled veins In the legs.
- VARIEGATED, mottled; stained with different colours.
- VARINA'S-ROLL, a kind of tobacco generally plaited round a thick stick, very much like C'naster.
- VARNISH, a thin resinons coating for wood, paper, metal, wow.investigation.com moisture. Turpentine and all the principal resins are used to form different var-nishes, of which there .ire numerous varieties; these may, however, be broadly classified into two kinds, spirit and oil vanishes.
- VARNISH-MAKER, a manufacturer of spirit and oil varnishes, who dissolves the commercial resins in rectified alcohol or fixed and volatile oils.
- VARSAR, a Sanscrit name for the aromatic seeds of Ckomepeutaphylla. See CARAILA. VASE, a large cup with handles; a kind of
- urn.
- VASSA, an Indian weight for pearls and the precious metals, used at Surat, = 0*1423 grain.
- VASSAL, a dependant nr retainer. VASSEAU, VAISSEAU, French names for the Flemish vat.
- VAT, a large wooden or metal cistern or tub; the legal liquid-measure ot Belgium and Holland, containing 100 kannen or and Honand, containing 100 kannen of litres corresponding to the French hecto-litre, a 22-01 imperial gallons. The old Dutch grain vat averaged 0*76*.15 Winchester bushel. The shipping vat weighs 2204-74 lbs. The old London coal vat contained 0 bushels. The solid mean vat contained 0 bushels. The solid London coal vat contained 0 bushels. The solid mea-surement vat of Amsterdam contains 40 cubic feet; the wine vat 241*57 gallons, and the vat for olive oil 225*45 gallons. VAUDKIKKAT, a water telescope invented in Norway. for discovering objects below
- Norway, for discovering objects below water.
- VAULT, an arched roof; nn underground apartment, generally used ns a store for wine, and other articles not injured by damp; a tomb or crypt; a repository for the dead.
- VEAL, the flesh of the calf.
- VEAL-CUTLET, a steak from the thick part of the leg of a calf.
- VEAL-PIE, a pastry of veal.
- VEAL-SKINS, an Irish trade-name for hides ot the calf, which are dearer than other
- leather. See CALF-SKINS. ' VEAL-TEA, a thick gelatinous soup or broth made of the lleshy part of the fillet or knuckle of veal, and given to Bids, persons.
- VEATA, a Singhalese long-measure equal to an English loot.
- vedet the principal result of the principal and english root. vedet terms of the principal Russian measure for liquids = 27051 imperial gallons, and con-taining 100 charkeys. This measure was definitively determined at 750 cubical English inches for its contents: 100 vedro are equal to 27051 imperial gallons and 100
- are equal to 27C5I imporinl gallons, and 100 Imperial gallor.s = 30-97 vedro.
- VEER, to let our, as slacking a cable or hawser; to cfc&nje, to shift suddenly.

- VEL
- VEERKER, a dry-measure of Oldenburg ⇔ 1*6436 bushel, and corresponding to the werp, a measure used in the kingdom of Hanover.
- EETE, the smallest Singhalese long-mcasnre, equal to a grain of rice.
- VEGA (Spanish), an open plain.
- /EGETABLE, a common name for all plants and roots raised ibr lood.
- VEGETABLE-IVORT, a name given to the osseous albumen in the nut of a dwarf South American palm, the *Phytclephas tnaerocarpa*. These nuts (called corossos) are much used by turners, for many ornamental purposes, in imitation of ele-nbant ivory. *See* COROZO phant ivory. See COROZO. VEGETABLE-ORNAMKNT-CUTTER,
- EGETABLE-ÖRNAMKNT-CUTTER, a person who cuts out with a shape, vegetables lor supper tables, dejeuners, &c as orna-ments or corniches low diskas ments or garnishes lor dishes.
- GGETABLE-MARROW, a variety of gourd, the *Cucurbita omfera*, used as a pot-herb in its intermediate or half grown rotate.
- VEGETABLE-SOUPS, soups made with green pease, turnips, and carrots cut small, cab-
- bages, <fca; pease-soup; julienne; soup maigrc, and other thin pottages. EGETABLE-WAX, a kind of wax obtained from the candlebeny myrtle and other sources. See CAKDLLISEURY MYRTLE and WAY DAY M WAX-PALM. district.
- VEGUER, in Arragon, the magistrate of a VEHICLE, a carriage of any kind; the means
- of carrying out any operation. '* VEBRTE, a dry-measure used In Stralsund = 0-27640 Winchester bushel. VEIL, a lady's bonnet-fall; a thin gauze or
- lace screen for the race.
- VEIN, a stratum of ort or mineral; to stripe or mottle, to marble, to stripe or mottle, to marble, to stripe to stripe vellenge, a Cejlon wood used for making betel truy", &c
- VELERIA, a tallow-chandler's shop in Spain. VELETE (Spanish), a light thin veil. VELFALLA, a kind of Spanish linen.
- VELLAXGA, TELANGA, vernacular Indian names lor thu wood-apple, Feronia Elephantum, from which u large quantity of good gum is obtained. The young leaves are used by native practitioners as a gentle stomachic stimulant lu the bowelcomplaints of children.
- kept in many parts of Spain. The Spanish term strictly means copper coin.
- ELLS. a provincial name for the maws or
- stomachs of young calves used for rennet ELLUM, a line kind of parchment made-lroin tho skins oi very young calves; a name for crystallized jaggery or palin sugar in Ceylon.
- VELLUM-BINDER, a bookbinder who covers books with vellum, and makes account-VELLUM-POST, a smooth kind of paper, [hooks.

VELOCIMETER, an apparatus for measuring

the rate of speed of machinery.

- VELOCIPEDE, a propelling machine, a light scat or road carriage, worked through the agency of a lever, connecting rod, and crank, by the pressure of tho feet on pedals attached to the vrhfcla,
- VELON (Spanish), **au o**i il**at**uja

VERGE, the spindle of a WAtch balance; a rod, wand, or mace; a jurisdiction; a measure of length In France or Iieluium, the mean of which. In the former country, is 6*70645 yards, and In the latter 5*50404 yards. It is also a superficial measure, the mean being 0-00620 acre in Belgium: 0*00654 in Holland; and 0D09-J9 :irre in France. A French name tor tlio English yard-measure.

VERGER, an undent land-measure In Normandy and the Channel Islands, = 05(146 acres. 2 ?) vergees making a statute English acre; a French measure of 538 squ.ire vatds.

VERGK-IIAKER, a maker of pallets; a branch of the watcli-movement trade. VRnGER. the beadle of a cntliedr.il church.

- VERGUILLA. (Spanish), gold or silver wire without silk.
- **VEIUFICATEUR** (French), a custom-house
- landing-waiter; an auditor. VI:I:IXO, a fine kind of Spanish tobacco, named from the place of Its growth. See VARDTAS-ROLL.
- VERITAS the name of the French shipping establishment, similar to the Eng.ish "Lloyds."
- VERJUICK. the sour juice of fruit not ripe.

VERLE, VRRGE, other names for the velte,

- a German liquid-measure. See VELTE. VERMEIL (French), silver gilt, or gilt bronz'
- VERMICELLI, the flour of a hard small-grained wheat, made into dough, and formed into smaller pipes or threads than in Kcaroni, and then dried until hard. It isilrawn out into slender cylinders, more ot less tortuous, like worm?, whence the Italian name. Mnccaroni is made of u Italian name. Mnccaroni is made less compact dough than vermicelli.
- VERMIFUGE, an anthelmintlc; u medicine
- that expels worms. VERMILION, the hisulphurr>i of mprenry in powder, a delicate briyht red colour, which is pale or deop. The Chinese vermilion is sold in packets.
- VERMIN, a collective name for all kinds of predatory animals and insects, us foxes, moles, ruts, beetles, Ac

VERMUTH, a kind of bitters.

- VERNIER, a movcable index, used for measuring minutely the parts off he ."price between the equidistant divisions of a graduated scale, affixed to baromet-rs. theodolites, and most opticul instruments used in surveying.
- VRRNIMBOK (French), a name for the Pernambuco dye-wood.

VKRNIX, a name fur natidarnc.

- VIRRB (French), prinss; a liquid-measure, the tenth part of the new pun of France. See DECILITRE.
- VERONA -SERGE, a thin worsted and cotton fabric. It is also made of mohair and cotton, and ot virious colours.
- VERSARA, an Italian land-measure, equal to 3 English acres.
- VERST, WERST, a Russian itinerary measure of 3501 feet: I verst = 0 663 British statute mile; 1 British statute mile *= 1 *508 [a fruit basket. Russian verst.
- \uu&; LOCVRE (French), asweep-nct;

- VESA, a name in the Pacific Islands for an armlet or bracelet.
- ESNO, a weight used in Syria, equal to 25*.1274 lbs. Some authorities inako it rather less. 25*136 lbs.
- VESSEL, a ship or boat; a cask or utensil for holding liquids. VESSETS, a kind of cloth. VK&IKS (French), bladders; blisters.

- VEST, a man's walstcout VESTA, a kind of wax match.
- VESTIBULE, a porch or entrance hall; an ante-chamber or lobby. [coats. VESTING, cloth or silk material for waist-
- VESTRT, an ante-room in a church for priests to robe in, for keeping documents, or transacting parish affairs in; a body of assembled parishioners.
- VESTRYMAN, a delegate from parishioners. VETCH, a leguminous plant, the Vicia sativa. See TARES.
- VRTCHLINO, the Lathyrus Aphaca, the seeds of which produce intense headache, if eaten in any quantity. VKTERINARY-SUKGEON, one who attends to
- the diseases of horses and cuttle. VETIVEYR, a name for the Khuskus grass;
- a scent or perfume so named. See Cus-CU9-ROOT.
- VETTILEI. an E.ist Indian name for the Chavica Belle. See BETEL-LEAF.
- VIADRA (Italian), a travellinsj-carriage. VIADRA, WIADER, a liquul-measuro cf Wallachia, =3-144 gallons. VIADUCT, an elevated erection, resting on a cf
- scries of arches, for the conveyance of a road or railway across a valley. VIAL, a small long bottle.
- VIANDS, dressed meat; food.
- VICAR, the clergymun of a parish receiving
- the small tithes; a deputy or substitute. VICARAGE, the residence or dwelling-houso
- of a parish priest. VICAR-GENERAL, the deputy of a bishop; an
- officer of a clerical convocation. VICE, an iron screw-tool or holdfast, used,
- by smiths, of which there are many kinds, as hand, bench, and parallel vices, fishing-vices, Ac; a machine used by glaziers for drawing load into flat rods for case windows; a deputy; an acting chair-man; a fault in a horse.
- ICE-ADMIRAL, a superior officer of the Koyal navy; a junior admiral, ranking with a Lii'ut.-ireneral of the army. There arc vlcc-admlrals of three grades, who hoist respectively « red, white, or l>lue flag.
- VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT, a court in u district having Admiralty powers.
- VICE-BENCH, a workman's bench to fasten a
- vice to. ViCE-cnAiKMAN, a person who presides at the lower cud of a table, supporting and aiding the chairman or president; tho deputy-chairman of a board of officers.
- VICE-CUANCLLLOR. a lower judge of chancery; the acting president of a university. VICE-COMMODORE, a deputy commander of
- [consul. a naval squadron. VICE-CONSUL, an assistant or deputy-
- VICE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron vices.
- VICE-MEN, smiths whose work lsatthevico instead of the anviL

- VELOURS, a kind of velvet or plush for furniture, carpets, &c. manufactured in Prussia, partly of linen and partly or double cotton warps with mohair yarn weft.
- VELOURS-D'UTRECHT, a woollen velvet for tapestry and furniture coverings made In the 'Netherlands. VELOUTE (French), velvet lace.

- VELOUTIEU (French), a velvet-maker. VELTE, a small cask used in France for brandy, measuring about 6 quarts (1*040 gallons). In Germany and Holland tins measure Is called a vierteL
- VELVERET. See FUSTIAN. VELVET, a soft dress material woven wholly from silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile or short sling ot threads on the surface.
- VELVET-BRUSH, a brush used by ladles to remove dust, &c from garments mndc of velvet. velvet.
- VELVET-DRESSER, a cleaner and dyer of VELVETEEN, a kind of fustian. See FUSTIAN.

- VELVET-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of velvet. VELVET-MOSS, a name for the *Gyropkora murina*, a lichen used in dyefny, obtained in the Dovrefeldt mountains of Norway.
- VELVET-PILE, a kind ot carpet with a long soft nap
- **VELVET-WEAVER**, a maker of velvets.
- VEND, a sale; tho whole quantity of coal sent from a colliery in the year.
- VENDOR, one who disposes of any thing: a usual condition In a public sale of landed property, Is, that the vendor shall be entitled to bid only once for an estate.
- **VENDUE-MASTER**, a licensed auctioneer in the Colonies.
- VENEER-CUTTER, one who saws furniture wood into thin lengths, by steam-power machinery
- **VEXELKS**, thin sections or sheets of choice fancy woods, lor overlaying furniture. By the aid of beautifully adapted circular saws, worked by machinery, veneers are often cut of the thickness of one-lortieth of an Inch, a little thicker than a sheet of writing-paper. See SCALE-BOARDS.
- VENETIAN-BLIND, laths of wood strung towhich can bo raised or lowered by u string.
- **VENETIAN-DOOR, a door lighted by panes of**
- but the colours usually sold ''imd er^tiuT name are prepared irom sulphate of iron. Venetian red is sold either in lumps or in powder. VENETIAN-WINDOW, a window with three
- separate lights. VENGAY-GUM. See VAIXGA.
- VENICE SOAP, a mottled soap made with olive-oil and soda, with a little sulphate of iron in solution, or sulphate of zinc
- VKNICE-TURPENTINE, an oluo-resin obtained from a variety of the larch, Larix Europcea; it is used in the manufacture of sealing-wax
- VKKISON, the flesh of the Cervus dama. See FALLOW-DEER.
- VENISON-DISH, a metal dish to keep venison hot at table.

- ENISON-PLATE, a hot plate for outing venison on. VENTAFOLLAH, a kind of Indian handker-
- chief.
- VKNTIER (French), a wholesale* dealer in standing wood; a woodrnongcr.
- VENTILATOR, a wludsail or cuuvas funnel or machine for conveying air into a ship, mine, or building; a pane of perfo-rated plate-gloss, or revolving sheet of metal in a window or door; an apparatus in the chimney of a room to carry off heat, sec
- VENTOUSE, a cupping-glass.

VENTOY, a tan.

- VENT-PEG, a spile or peg to stop a vent, hole. steam.
- YEST-PIPE, an air-pipe; an escape pipe for >ENTS, a Scotch name for chimneys, *tm* kitchen and room vents; air-holes in foundry moulds.
- VENTURE, a risk or stake; a speculation.
- ENTUIUNA (Spanish), a precious stone, of a yellowish-brown colour.
- VENUE, the county, district, or locality in which an action is to be tried.
- VENus'-HAia, the Adlahtu m capillus- Veneris, given as an expectorant, and forming the basis of the celebrated syrup ot capillairc. See CAPILLAIRE.
- 'ERAM>AII, an open portico attached to a house; trellis-work round a colonnade or covered walk facing the lower windows, opening to a lawn or garden. VEUANDAn-BuilDER, a maker of wire or
- wood lattice-work.
- VERBAL-AGREEMENT, a contract or agree-ment made by word of mouth.
- VERBENA, an otto, one of the finest per-fumes, obtained by distillation from the citron-scented leaves of *Aloysta citrio-dora*. Owing to its high price ii is success-fully imitated for ordinary purposes, by mixing the otto of lemon grass with rectified spirits, and this passes as oil of verbena.
- ERCJIOKE, a Russian linear-measure, tho bixth of an archlnc, =»1} English inches.
- VERD-ANTIQUE, a species of green mottled serpentine marble, much vulued fur its beraitiful markings.

vikDeiLUA, a variety of white grape pro-ducing a Madeira wine. VEUDERER. a forest ottlccr. VERDICT, the Judgment or award of a jury. VERDIGRIS, the acetate of copper, obtained by exjiosing thin plates of copper, for some time, to the action of the cake or marc of

- the wine-presses in the South of France. Besides the Trench verdigris, there are green distilled, common, and crystallized verdigris. /ERDITEB, a name for varieties of a blue pig-
- ment; a hydrated pcrcarbonate of copper. It is generally prepared by decomposing the solution of nitrato of copper by the addition of chalk. Tbcre are refined blue, and green verdltcrs.
- VERDULEBO, a green-grocer In Spain.

TINE-DRESSER, a cultivator and trimmer of grape vines.

- VINEGAR, an acid liquor largely manufactured by fermenting vegetable juices, or from alcohol, sugar, cider, wood, «fcc. See [OAR. ACETIC-ACID.
- VINEGAR, AROMATIC. See AROMATIC-VINK-VINEGAR-CRUET, a bottle in a set of table-castors for vinegar.
- VINEGAR OF CANTHARIDES, a pungent blis-tering liquor, extracted from the vesica-tory beetle: a piece of blotting paper soaked In It makes a ready blister. See CANTHARIDES
- VINEGAR-PLANT, the Afycoderma acett, called the mother of vinegar, which acts as a ferment In making vinegar, serving the purpose of yeast
- VÎNEĜAR, THIEVES*. See THIEVES'-VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR-YARD, a place where vinegar is exposed to season.
- VINERO, a Spanish vintager; one who owns and cultivates vineyards.
- VINERY, a greenhouse or hothouse -where Tines are cultivated, and grapes ripened by artificial heat from stoves and flues.
- VINE-YARD, an enclosure or garden where
 - grape vines are grown. VINGERnoED, the legal Dutch and Nether-VINGERNOED, the legal Dutch and Nether-landish liquid-measure, corresponding to tho French centilitre, =0-0176 pint; 10,000 vlngerhocds make a vat. and 100 vinger-hoeds or 10 maatjees, a Xetherland kan. VINTAGE, the season of gathering gmpes. * VINTIN, a Brazilian copper coin of the value of 1jd.; a Portuguese coin formerly current at Goa containing 15 basaracos
 - current at Goa. containing 15 basaracos Of 2 rcis each, [made and used in France. VIN-ORDINAIRE, a kind of common claret

- VINTNER, a wine-seller; a privileged member of tho Vintners' company who can sell wine without licence.
- VINTNERS'-COMPANY, the eleventh In rank of the twelve principal livery companies of London, which received its first charter in the 38th year of the reign of Edward III. Its hall is in Upper Thames-street. VIOL, a stringed instrument larger than the
- .violin.
- VIOLET-DYE, a dye produced by a mixture of red and blue colouring matters which
- are applied in succession. ViOLET-PowDEK, powden-d starch or flour scented, used by females to powder the skin.
- VIOLETS, SYRUP OP. a pleasant medicine, formerly used, but now considered of little or no value except as a. placebo.

VIOLET-WOOD, another name for kine-wood.

- VIOLIN, a musical instrument which lias VIOLIN, a musical instrument which has lour gut-strings, the last or lowest covered with silver wire. The back, neck, sides, and c.rcles, are general ly made of sycamore, the belly, bass-bar, sound-post, and six blocks of deal; the finger-board and tail-piece of ebony. VIOLIN-BOW, a bow string with horse-hair, for playing on a violin
- for playing on a violin. [violins. VIOLIN MAKER, a maker of fiddles or
- VIOLIN STRING, prepared gut stretched across the bridge of a violin. VIOLONCELLO, an Instrument somewhat
- similar to the violin but larger, and held

between the knees of the player. It has the two lowest strings covered with silver wire.

- IRGINAL, a kind of piano; a stringed and keyed instrument resembling the spinnet -formerly in great repute.
- VIRTUOSO. one skilled in antique or natural
- curiosities. Via, Viss, an Indian weight wAich sometimes bears tho name of tho pnsseree. The Burmese viss or picktha is 140 tolas, 100 ticals, 40 pollams or 3 catties, = 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 8 vis, therefore, make a maund of 25 lbs. The viss, however, varies in dif-ferent localities: in Trichinopoly, It is 8 lbs. In 2 fosulinatom 3515 lbs. 8 lbs.; In 2£asulipatam, 3-515 lbs.; in some other places it is much more.
- Vis i, an official endorsement on a passport, ∕tir.
- TSARY, a name In the Madras presidency for the vis, which there weighs 3*148 lbs.
- VIS-A-VIS, a dress carriage for town use.
- Viscous, clammy or tenacious. VISHALA, an Indian name for the colocynth or bitter apple. The seeds are said to constitute an important article of food in Northarn Assico Northern Africa.
- VISIT, the attendance of a surgeon or physician, inspector, &a. VISITE, a lady's mantle worn over the shoul-
- ders. card.
- VISITING-CARD, a name-card; an address-VISITING-CARD, a name-card; an address-VISSART, a large kind of fan made. In the East, from the leaves of the Palmyrah-palm, *Boratsus flabelliformis*.
- VISWABER, WISWEESA, an Indian long-measure, of from 4} to 5 inches: n super-ficial measure of 20 to 24 square inches.
- VITELLUS (Latin), tho yolk or an egg.
- VITELOTTB (French), a kind of long red potato.

- VITRE (French), a pane of glass. VITREOUS, resembling glass. VITREOL, white vitriol is a combination of billphuric-acid and oxide of zinc. For the other vitriols. See BLUE-VITRIOL, GREEN-VITRIOL, and RED-VITRIOL
- VITTIE-VAYR, another Indian name tor tho cuscus grass, Andropogon muncatus.

VIVANDERO (Spanish), a sutler.

- VIVARIUM, a pond or tank, &c. for keeping fish In.
- VrvDA. VIFDA, a name In Orkney and the Shctlands for beef or mutton huii£ and dried, without being salted.
- VIVIAMTE, a blue phosphate of iron, occa*
- vivianie, a blue phosphate of iron, occa* slonally used as a pigment. [for ships. VIVRIRR (French), an agent or victualler VOEKCHETZ, a kind of German woollen goods, sold in the Cape colony to the Dutch.
- VOET, a Dutch loncr-meinare, ranging in different towns from 0-30956 yard to 0-34324 yard. [opeň basket. VOIDER, a tray fortable leavings; ashallvvr
- VOIE, an old dry and solid measure ot France, of very variable quantity. VOILE (French), a sail.

[anc-\ VOITURE (French), a carriage or convey-VOLA, a Sanscrit name for myrrh. VOLIGE (French), a thin plank of white

wood.

- VICEROY, a governor or officer administer-ing the powers of a Kingdom or State.
- VICE-WARDEN, the acting or depute officer of a warden, as of the Lord-Warden of the Stannaries court.
- VICHY-WATER, a mineral water, VICISSY-DUCK, n West Indian water fowl, smaller than the Europeun duck, and very excellent eating. VICTIMIZE, to rob or cheat; to impose upon
- a person. VICTORIKE, a small tippet or short tie of fur for a lady's neck.
- VICTUAL, a general name for food, provisions.
- VICTUALLER, in Scotland a corn factor; in England a publican or innltc< per. There arc about 70,000 victuallers in England: in 1855 there were 155,144 licensed re-tailers of beer, either dossed AH victuallers, or merely licensed to sell beer to be drawk or pot drawk on their promises drunk or not drunk on their premises
- VICTUALLING, laying in stores; taking in provisions.
- VICTUALLING-HILL, a certified account of a
- ship's stores or provisions. VICTUALIING-NOTE, an order piven to a sea-nuin in the Koyal navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which Is handed to the above a torrow, big outbouity for
- when he joins a sinp, when is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualling the man.
 VICTUALLING-SOCIETY, a union or associa-tion of operatives, Ac. to supply them-selves with meat, and bread, kc. lowest prices.
- VICTUALLINO-YABD, a povemment storeyard for supplying provisions to vessels of war.
- VICUNA, a species of the alpaca tribe furnishing n long reddish wool u«od for fabrics and for A-l ting to cover hats.
- VIDANGE (French), ullage.
- VIDETTE. See VEDETTE
- VIDIMARAM, a vernacular Indian name for the Cordia Alyxa. The wood Is soft, and the *Coraid Alyxa*. The wood Is soft, and one or the best tor affording fire by friction. The bark is deemed a infld tonic. The dried fruits of this and o(C. *latifoha* have IOIIK been used as a medicine in India under the name of SebIstans or lobestens. They are slightly laxative, and are much esteemed as a pectoral. The seeds are deemed an Infallible remedy in ringworm. The pulp is equally as aperient as that of the Cassia flbtula.
- VIDONIA, a Spanish wine imported In pipes of 100 trailons. See TENKHIPFR. VIDUECOMK (French), a tumbler or large
- drinking glass. VIDKIERO (Spanish), a glazier.
- VIERDLVAT. an old Kralii-mcasure of Amster-
- dam, equal to 1} gallon. VIERDING, an Austrian weight, thequartcron or fourth of the Vienna pound, i qual to 0-308600 ID.
- VIERENDUL, a Dutch word for quarteron or fourth, an old weiirht ot Amsterdam eaual
- VIERFASS, YIKRMA8S, ft dry-measure or urr- I many, ranging from 1-435 gallon to 1*7111 gallon.

VERKANIK, the Dutch term for square, than the vierkante die is the square ell of Amsterdam. The unit of superficial measure, answering to the centlure or metre carrée of France

VIN

- **FERKAKIE-BUNDER**, the square bunder or bonnier, a Belgian superficial measure of 0-0247 acre.
- 040247 acre. VILKLING, an Amsterdam weight of 04932 grains; a liquid-measure of Bremen, ss 0 21276 wine gallon; a dry-measure used In Germany and Switzerland, vary-ing from 014669 Winchester bushel to 1-04028 ditto It is also a superficial mea-sure equal to 0-3230 acre in Hanover, and varying in dimensions in Zurich accord-ing as it la applied to woodland, tillage, or vinevard vinevard.
- TERMASS, a dry-moa«uiro of Brunswick equal to 0-22112 Winchester bubhcl. Sec VIERFASS.
- IRRNSEL, a dry-measure of Germany of 61 to 6 gallons.
- VIKRTEL, a German word for fourth, applied IKRTEL, a German word for fourth, applied to liquid and dry ni'easures, ot very variable capacity in different towns and States; Also a solid and superficial measure. For beer and spirits it is ordinarily about 2 English gallons, though occasionally much more. The Hessian viertel, as a grain-measure, is equal to 5.-** (0th parts of an English quarter. In Vienna the corn nietzeu of 4 viertels or 8 nduels is equal to 1-69 imperial bushel. The last of 371 viertels in Belgium is equal to 102 imperial quarters. As a liquid-measure the Cologne viertei = 1371 gallon; in Vienna it is 3-192 gallons.
- VIEKTELEIN, a grnln-mcasiire used in Wnr-temberK, = 03047 pint. Thisname1*>also sometimes Applied to the Swiss chopine.
 VIERTELI, a liquid-measure of Berne in Swit-zerland, = 0-7357 pint.
 VIERZEL, a grain-measure of Treves varying from 2 to 1 Winebestar bushels in Swit-
- from 2 to 1 Winchester bushel; in Swit-zerland it is 7*519 bushels.
- VIEW, a sketch or design: a survey or examination.
- VIEWKK, the superIntcndant of a coal mine;
- A rold surveyor. VIGEBSIS, a multiple of the as, a Roman weight, and expressing 20 lbs. *{Set* VICESSISL
- VIGNETTE, a small woodcut or printed Illustration on A page. VIGNOBLB, a French vineyard.
- VILLA, a country residence; a detached house; one surrounded by a garden or grounds.
- VILMVINA, a kind of Spanish linen.
- VILLOKIA, a farm-hoiwe in Spain.
- VILLORIN. coarse Spanish cloth. VINAIGARET, VINAIGRETTE, a small fancy bottle for ladles to hold aromatic vinegar or smelling salts.
- TNAIGRETTE (French), a kind of two* wheeled chair drawn by a man, like a Bath chair. [the lees.]
- VIVAZA (Snanlsh). the last wine drawn fWkm

uut appueu especially 10 tne vitis mm/era. a shrub or climbing tree cultivated for its fruit for the table or for making wine. W.

- VoLTiGEURS,llghthorsemen,Frenchlnfantry.
- VOLUME, a chemical expression for a portion or part; a roll *or* book; a body of gas. VOLUNTEER, one who serves in any c/ipn-cityas a soldier, and of his own accord, and at his own charge.
- VOJOT-NUT. SeeNux-voMiCA. VORDING, a Biga coin, = 1} grosschen or 4} whittens, and about nine-tenths of a penny In value.
- VORLING, a Hanoverian superficial mea-sure, = 0-3234 acre. [wood [wood.
- VORTANQUI, the Spanihh name for sapnn-YOTE, a suffrage; a decision given by divi-sion, by word of mouth, or by ballot.
- VOTING-PAPER, aballoting-paper; a proxy. VOUAII. a measure in length in Slam, = 2-10193 yards.
- **VOUCHER**, an Instrument or document produced to substantiate a statement of account or disbursements, or of goods and
- other commodities received. Voussoins, a name for the ring-stones or those forming an arcli.
- "MTAAG, a Danish and Norwegian weight, »» sa 89C31 lbs. The waajj for tin lu Sweden is 123-2663 lbs.
- WAD, old rope or rounding for covering the charge and shot in a cannon; paper, card-board, &c used to rain.down the charge of a fowling-piece, &c.
- WADADURI, a native name in British Guiana, for the monkey-pot tree, *Lecythis* grandiflora, AublcL It grows to a large size. The wood is hard, close-grained, and handsome; it is used for furniture, and makes good staves for hogsheads. The number of oleaginous seeds, larger than almonds, which are much esteemed by the Indians, although they leave a bitter taste in the mouth.
- WADALEE-GUM, an Indian name for the inspissated juice of Acacia catechu.
- WADD, WAD, provincial names tor plum-bago, and for manganese ore.
- WADDING, a soft loosely woven stuff used by tailors; a spongy cotton web lor quilt-ing or lininsclothes; lock tow for a cannon. See WAD.
- WADDING MANUFACTURES, a maker of sheets of cotton wool for padding or stuffing, and for packing jewellery and other delicate articles in boxes. WADHAL, a coarse, hair}', woollen fabric WADHAL, a coarse, data and the state of the state of

- WADSET, a mortgage of goods. WADURANEA, a Singhalese carpenter's mea-sure, composed of 24 angulas, which is
- sure, composed of 24 angulas, which is divided Into four parts. Tho angola is equal in length to a grain of rice. WAFER, a thin, round leaf of baked paste for scaling letters, or for making official impressions on, at thio foot of documents. Wafers ore made of flour, isinglass, yeast, and white of eggs, dried In thin layers upon tin-plates, aud cut out by a circular

- VOTAOK, a passage taken by sea.
- VOTAGKUR, a Canadian river boatman. VOYOL, a large rope for weighing nu anchor.

WAI

- UOCAH, a thick rope for dragging timber, made In Travancore.
- UCCOONAR, a kind of yarn, of which canvas Is made in Travancore.
- VUGB, a mining term for a large cavity.
- VULCANIZED INDIAN-RUBBER, a mixture of 25 parts of caoutchouc with 5 of sulphur and 7 of white lead, largely used for tubing.
- ULNERARY, any application useful in the cure of wounds.
- ULTURE-FEATHERS, feathers of species of *Aecipttrcs** imported from Bombay, and sold for stutting beds, Ac, the larger ones lor making artificial flowers. Ac.
- JusniKA, a vernacular name in India for the *Pothos officmalts*, a large creeper. The fruit cut In thin transverse slices Is the "gul-pipul" of *⊃*i» Bengal bazaars, and highly esteemed us a stimulant tonic

instrument; they are coloured by red lead, tfce.; a thin, crisp sweet cake WAFER-STAMP, a metal or other seal with

- a handle, engraved with some device to impress wafer*
- WAFFLE, a thin cake baked hard on nn iron.
- WAFFLE, a thin cake baked hard on in Iron. WAFFLE-IRON, a girdle for baking cakes. WAGE, WAEG, a Prussian and Belgian weight In Leipsic 45-35 lbs.: in Antwerp the wacg lor lump coals is 149*9121 lbs.; in Bremen lor rice 131*8874 lbs.: in Denmark and Norway it is only 30*64 lbs.
- WAGER, n bet; one who lays on chance.
- WAGES, money payment for libour or services, either in a manual or mental capacity.
- WAGGONETTE, a carriage to carry six or eight persons.
- WAGON, WAGGON, ft long, four-wheeled, strong built lu?r?H?e cart; *n* railway goods van; a travelling-cart drawn by bullocks in tho Colonies.
- WAGON-BOILER, a low-pressure boiler for an engine, with an arched top. WAGONER, the driver or a wngon. WAGON-MASTER, the oificer m charge of a

- baggage-train. [wagons.
- WAGON-SHED, a she'ter for carts and WAGON-WRIGEIT, a maker aud mender of wagons.
- WAIF, a stray; an article picked up at sea; any tiling left without an ownur.
- WAI-FA, the unexpanded flower buds of Sophora Japonica. WAIN, another name far a wagon.

- WAINSCOTING, the timber lining of a room. WAINSCOT-OAK, logs of oak imported from the Baltic, for cutting into planks or slabs
- WAIST, the part of tho upper deck of a ship, between the fore and main masts.

WAISTBAND, a lady's sash; the band of the trousers above the waist WAIST-BELT, a child's or man's leather belt.

- WAIST-CLOTH, a long cotton wrnpper worn round the waist by mitives of ludla. See DHOTEE.
- WAISTCOAT, a man's sleeveless vest; an under garment worn within the coat. Grooms and other servants sometimes wear outer waistcoats with sleeves
- WAISTCOATINGS, ft kind of fancy fabric made of worsted, worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, in which there is a rat tern of some kind or other, worked by the loom; different-coloured yarns beins employed. These fancy goods are chiefly made at Iluddcrefleld.
- WAITER, a table attendant at an Inn or eating-house; a salver or tray. WAITING-MAID, a lady's toilet assistant. WAITRESS, a female attendant at table in an orten a bown or professioner theory.
- an eating-howc, or refreshment-room. WATTS, night-musicians at Christmas-time.
- WARTS, inglit-inductions at Christinas-time. WAKEA, a weight of Northern Africa, = in Algiers to 0*752470 pound; in Abyssinia to 0-057823 lb. It is allo used commer-cially, and for gold and silver in Mocha, and the Bod See access. and the Red Sen coasts. Set VAKIA.
- WAKSA (Russian), shoe-blacking. WALES, the strong side-planks of the body of a ship, running fore and aft
- WALK, the district served by any vender; Pint portion of the ambulatory of the Ko>al Exchange, London, which is specially fro •
- quented by merchants or trailers to some particular country. *See* MILK-WALK. WALKING-STICK, a staff or cane to walk with; of these there are numerous kinds, as Malacca canes, Penang lawyers, Whangheos, Supple-jacks, and other nricy varieties.
- WALKING-STICK MAKER, a preparer of sticks and canes, who barks, varnIshe*, mounts, and ornaments them, and oflenalso m:ikes handles for umbrellas and parasols. The walking-stick trade is a very extensive and profitable one.
- WALL, a brick or stone erection for a fence; the side of a building or room: a sailor's term for a large knot put at the end of a rope; a German nnme for four-score, or eighty pieces; an Indian weight for gold
- and silver. SWVALL,* WALLABA, the *Eperua faleata* of Aublet, a tree abundant in British Guiana, the wood of which is of a deep red colour; It is hard and heavy, but splits f. eely and smoothly, and is much used for shingles, staves, palings, posts, house-frames, &c. The wood may be cut 30 or 40 feet long, and 15 to 20 Inches square. It will not bear any lateral strain, and therefore should not be used for beams longer than 12 feet The bark may be used for tan-ning, and a resin that exudes from the tree is applied to fresh-cuts or wounds.
- WALLAMBA, WARRAMBL a kind of sieve made by the Indians of Guiana.
- WALLER, a mason; a term applied to men loading flats, a description of riverboat or barge.
- WALLET, a travelling-bag; a pedlar's bundle.

- WALL-FRUIT, crapes; stone-fruit, Ac. growu on trees trained along walls.
- WALL-PAPER. See PAPER-HANGINGS, WALL-PLATES, timber resting on side-walls to support girders. &c. [lar limestone.
- WALL-ROCK, an American name for granu-WALL-STREET, the thoroughfare in New York, occupied by bankers and brokers, corresponding to Lombard street iu London.
- WALNUT, a well-known tree and its fruit; a common name for several species of *Juglans*, forming tall, stately trees, and esteemed for their seeds or fruit The wood, from its handsome marking, is extensively used by cabinet-makers and turners, solid and veneered; it Is also considered superior to any other for gun-stocks. Large quantities of walnuts are imjiorted from the Continent.
- WALNUT-OIL, a bland and useful oil obtained by expression from the walnut, which is made to some extent in Europe nnri In Cashmere.
- WALNUT-PICKLKS, young walnuts with the outer rind on, salted and pickled in vinepar.
- WALRUS, A nnme for the morse or srn-hor<e, the *Trichechus rosmarus*, sought after in northern latitudes for the oil oi»tumed from its blubber, and for fts tcetk, which furnish the most dense ivory for dental purposes.
- WAMARA, a native name for the brown ebony of Demcrara, the wood of which W hard and cross-drained, consequently nut apt to split: it would 'therefore answer various purposes in naval architecture. It may be had from six to twelve Inches square mid from 20 to 40 feet long. It Is one of the handsomest woods of the colony, and would make beautiful furniture.
- VAMPUM, a native name given to certain white and black shells, used as monej strung on a belt, by some of the Nbrth-Arnencan Indians. The shells used are a periwinkle, and the Venus mercenary a bivalve. [pointing-stick. WAND, a thin rod of office; a lecturer's
- YVANGALA, WANGLO. a name In British Guiana for the teeds of the Sesamum *orientate,* which, when parched mid pounded, make a rich soup. Their use as an oil-seed has been noticed under Glngelie. The fresh leaves of this plant, when broken and slightly bruised in cold water, form a mucilaginous drink, used as a domestic remedy in dysentery.
- ANGHEE, WHANGHEE, a name given to some canes imported from the East as walking-sticks, derived from the Chinese *Wang* yellow, and *hee* root, and said to be the root of the narrow-leaved bamboo. They are valuable on account of the sufficiently straight roots being difficult to procure. Many bamboos must conseto procure. Many bamboos must conse-quently be destroyed before those particu-lar roots of the requisite length and straightness can be obtained. The whanghee has a pale, hard bark, and flexible stem, with Internodes of about an Inch and a half, or two Inches, and a mumber of little holes at the knots number of little holes at the knots.

- WANKELU, an inferior kind of paddy used by the poorer classes in Cuddapali and other parts of India.
- WANNK, a solid measure for hay used in Wurtemberg, being a cube, ol 8 feet or, according to some authorities, 425*237 cubic feet.
- WANTY, a leather girdle. WAPENTAKE, a hundred or district; the term is derived from weapon taking, are-view or Inspection of arms in olden times.
- WARANANA, a large timber-tree of British Guiana, the wild orange, the wood of which Is much used in the colony for oars and staves.
- WARANDEUB (Frencn), an overseer or in-spector of herring-salting; a hcrring-curer.
- WARD, a division or section of a lock; an apartment in a penitentiary, hospital, workhouse, Ac.; a division of a city or town.
- WARD-BEADLE, a parish or district officer; the summoner of a ward-meeting, «ca WARD-CLEBK, an officer of a city ward.
- "WARDEN, a custodian or guardian; i head officer in some companies, colleges, &c; a kind of pear.
- WARDIAN-CASES, glass enclosures for keep-ing ferns, «cc, or transporting growing plants from a distance; named utter the inventor.
- WARD-INQCEST, a meeting of the citizens of a ward at a couri-lcet, or to inspect weights and measures, examine into nui-sances, collect alms for the poor, &c
- WARD-MOTE, a ward-meeting or assemblage of citizens of a ward for public business. WARDROBE, a collection of wearing-apparel; a detached piece of furniture for keeping the same in.
- WARD-BOOH, the room in a ship of war, in which tho commibdioneil officers, down to the assistant-surgeon, live and mess
- WARE, any saleable merchandise, as hard-ware, tinware, earthenware, small wares, Ac
- WARES, a priln-riealer in India. WAREHOUSE, a store-room or wharfinger's premises; a shop; a place for depositing goods which have not paid customs-duty. WAREHOUSEMAN, the owner or keeper of a dook warehouse or what a transference or good
- dock-warehouse or wharf-store; a person who keeps a wholesale shop or store lor Manchester or woollen goods.
- WAR-HORSE, a charger; a trooper's horse. WARIALEE, an Indian n.imo for fennel-seed.
- WAR-INSURANCE, an extra premium paid for the risk on marine Insurance in Uino of war.
- WARMER, a vc«s<'l to heat beer, «fcc,
- WABMING-PAK, a brass or copper covered pan holding heated coals to warm the sheets of a bed.
- WARP, a small rope or short hempen cable ARP, a small rope or short hempen cable for a ship; a tow-line; the threads which run longitudinally from end to end of a fabric, and are crossed by the weft or woof: a name among the Yarmouth fishermen for 4 herrings; to flood land so as to leave a deposit of rich slime or soil; to tow or draw a ship by a rope made fast to buoys nigrs from made fast to buoys, piers, str.
- WARPER, a woman white forms the woollen

Tram or thread into warps or webs for the Jooms. [turning yarn. WARPING-nooK, a rope-maker's hook for WARP'S-LENGTH, a short cable distance.

- WARRACOORI, a native name (or the wood of ARACCOOR, a native name (or the wood of the white cedar, obtained in Deinerara from the *lcica altissima*. It is light, easily worked, and very aromatic, and is used for oars und paddles, and for boards for the inside work of houses.
- WARRANT, an authority or commission of any kind from a magistrate, or superior executive officer or body; a commission from the Admiralty to petty officers of a vessel of war. A dock warrant is a custom-house licence cr authority.
- VARRANT OF ATTORNEY, a special power of attorney to do some particular act for an-other, as to receive dividends, execute transfers of stocks, Ac, which differs from a general power of attorney.
- WARRANT-OFFICER, an executive officer in a ship of war, ranking next to a subordin-ate commissioned-officer; tho gunner, boats warn, and carpenter, are warrantyofficers.
- VARRANTY, a guarantee given of the cha-racter or soundness of merchandise or eoods sold, or of a horse.
- ARREN, a piece of waste ground where rabbits are bred.
- ARRI-WARRI, a kind of Indian fan made by the natives of Guiana, or the leaves of the acuyuru palm, the Astrocaryum aculca-tum of Meyer.
- VARRT, a inline In India for the sedimentary deposit from carnclian in grinding the stone, which is used for polishing the beads.
- VASH, ten strikes of oysters; the wet refuse of cookery, or of distilleries, Ac.; a wash-BALL, a ball of soap; a sand-ball for
- washing the hands with.
- WASH-BOARDS, pieces of board placed above the gunwale of a boat; skirting boards. WASHED, covered with a thin coat of metal:
- linen cleansed by soap and water, and friction.
- WASHER, a circular ring of stamped iron or leather used in connection with a bolt or screw.

WASHERWOMAN, a laundress

- WASHHAND-BASIN, an earthenware basin fora toilet utund; they aie also made of gutta-percha or metal, for office, kitchen, or ship use.
- VASHIBA, a strong, hard, durable, and elastic wood of Guiana, much esteemed by the Indians for bows.

- the Indians for bows. WASHING-MACHINE, an agitating machine with revolving balls, or beaters, to save manual labour in cleansing linen. WASHING-TUB, a long deep wooden tray or round hooped tub, for washing clothes in. WASH-LEATHER, split sheep-skins prepared with oil in imitation of chamois, and used for household pui poses, for dusting, clean. ing glass, plate, polishing brasses, &c. aiumed or buff leather for regiment*] belt*. belt*

- WASHSTAND, a piece of bedroom-furniture for holding ewer and basin and other requisites tor washing the person. Sometimes it has a marble top.
- WASTE, tho refuse of cotton or silk; moor-land or untillud ground,
- WASTE-BASKET, a small office or library biwkot, for holding loose waste papers. WASTE-BOOK, a tradesman's book for mak-
- ing rough entries In.
- WASTE-PAPER, spoiled paper; old office writlugs, newspapers, Ac. bought by wastc-pnper dealers, to sell again to shop-keepers, lor wrapping-paper, or to paper-makers to work up into fresh paper.
- WASTE-PIPE, a discharge-pipe lor surplus or used water, Ac. WASTREL^ waste substances.
- WATCH, a pocket timc-'t>leee. a well-known horological instrument for computing time, convenient for its portability: 14,000 or 15,000 gold watches, and 80,000 or 90,000 Goldsmiths' Hall Besides these, large numbers arc imported from the Continent. In 1855, we received 3270> gold, and 61,922 silver, watched, valued together at £218,410. Some watches are now a few seconds in the course of a year. Those constructed with the greatest possible accuracy, and intended for astro-nomical or nautical observations, arc called chronometers. A labour spell, or division of time aboard ship, usually of four hours, but there are two watches nailed dog-watches, of only two hours.*
- WATCH AND CLOCK DIAL SILVERER, one who silvers the face of time-pieces, a branch of the dial-maker's trade.
- WATCH AND CLOCK GLASS MAKES, a branch of the clock trade, a person who employs blowers aud makers of glass. See WATCU GLASS
- WATCU AND CLOCK TOOL MAKER, a mecha-nist who prepares the flue cla«s of tools required in watch and clock making
- WATCH BALANCE-WHEEL MAKER, a branch of the movement-maker's trade.
- WATCH-BARREL, the brass box which con-tains the spring, and to which it is attached at one end.
- WATCH-BOx, a sentry-box. WATCH-CAP MAKES, a branch of the watchmaking trade; a workman who makes the cover for the works, and employs the springer, Ac
- WATCH-CASK GILDER. See WATCH-GILDER. WATCH-CASE MAKER, a branch or division of the watch-making trade; a person who
- employs a box-maker, outside-case maker, and joint-finishers. WATCH-CHAIN, a short metal chain, attached to the pend int ot a watch, to suspend a key and seals to; a guard-chain or brequet tor a watch, carried in the waistcoatpocket
- WATCH-CHAIN MAKER, a manufacturer who employs several separate workers, as wire-drawer, link-maker, and rivetter, hook-maker, &c
- WATCH-COCK AND POTENCE MAKER, branch of the movement-maker's trade,

- WATCH-DIAL-PLATE MAKER, A branch of tho watch-making trade, a person who makes tho face, and employs a copper-maker, an cnameller, painter, Ac.
- WATCH-DOO, a house-dog; one kept to guard premises, or to give notice of tres-
- **Passers.** ATCH-ENAMELLER. a branch of the watch-making trade. See WATCH-DIAL-PLATB MAKEŘ
- WATCH-ENGRAVER, a branch of the watch-trade; a workman who employs a piercer and name cutter.
- and name cutter. VATCH ESCAPEMENT MAKER, a manufac-turer of that part of a watch connected with the beats which we hear it give; these beats are the effects of the moving power, carried forward by means of the wheels in the movement to the last one, called the balance-wheel.
- WATCH-FINISHER, a workman who puts tho parts of a watch together, and employs a wheel and fusee cutter, aud other workers in smaller branches.

WATCH-FITTER-IN, a branch of the watch trade; a person who overlooks the whole, fits hands on the dial, &c

- WATCH-FRAME-MOUNTER, a branch of the
- watch-movement maker's. WATCH-FUSEE MAKER, a branch of the
- watch-movement maker's trade.
- WATCH-illovenin maker's trade. WATCh-allovenin division of the watch trade, which is divided into two branches, the gilder and brasher.
- VATCH-GLASS, a small convex glass; a erystal segment of a hollow sphere, used to cover the face of a watch, in order to read the tune and protect tho hands). Lunetto glasses are not segments of spheres, but have their edges abruptly raised, aud the interior flattened; an hour-
- WATCI-GUARD, a nbbon or chain worn round the neck, attached to a watch pendant
- VATCH-HAM> MAKER, a branch of the watch-making trade; a person who makes tho metal pointers or indicators for the face of a watch, and employs a dic-sinkcr, finisher, Ac.
- ATcn-jEWELLEK, the person who attends to the diamond-cutting, setting, making ruby holes, &c.
- WATCH-JOINT FINISHER, a branch of the watch-making trade.
- ATCH-KEY MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal keys of different kinds, made to wind up watches.
- ATCH-MAKER, a manufacturer, finisher, vender, examiner, or cleaner of watches; an artificer who arranges and fits together, in due order, the separate parts of a watch, after they have been cast or prepared by special workmen.
- VATCHMÁN, a night-guardian or policeman.
- ATCHMAN'S-BATTLE, a large spring rattle to sound an alarm or to call for assistance.
- WATCH-MOTION MAKER, a division of the watch-making trade, which includes other branches, as slide-maker, edge-maker, and bolt-maker.

- WATCH-MOVEMENT MAKER, a division of the watch trade, comprising man¹ branches, as pillar maker, stop stud maker, frame mounter, screw-maker, cock and potence maker, verge-maker, pinion-maker, ba-lance-wheel maker, wheel-cutter, fusoc-maker, and other amall hereaches maker, and other small branches.
- *VATCH-OIL MAKER, a person who prepares and vends the limpid oils required for oiling the movements of *a*. watch.
- WATCH-PALLET JEWELLER. See WATCH-JEWELLKR.
- WATCH-PALLET MAKER, a maker of tho verge of watches, the pallets of which alternately stop the teeth ut the swing or balance wheels.
- "WATCH-PAPER, an old-fashioned fancy ornament, or thin tissue lining, lor the case of a watch.
- WATCH-PENDANT MAKER, a person who makes the handle and ring outside of a watch to hold or suspend it: both case and pendant are sent to Uold&miths' Hall to be marked.
- WATCH-PILLAR MAKER, a branch of the watch-movement trade WATCH-PIMON MAKER, a branch of the
- movement-maker's trade.
- WATCH-POCKET, a small pocket fastened to the head curtains of u bed to place a watch in at night. [movement-maker's trade.
- WATCH-SCREW MAKER, a branch ot the WATCH-SECRET-SPRINGER, AND SPRING-
- WATCH-SECRET-SPRINGER, AND SPRING-LINER, a division of tho watch-making trade, which is further subdivided into other branches, comprising the spring-maker, button-maker, &c.
 WATCH*SPRIKG, the fine steel main-spring, which, being fastened at one end to the barrel, and at the other end to an arbor <i axle, unwinds off the fusee, turning it, and keeping the watch going, while the action accords by its varying size with action accords by its varying size with tho varied energy of the spring. By the force thus produced other wheels arc put in motion, trom which the flmc is exactly measured by the hands on the dial.
- WATCH-SPRING MAKER, a manufacturer of main-springs for watches, who employs a wire-drawer, hammerer, polisher, tem-}-erer, *Ac*.
- V> ATCH-STAKD, a mantel-plecc or toilet rest or support for a watch.
- WATCH-STOP-STUD MAKER, a branch of the business of the watch-movement maker.
- WATCH-WHEEL CUTTER, a branch of the watch-movement maker's trade.
- WATCH-WORK, the steel, brass, and other machinery and parts of a watch.
- WATER, the lustre of a diamond; a common well-known fluid. As tin article of trade, water is vended from house to house in many towns, where the Inhabitants have not easy access to it: it is supplied by itine-
- rant water carts, at so much per bucket. *n* cities there are water companies, with certain vested rights, that convey the water through streets by largo pipes called mains, and supply the cisterns, Ac. of the householders at an annual rent charge. Water is often supplied to ships' boats in casks or breakers, or by hose, and taken on board lor uac ou the voyage.

WATER-BAILIFF, an officer having charge of the police of a fish-market, harbour, or river.

WAT

- WATER-BOTTLE, a glass toilet-bottle; a bot-
- the for holding water at tuble. WATER-BUTT, a puncheon or largo cask without a head, used for collecting ruin water.
- WATER-CAN, a tin vessel for holding water lor a dussin?-iooin.
- WATER-CARRIER, a bearer or vender of water.
- WATER-CART, a cart with water for sale, or
- for watering the roads and streets. ATER-CASKS, breakers or other ca&ks used lor holding water lor ships' use.
- WATER-CEMENT, hydraulic cement. JSETON, and CEMENT. See
- WATER-CLOCK, a contrivance for measuring time by the now of water; the clepsydra of the ancients.
- WATER-CLOSET MAKER, a manufacturer of house privies, supplied with A\atcr lor cleansing them.
- WATER-COCK, a tap for drawing water: a street plug to supply water from the mains in case of lire.
- WATER, COLOGNE. See COLOGNE-WATEIC WATER-COLOUR-DRAWING, a painting exe-cuted and finished with colours worked up with water.
- ATER-COLOURS, cakes of pigment for drawing, that can be rubbed do'vn with, water.
- WATER-COMPACT, a joint-stock company, which collects water lor distribution through a town.
- WATFR-COOLEK MAKES, a potter who makes porous jugs, < tc.
- ATKR-COURSE, the bed of a stream; a channel lor water through a town or fields.
- WATER-CRAKE, a machine for supplying water to locomotive engines.
- WATER-CRESS, a \i holesome vegetable, the Nasturtium officinale, of which fully 750 tons are annually told in the London market?
- WATER-CHESS SELLER, an itinerant vender, usually a female, of bunches of water-cresses, pined with china. WATKR-Disir, a hollow dish of metal, or ouo WATERED SILK, silk with a shaded or diver-sified surface. See SILK-WATKRLU.
- WATER-ENGINE, n steam or other engine to

- WATER-FILTER. See FILTER, [raise water. WATER-FLASK, a portable bottle for water, WATER-GAUGE, a tide-gauge; a rain-gauge: any mea&urer of the depth or fall of water.
- ATEE-GILDER, a person who gilds with a tlun coat of gold amalgam, and volatilizes the mercury.
- ATER-GUAUD. a river police; Customs officers stationed on board ships, havinif different duties from the landing or water* side department
- VATER-GUM, a very flue tree of New South Wales, the *Instiania nerifoha*, with lofty cylindrical boll. The timber is closegrained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building. The tree reaches 100 to 130 feet, with a diameter of 30 to 60 Inches.

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- WATERING-CART. See WATER-CART. WATERING-PLACE, H seaside resort; n town frequented for drinking mineral waters or bathing; a cab-stand where water is sup-plied to horses; an oasis In the desert where caravans obtain water from a well; a pond or water-hole for cattle: a spring or river whence ships are supplied. WATERINO-POT, :I metal pot with a rose or
- perforated snout for watering plants. WATER-JAR WATER UK
- ATER-JAR, WATER-JUG, vessels for holding water.
- WATER-LEADING, a permitted leat or water channel In the Cape colony, for bringing water for irrigation.
- WATER-ULT, a general name for species of *Jfyniphcea*, beautiful plants which are much cultivated. The steins of *N. alba* are superior to oak galls for dyeing grey. The *Victoria Ilegia* la one of the most elegant and prized water-lilies.
- WATER-LOGGED, a marine term applied to ships which have so much water in the hold as to be unmanageable.
- WATERMAN, a boatman or ferryman; an attendant on cab-stands who supplies water to the horses.
- WATER-MARK, a letter, device, or impression, wrought in paper during the process of manufacture, by means of wire or brass plates sewn on the hand-mould, or the dandy-rollers of the paper-machine; the tide level on a shore, indicating the extent tide-level on a shore, indicating the extent of the rise and fall of the tide; thefloat-llne or sinking depth of a ship.
- WATER-MEADOWS, low, flat pasture ground, capable of being irrigated from some adjoining river or stream.
- WATER-MELON, the Cucurbita or Cucumis *Cttrulltu*, an esteemed cooling fruit in warm climates.
- WATERMEN AND LIGHTKRMEV'S COHI>/NY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall Is at St. Mury-at-hill.
- WATER-METER, an Instrument for registering the supply of water.
- WATER-MILL, a flour-grinding or other mill, the machinery of which is set in motion by the action of water upon a wheel.
- WATER-PIPE MAKER, a caster or moulder of pipes for supplying water.
- WATER-PITCHER, an earthenware jug for carrying water.
- WATER-PLUG. See WATER-COCK. WATERPROOF-CLOTH MAKER, a person who prepares cloth to stand the wet; an Indianrubber cloth maker.
- WATERPROOFING, rendering cloth, linen, or leather, Ac, impervious to water. WATER-PURIFIER, a filter.
- WATER-RATE, a tax levied for the supply of water to householders.
- WATER-RETTING, stooping flax In water to soften the stem, and flt the fibre for beat-Ing.
- WATERS, MINERAL, about 37,000 gallons of these arc annually imported from abroad.
- WATER-TABLE, a projection or horizoiit.il set-off on a wall, so placed as to throw off the water from the building.
- WATER-TANK, a fixed clstem on shore, or a metal receiver on board ship for hold-ing water.

WATER-TAP, a cock to let out water.

- ATER-TRUNK, a deal ciaitru lined with lead to hold water.
- WATER-WAYS, the timbers of a ship connecting the sides to the deck.
- WATER-WHEEL, a wheel with buckets for impelling a mill by water-power. The principal varieties are undershot, over-shot, brpait, and horizontal, turbines, pitch-back, tub, and flutter wheels. WATER-wouks, the reset voir or pumping station, for Mipplying water to a town; bydraulic engines or structures
- hydraulic engines or structures.
- WATTLE, an Australian name for species of Acacia, the bark of which Is sometimes imported for tanning; a hurdle of twigs; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.
- WATTSEIDE (German), floss-silk.
- WAX, the comb of cells constructed by bees to hold their honey. We import about fi.30 tons a-year from different quartern, while fully 300 tons are obtained from the hives in Britain. See BEES-WAX.
- WAX AND TALLOW CHANDLER, a dealer in candles
- WAX-BASKET, a fancy basket made of or coated with wax.
- AX-BLEACHER, a person who extracts the foreign bodies that have Insinuated themselves into bees-wax, and obscured its originally pure white colour. AX-CHANDLERS' COMPA
- COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Gresham-street.
- WAX-DOLL, a child's doll with a wax face and arms, or with a wax body.
- WAXED-END, thread covered with shoe-makers* wax for sewing leather together. WAX-FIGURE MAKER, a moulder of wax. in
- imitation of real persons. VAX-FLOWER MAKER, a modeller of flowers,
- irult, &c. in wax, coloured to imitate nature.
- WAXING, the process or stopping out colours in calico-printing; rubbing thread with wax to strengthen it; polishing tables with bees-wax.
- WAX-LIGHT, a candle or taper of wax
- WAX-MANUFACTURER, a melter or blencher of wax; a maker of candles, or different articles of wax. [wax.
- WAX-BIODELLER, an ornamental worker in
- WAX-MYRTLE. See MYRTLE-WAX. WAX-PALM, a lofty species of South Ameri-can palm, the *Ceroxyolon andicola*, from fissures in the stem of which flows spontaneously a kind of grey, waxy substunce, containing two-thirds of resin, mid one-third of wax. identical with that formed by the bee. Melted with a little suet, this wax makes excellent tapers.
- WAX-WORKS, a collection of figures dressed to represent life, show n to the public.
- VAY-BILL, a carrier's invoice; in Inland conveyance applied to a coachman's docu-ment, showing the list of goods, with the transport or delivery of which he is intrustêd.
- AYS, the timbers or slides on which a ship Is launched.
- WEAPON-HOUSE, an armoury. WEAPONS, small-arms; offensive or defensive instrument*.

- WEAR, a dnm to shut ap and raise water; an enclosure of twigs to catch fish; to turn a vessel round by the stern, tacking being the reverse movement. See WĚIR.
- WEARING-APPAREL, garments for the per-son; articles of attire. WEASEL, the *Mustela vulgaris*, a ferret-like
- animal; a destroyer of vermin. Other species of this family are described under ERMINE, MINK, SABLE, AC.
- WEATHER-BOARD, a board to keep **off** the wet or cold; nailed boards lapping over one another at the side of a house, <**fc**.
- WEATHER-COCK, a vane made to show the direction of the wind.
- WEATHER-GLASS, a name commonly Riven to the barometer, but also occasionally applied to the thermometer, hygrometer, and other Instruments, lor measuring atmospheric changes.
- WEAVE, to entwine; to form cloth in a loom by the union or intertvxture of threads.
- WEAVER, an operative who works at a loom.
- WEAVERS'-BEAM, a web beam,
- WEAVERS'-COMPANY, one of the livery com-panies of London, whose hull is In Basingball-street.
- WEAVEBS'-ENTERER, a shuttle. WEAVERS'-nARNESS MAKER, a manufacturer of the loom apparatus uted by a weuvur. WEAVEB'S HEDDLE, the healds or harness
- for guiding the warp-threads in the loom.
- WEAVERS'-HOOR, the stay of a beam.
- WEAVERB'-LEASU, part of the apparatus of a weaver.
- WEAVEBS'-LOOH MAKES, a manufucturer of
- looms for weaving. WEAVERS'-SHDTTLE, the Instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
- WKAVERS'-TURNER, n workman who turns shuttles and other instruments tor weavers.
- WEAVERS'-UTENSIL MAKER, a workman who makes the leash, reeds, shuttles and other
- parts of the apparatus and infertuniunts required in weaving. WEB, linen cloth; any thing woven •
- WEBA, WHIBA, a gram-measure of Tunis and Barbary, = 00087 busheL
- WEBBER, a weaver.
- WEBBING-TAPE, a kind of broad tape. WEBE, a term in Hamburg, in the linen trade, signifying a roll of 6 dozen, or 72 ells.

- WEBERKARDEN (German), teasels.
 WEDDER. See WETHER.
 WEDDING-CAKE, a. rich plum-cake, ornamented and trusted with sugar, to decorate a wedding breakfast table, and served to guerts and subsequent wisters to the new. guests and subsequent visitors to the newmarried couple. WEDDING-CAKE-ORNAMENTS, silvered orna-
- ments to decorate a wedding-cake.
- WEDDING-CARDS, the namo and address cards of a new-married couple, usually printed in silver, or tied with silver-cord, sent to friends to announce the event, and stating when they receive return calls
- for WDDINQ-DBESS, superior garments

either sex, to be worn in church at the marriage ceremony. WEDDING-FAVOUR, » hunch of white ilbbons

- or a rosette, Ac worn by males attending a wedding.
- WEDDING-RING, a lady's plain hall-marked pure gold ring, given by the bridegroom to his future wife at the ceremony.
- WEDGE, a mass of metal or wood thick at one end, and thin at the other, used for rending wood and other substances; a lever; a mechanical power or tool of various kinds and modifications; a small fastening for a door or window.
- WEDGEWOOD-WARE, a fine kind of pottery, named after the late Mr. Wedge wood, who carried out many improvements in the manufacture.
- WEDRO, VEDRO, a Russian liquid-measure of about 2} gallons, but varjing in some districts. See VEDKO.
- WEEDING-FORK, WEEDING-noOR, WEEDIXO-IRON, implements or tools for cutting down or eradicating weeds.
- WEEDS, the mourning garments of a widow. WEEKLY-TENANT, one paying rent by the week, and liable to removal on a week's notice. [mourning by widows.
- WEEPER, a white linen cuff, worn on WEFT, the woof of cloth; tho yarns or
- threads which run from selvage to-selvage in a web.
- WEHR, a superficial measurn used by miners in Pri'ssia, »= 0*1062 acre; in Saxony to 0*0948 acre.
- WEIGH, to poise; to estimate the ponderowEIGH, to polse; to estimate the pondero-sity of an article by the steelyard balance, scales, <fcc; to lift an anchor from tho ground. See WET.
 WKIOH-BRIDGE. a contrivance near a toll-gate, marki-t. Ac. lor weighing loaded carts subject to toll, Ac.
- WEIGHER, an officer of customs and assize; one who tests weights, or sees goods weighed. •
- WEIGH-HOUBE, a public place for weighing. WEIGHING -MACHINE, any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained. See BALANCE, LETTER-WEIfIllblC
- WKIGUING MAcniNE MAKER, a balance maker; a person who makes large apparatus for poising.
- WEIGHTS, masses of metal, porcelain, Ac. accurately adjusted, us a standard of ounces, pounds, cwte., and their sub-divisions. See APOTHECARIES-WEIGHT. AVOIRDUPOIS, and TROT-WEIGHT.

- •YVKITIRAUCH ((iennan), frankincense. WMK, a permanent dam thrown across a The Scotch weir consists of iron and wooden stakes with nets fastened thereto; a cnive weir in one with hatches.
- WELD, an annual herbaceous plant, the *Reseda luteola*, a native of Europe, the stems and leaves of which dye yellow. The whole plant is cropped when in seed, at which time its dyeing power is greatestand, after being simply dried, it is brought to market. to market
- WELDBORES, a description of woollen soods manufactured in Bradford.

WBLDINO, the union of two pieces of metal together by heat and pressure.

- WELL, a pit sunk to arrive at springs, for obtaining water. Artesian wells are carobtaining water. Artesian wells are car-Tied to a great depth, to ensure a continu-ous flow of water. A compartment with holes in a fishing-boat, to keep fish alive; the cavity In a building, in which a flight of winding stairs is fixed.
- WELL-BOAT, a fishing-boat with a well to keep fibh in, to bring them abvo to mar-
- **bot.** WELL-BOBER, one who digs or bores for water; a constructor of welK WELLINGTONS, men's long boots so named.
- WELL-ROOM, an apartment or building containing a mineral spring or spu, whero the waters are drunk by invalids.
- WELL-SINKING, the operation of boring for water.
- WELL STAIRCASE, a winding staircase, which occupies but little room in a building.
- WELSH-FLANNEL, the finest kind of .flannel, made from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountains, chiefly manufac-tured by hand. It is held in nigh repute for under-vestments and other purposes, but is dearer than that made by machi-nery in Lancashire and Yorkshire.
- WELsn-HUITox, a choice and delicate meat, obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales.
- WELSH-ONION, a name for the Alhum fistu-losum, a. native of Siberia.
- WELSH RABBIT, toasted cheese seasoned with mustard, Ac.
- WELSH-WIO, a worsted cap. WKLT, a Joint or fold; a border or Cilfjinj?; the inner lining reaching to the eil^Ac of the sole of a boot or shoe.
- WELTSED BROCADES AND QUILTS, articles with folds, lined and ribbed. WELT-SHOULDERS, a name in the leather trade for curried leather, fit lor the welts of boots and shoes.
- WERP, a Hanoverian dry-measure, tno mean of several of which may be given at 1-50757 Winchester bushel.
- WERST. AMVERST.
- WERSI. AMVERSI. fTAni, M WKST-END, the fashionable part of London, commencing in tho East from Charing-
- WESTYNDIA TEA, a nsmp for the shrubby goat-weed, *Capraria btflora*. the wayes of which are occasionally used lor Infusing as tea, in the Antilles.
- WESTMINSTER HALL, the seat of the principal English law courts.
- WETHER, WEDDER, a gelded ram.
- WET-NURSE, afemalewhosucklcs ana nurses the infant of another woman.
- WET, WEIGH, an English measure of weixht; for wool, equal to 6} tods of 28 Ib*; -i lo.id or 5 quarters of wheat; 40 bushels of salt, each 56 lbs.; 32 clovos of cheese, each ilbs.; 48 bushels of oats and barley; 2 to o cwL of butter.
- WEYBEK, an Esyntian corn-measure, the Cth part of an ardeb, not quite a bushel.
- WHALE, a large mammiferous marine ani-mal of several species, frequenting high northern and southern latitudes, sought

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for its commercial products. See SPER-MACETI, and WHALEBONE. WHALE-BLUBBER, tho thick fat of whales.

- See BLUBBER.
- WHALE-BOAT, a long narrow boat, used by whalers, to pursue and harpoon the whale.
- WHALEBONE, the commercial name for the WHALEBONE, the commercial name for the baleen plates in the mouth of the wbale, of which there are about 300. They are chiefly obtained from the Green land and Southern whales, *JJalcena mysticetus*, and *australis*. It is softened by boiling, and Is dyed black. The principal use of whale-bone is for the ribs or stretchers for um-brellas for capes whips and as a substibrellas, for canes, whips, and as a substitute for bristles in common brushes. In the form of shavings, it is sometimes braided into hats and bonnets. See FIN-NER-WHALE.
- WHALEBONE-CUTTER, a workman who slicos or draws vjjialebone into assorted lengths, for different purposes.
- WHALE-FINS, a commercial misnomer for whalebone; the imports in 1855 were 284 tons.
- WHALE-FISHERT, the pursuit of the whale in vessels specially stored and fitted for tho purpose. This fishery is now chiefly carried on by the Americans who had, in J856, 655 vessels, registering 204,209 tons employed in the South Seas and the Northi Design from come care for particle being Pacific. There are some few British ships still prosecuting the Greenland fishery. The American vessels in the North Pacific have averaged 1000 barrels of oil to each ship for some years past.
- WHALE-LINE, a long coil of small rope fas-tened to a harpoon, carried in a whale-boat, to secure the whale when struck. WHALER, a ship employed In the whale fishery; u seaman enpnged In the fishery.
- WHALE-SHOT, a name among the Dutch and some English whalers for head matter or spermaceti from the whale.
- WIIAXGHEE, a kind of Chinese cane. See WANGHEÉ.
- WHARF, a landing-place or mote by the water side, in a haruour or river, for landing or shipping, j*ooiK •
- WHARFAGE, the charge paid on goods to a wharfinger.
- WIIAKFIXGER, the owner or occupier of a wharf; an oillccr or clerk appointed to intend at n wharf.
- WIIAKNCLIFFB-KNIFE, R DOCKOt klllfe With
- one large and two small blades. [SAND. WIIARP, a name for Trent sand. See TKKNT-WIIAT-XOT, a fancy side-board or stand for ornaments and knick-knacks In u drawing-room
- WHEAL, a Cornish name for a mine. WHEAT, a name for species of *Triticum*, ono of the most Important of the food grains, and that moat generally cultivated in Europe; the flour being the most nutri-tious and palatable ot till the cereal grasses. The quantity raised in this country is very large, amounting to about 10,000,000 quar-ters, and wenlsounnort 7,000,000 or8.000,000 quarters a year. See FLOUR.
- wheel, a revolving disk or frame in ma-chinery, or on which u vehicle is sup-ported and moved. There ore many kinds

- of wheels, as driving-wheels, lending and trailing-wheels, carriage-wheels, cart-wheels, wheelbarrow-wheels, &c. A circular frame with handles, attached by cular trame with handles, attached by ropes or chains to the tiller, tor moving n ship's rudder: a potter's round board turned by a lathe; a disk with floats or paddles tor propelling a steam-boat In the water; a machine for spinning thread; a revolving flrc-work; in Sheffield, a build-ing fitted up with a number of grind-stones, most of TFhkh are hired at *a* weekly or yearly rental by a grinder, who grinds or yearly rental, by a grinder, who grinds cutlery for other persoitt.
- WJIKEL-BABROW, a small hand-carriage for loads, with handles for supporting it, and moving on one wheel.
- WHEEL-CARRIAGE, any -vehicle moving on wheels; not a sled or <u>sleigh</u>.
- WHEEL-CHAIR, an invalid of Steign. WHEEL-CHAIR, an invalid of Bath-chair. WHEELSWARF. a clayey cement or putty made from the dust obtained in Sheffield from the abrasion of grindstones, which is used in the steel-converting furnaces for covering the layers of iron and chur-coal.
- WHEELWRIGHT, a maker and repairer of wheels and wheel carriages.
- WHEELWRIGHTS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, hav-ing no hall, transacts Its bu&lucss at GuildhalL
- WHELK, a marine univalve shell, the *Bucci-vum undatum*, the fish Inhabiting which, boiled or pickled, is esteemed by the poorer classes In large towns.
- WHELP, the young of a dog; an appliance to a windlass to prevent fleeting and surging.
- WHERRY, a waterman's light river boat; a Wry boat In a harbour.

VIIKKRT-MAN, a river boatman.

- WHETSTONE, a smooth flat stone for sharp-ening edged-tools by friction. Whetstones of every degree in quality arc obtained from the older and newer metnmorphic formations. The liner varieties of mica M'histand talco-micnccous schist afford a group of gub strange Sa great abundance of such stones. HONES, and SCYTHE-STONE. See
- WHEY, the residual thin liquor, after the butter and cuscum or curd arc removed from milk; a posset; milk curdled by rennet, which, when good, should be nearly transparent, of a pale yellow colour, and should have a sweetish taste. It Js an excellent diluent in febrile It Js an excellent diluent in febrile affections, as it contains a crystalline substance, termed sugar of milk. Various substances are added, which give charac-teristic names, such, as acid whey, aluminous whey, beer whey, mustard whey, orange whey, tamarind whey, and white wine whey. A cooling whey drink is made with milk, wine, tamarinds, or cream of tartar.
- WHIFFING, a mode of hand-line fishing fur pollacks, mackerel, &c WHIFFLE-TREE. See WHIPFLE-TREK.
- WHIM, a windlass or large capstan lor rais-ing ores, Ac. from a mine-shaft, usually worked by horse-power.
- WHIN, a name for the furze or gorsc bush.

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- WHIN-BERRY. See WHORTLE-BERRT. WIIN-BKUISER, a machine for cutting and bruising (urze or whins to feed cattle on.
- WHINSTONE, a kind of basalt WHIP, a small lift-purchase made by a rope rove through a single block; a tiod-up flag used for signalizing; a lash secured to a stick for driving with. Cart-whips have a very long lash. In the colonies cattlewhips have a thong of twisted bark or hide. Small twisted whalebone whips, Ac. arc made i'or ladies.
- WHIP AND THONG MAKER, a manufacturer of whips of different kinds which are sold by saddlers and harness makers.
- WHIP-CORD, fine double-twisted strong cord, used for whip-lashes and other purposes
- WHIP-LASIL twisted hide, bark, or cord fastened to the thong of a whip.
- WHIP-MOUNTER, a person who puts handle?,
- whit-MOUNTEX, a person who puts handle:, ornaments, «tc, on whips. WEIP-MOUNT MAKER, a person who make* tliw metal ornaments, ferrules, thongs, &c. for whip-sticks and handles. WHIPPER, a porter who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold.
- WHIPPER-IN, the assistant-huntsman of a pack of hounds.
- WHIPPLE-TREE, WHIFFLE-TREE, a swing bar to which traces are fastened. WHIP-TOP, a child's top driven round with
- a lash.
- WHIP-SAW, a saw set In a frame to be worked by two persons.
- WHIP-STICK, the stock or hn.idle for a driving-whip;—these are of various woods,¹ according to the purpose intended, as for coachmen's whips, gig whips, stockwhips, and carters' whips.
- WHIRLABOUT, a round-about for children at fairs, with small carriages or woodeii horses.
- WHIRLIGIG, a toy spun round by children. WHISK, a wisp or broom of dried stalks; a cook's wire instrument tor beating up the
- whites of CCIM, A c; a cooper's l'lane. WHISKERS, the hair crowing on a man's cheeks;—these are made and sold for play actors, masqueraders, and others. WHISKET, a scuttle or basket.
- WHISKET, a scutte of Jasket. WHISKY, a spirit distilled from grain, largely made and drunk in Ireland and Scotland; (....EY> a. liyht carriage for
- Scotland, $(----)^2$, hynt carriage for quick travelling. VHISTLE, a child's toy? a boatswain's or sportsman's call; a shrill warning noise made by a locomotive. See RAILWAY WHISTLE.
- WHIST-MARKERS, small coins or medals used for counting or scoring the points of the qame of whist
- WHITE, a painter's negative colour; ceruse; the albumen of an ejjg; a mark in a tar get for an arrow.
- WHITE-BAIT, a small esteemed river flali. See BAIT.
- WHITE-BKAR, the large Arctic boar. Set POLAR-BEAR.

WHITE-BEER, a Flemish beer. *

WHITE-CEDAR, the *Cupresnu thyoidet, x* North American true *See* also WABBA-COORL •

WHITE-COATS, a flahermnn's name for the

skins of young seals, winch weigh but from 60 to 70 pounds the dozen. WHITE-COPPER, au alloyed inctal; German

silver. WHITE-CHOPS, grain and seed crops, us dis-tinguished from preen crops, or those cultivated for their roots or herbage.

WHITECBOSS-STREET, a name for the debtors' prison of the City of London which is situated in that street.

WHITE-FISH, a name given by the Cnnn-dians to the *Coregonus albtts*, a fish -which abounds In tile lakes of North America.

WHITE-LEAD, ft carbonate of lead; a zinc Wiaint; the palntors' principal white colour. WHITE-LEAK jfeeLKAIMIGTAL, Wild BBOXZE-POWDER

ther. See CBAMOS-LKATHKK, and WASH-UCATHF.IL

WHITE-LIME, whitewash for cleansing or colouring walls, Ac. WniTE-LiNE, in printing, a broad division or blank space between the lines of types.

- WHITE-MEAT, a term upplied to youtit: or delicate flosh food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, pork, &c.

WHITENER, a name in the United .States for a eolourer or white-wnsher.

WHITENING. See WIHTINQ.

- WHITENING. See WHITENING. WHITENING-STONE, a sharpening and polwh-ing-stone employed by cutlers; a name in the Sheffield district for a finishing grindstone of a liner texture than the common large ordinary sandstones.
- WHITLS, n miller's music for the finest flour made from white wheat. WHITE-SATIN, nun\ undyed sntln, mnch used for bridal dresses, and lad} 's slips or WHITE-SMITH, a worker in metals. WHITE-SMITH, a worker in metals. WHITE-SPRCCE, the *Ptnus alha*. WHITE-TALLOW, a class of ItussInn tallow, obtained from the fat ot sheep and goats.

- WHITE-VITRIOL, an old name for sulphate of zinc
- WHITE-WAsn, a mixture of whiting, size, and water for whitening ceilmus and walls; a slang term for {jotting rid of importunate creditors by passing through the Insolvent court
- WHITE-WAX, bleached or pure wax.
- WHITE-WAX, bleached or pure wax.
 WHITE-WINE, Sheny, Mursula, Madeira, or any pale-coloured wine.
 WHITING, ground chulk washed in ainm-water, to cleanse it from sand and other impurities, and dried In lumps; it is used as A polishing material, and tor making putty and white-wash. A small deliuite sea-fish the Alertanous wilgaris.
- putty and white-wash. A small defluite sea-fish, the Alertangus vvlgaris. -WHITING-MERCHANT, one who grinds ana, levigates chalk, and makes it up into smnll oblong cakes. WHITING-POLLACK, the Alerlangu* polla-eluut, common on the rocky couett of Britichical states and the states of the states
- Britain.
- WHITING-FOOT, a small seaflsh, the Morrhna barbata of Bloch; the JJorrhua lu-tca of Yarrell; the Oadus luseus of Linusus.
- WHXTLING, a name at Berwick fur the salmon-trout.

- WHITSTEK, a woman who bleaches linen. WIITTKN, a Swedish coin sometimes called an ore or schilling: a subdivision of the nxdollar; in Riga, Revel, Ac. G4whltten» arc equal to 1 rlxdollar. The black whit-ten is only half the value of the w luticn, or white schilling.
- WIIORLEB, a potter's wooden wheel by winch a rotatoly motion Is given tu plates
- which a rotatory motion is given to plates and other flat VCHSCIK. WHOBTLEDERRT, WJILJRT, a name for the fiuit cf species of *Vaccinium*, the blue, black, or red berries of which are acid, :;nd eatable. Some are known under the name of bilberries and cow-berries. *See* CHAN-BEKKT.
- WICK, a cotton or rush thread for a candle or lump, which supplies the flame. WICKER, a small grown twig or osier; a basket-rod.
- WiCKEit-BASKKT, a basket formed of osiers. They are sometimes made lined with tiu, for knives and plates. *See* KNIFE-BASKET, and PLATE-BASKET.
- WICKER-WORK, a texture of osiers; basket*. WICKET, a small gntc: a row of biumps to be bowled at, tit cricket.
- WIDDELILAM. a vernacular name In India
- WDDELLAW. A vertilation name in finite for peppermint WIDE-AWAKE, a low-crowned felt-hat WIDE-GAUGE, the broadest rouge used on a railway, as in the Great Western, the ra:la in which are set 7 feet apart.
- WIDGEON, a wild duck or w ater-fow], the Afareca Penelope.
- WIDOW'S-WEEDS, the monrnlin nttlrcn>ra female who has lost her hiit>b.ni'l. WIFSSB, a Dutuli term for thu cubic clle of
- WIFSSB, a Dutuli term for thu cubic che of fire-wood. WIG, an nrtificlal covering of hnlr for the head. There are various kimta of wigs made, as horse-hair wigs lor judges and barristers; mohair wigs tor coachmen; gentlemen's mid ladies' wigs of human hair; play-actors'wigs, &c; a flshennuu's term for an old seal.
- IG-BLOCK, a shaped piece of wood for fitting JI wi? on.
- VIG-BOX, a box for holding a'wig.
- WIG-MAKER, a i>crukc-maker. a person who
- makes wigs of human or other hair. WIGTE, the Dutch namo for the French gramme, which is equal to nearly 15* grains, viz. 154339.
- wILDFOWL, a tride-namo fbr wild ducks and other birds obtained in winter. In
- dticoys, or by shooting. WILL, a testamentary document giving in-structions as to the disposal of u persou'g property and effects after death.
- WILL-OFFICE, a prerogative-court; a reels* try for wills.
- WILLOW, a specie? of SaNr. See O.«IER. WILLOWING, WILLYIXO, the process of open-
- WILLOWING, WILLYixo, the process of open-ing the locks of wool by a devil or ma-chine of many rollers with tcoih.
 WILLOW-RODS, thin twigs grown in marshy lauds, used for making hampers, panniers, skips, Ac See BASKET-RODS and OSIER
 WILLYING-MACUIKE, a revolving cylinder, armed with teeth to open matted wool, and free it from dust lu some dlst i lets it Is called the shakc-willy and the twj<Jy.

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WILTON-CABPKTS, a name for Brussels carpeting with the yarn cut

- WIMBLE, a brace-bit, a carpenter's boring Instrument turned by a handle.
- WIMPLE, a hood or veil; the winding of a river.

WINCEY, another name for linsey-woolsey,

- WINCH, a purchase to a revolving-wheel; the crank or bundle by which motion is given to the axles of lining machines
- given to the axies of ining machines. WINCHESTER-BUSHEL, the original British standard-measure of capucity, given by King Edgar, and kept in the town-hall, Winchester; an old English grain stan-dard-measure, used until 1826, when the Imperial bushel was introduced. The Winchester bushel is 18} inches wide, and 8 inches deep, and contains 2150*42 cubic inches; while the imperial standard bushel contains 2218*1907 cubic Inches. WINDER a reel for winding silk or cotton on
- WINDER, a reel for winding silk or cotton on. WIM>-*ALLS, fruits which have dropped from trees; property recovered unexpectedly.
- WINDOÁGE, nn anemometer.
- WINDING-ENGINE, an engine for drawing np buckets, Ac from a well or shaft.
- WINDING-MACHINE, a twisting or warping machine.
- WINDING-SHEET, a linen wrapper for a dead body formerly used.
- WDSDING-UP ACT, an official act or judicial course of proceeding, for ascertaining the liabilities, and distributing the assets, of an insolvent company.
- WINDLASS, a circular axis or revolving ma-chine, moved by crank handles, by which anchors and other heavy weights are raised on board a merchant-vessel.
- WINDLASS-MANUFACTURER, a maker of ma-
- WINDLASS-MANUFACTURER, a maker of machines for raising weights.
 WIND-HILL, an engine or mill impelled by the wind for grinding corn.
 WINDOW, au opening in a wall, Ac., for admitting air or light; a lattice-work frame. There are many kinds of windows, as for cabins, green houses, churches, and houses.
- WINDOW-BLIND, a calico or brown holland roller-blind; a perforated zinc or woven wire short blind. See VENETIAN-BLIND.
- WINDOW-BLIND MAKKR, a manufacturer of Venetian-blinds or of wire-blinds for shop-windows or private dwelling-houses.
- WINDOW-CLEANER, a frame for placing out-Bide of a window, to sit or stand on when cleaning the window-panes; a person who contracts for cleaning windows.
- TINDOW CURTAIN, a lung tapestry or hanging fur a window; a short, muslin or gauze blind. •VINDOW-FASTENINO, a bolt or catch to secure the sashes of a window.
- WINDOW-FRAME, the wood-work or Iron frame or partition for enclosing the panes of glass.
- WINDOW-GLASS MAKER, a manufacturer of sheet and plate-glass, Ac., for windows. *See* GLASS, and PLATE-GLASS.
- WINDOW-GLASS MERCHANT, a vender of sheet-glass; one who supplies glaziers, builders, and others.
- WINDOW-SASH, the lifting or opening frame of a window.

- WINDOW SHADES, rolling or projecting blinds or sun-shades, sometimes transpa-rent or painted, at other times canvas on spring-rollers.
- WINDOW-SHUTTER, a door closing on the inside or the outside, and bolted or barred to secure a window from entry. WIND-SAIL, a tube of canvas passed down a skylight or hatchway, to ventilate a ship; the canvas sail or v.me of u wind-mil mill.
- WINDSOR-CHAIB, a kind of strong, plain, polished wooden chair. WINDSOR-SOAP, a scented snnp. well-known
- in all countries for its cxeellcppc both as a washing and shaving so.ip. it is made either brown or white.
- WINE, the juice of grapes, largely manu-factured on the Continent fur home use and export; the juice of various li uit prepared with sugar.
- WINE-BAG, a skin vessel for holding or carrying wine.
- WINE-BIN, a partition in a cellar for keeping bottled wine.
- WINE-BISCUIT, a sweet, fancy biscuit served with wine.
- WINE-BOTTLE, a black or white glass-bottle for holding wine.
- wine-cellar, a vault or cool place for keeping wine in.
- WINK-COOLER, a wrapper for a wine-bottle, to be wetted, to promote evaporation; a stand or utensil for wine-bottles, holding Ice, Ac to cool the wine in them.
- WINE-COOLER MAKER, a iiinnutiu-turcr of metal utensils lor standing wine in to cool.
- WINE-COOPER'S TOOL MAKKR, a manufactu-rer of the various tools used by the cooper.
- INE-DECANTER, a dear glass-bottle for holding wine at table.
- WINE-FINING MAKER, apreparerof isinglase Ac. for clarifying wine.

- WINE-FLASK, a bottle for wine. WINE-GLASS, a small drinkiiiK-glass, of different shapes, for holding wine. WINE-GROWER, a cultivator of grapes; the
- wine-GROWER, a cultivator of grapes; the proprietor of a vineyard. WINE MEASURE. In this the Imperial gal-lon Is tho legal standard, and is used for every liquid; but the larger measures are used very often only for a particular kind as wine hear oil Au kind, as wine, beer, oil, Au.

IMPERIAL MEASURE. 4 gills or quarterns... 1 pint 3d gallons...... 1 hat hocshen 3d gallons...... 1 barrel (beer) 42 gallons (34})...o.m. 1 tierce 63 gallons (52i)...ditto 1 hogshead 84 gallons (69}) ditto 1 puncheon 126 gallons (104f) ditto 1 pipe or butt 252 gallons (2091) ditto 1 tun (oil)

Thus the old wine measure will be /band to rial gallons being equivalent to 18 gallons

of the old. In regard to all vessels of larger capacity, such as hogsheads, puncheons, Ac.—they are gauged and charged accord-Many of the above measures arc, how-ever, entirely nominal. Wine is imported hogsheads, the standards of which are usually as follows :—

" Port 115	
, POFL	
,, Sherry 108	1
" I had a 117	
", Sherry 108 ", Lisbon 117	I I
Cono or Modoiro 02	-
$,$ Cape or Madeira \dots 02	i
", Cape or Madeira 02 ", Tenerlffe	
	-
, Malaga 103 Butt of Sherry 10R	
Dutt of Showy 10D	-
DULL OI SHELLY	
Hogshead of Cluret 46	
•• i^ape	
" Manaala 0:	
Warsala	19
" Brandy 15 to 50	
11 . Dianuy $45 10 50$	
Hogshead of Clnret	
11 <u>H</u> um 45 to <u>20</u> 1	1
, Tent	
Tent	
See the various meusures and wined	1.

- TONE-HERCHANT, a general dealer in wines. WINE-UULLEB. See MULLRR.
- WINE-PALM, the *Manicaria saccifera*, of Gaertner; also called the troolie palm. The leaves are used as thatch, and caps are made of the spathe In Gujana.
- WINE-PRESS, a screw or roller press for ex-
- pressing the juice from grapes. WINE-ROOMS, a place where draught or bottled wine can be drunk.
- WINE-STONE, a name In the Cape colony for
- aruol, or the deposit in wine-casks. WINE-STRAINER, a tunnel with a sieve or perforated metal holes for straining wine through.
- WINE-VAULTS, the bar of a tavern or wine store; a place where whue is served at the bar or at tables.
- WINE-VINEGAR, the ordinary vinegar of France and other wine-producing countries.
- Wrsr.s. side buildings or nppcndajresj the shifting side-scenes of a stage; small imitation epaulettes or shoulder-knots.
- WINKA, an Indian name for layt-rs of the bark of the *Leajthis oUaria*, dried in the son, and used in Guiana as wrappers for
- cigars. See POT-PLANT. WINNOW, to fan grain, and separate the chaff.
- WINNOWIKG-MACHIKE, a fanner or blower, which drives off chaff, dust, <fcc by means of wind.
- WISSPEL, ft dry-measure used in Benin for lime, = 614128 bushels.
- WINTEB-BARK, an aromatic medicinal bark, resembling Canella alba, obtained from the *Drtmys*, *Wmteri*, a tree found in the Straits of Magellan.
- WINTERLEIN, a German name for the Linum usitatusimum.
- WINZE, a mining tenn for a small pit or shaft, sunk from one level to another, for the purpose of ventilation.
- Wnut, thread or filament of metal; the electric telegraph,

- WOA
- WIRE-BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer of transparent blinds, or thin gauze wire blinds.
- WIRE CARTRIDGE, a patented cartridge strengthened by wire ligaments. WIRE-CLOTH, a twisted or woven substance
- made of copper, brass, or iron wire, used for flour machines, paper-making ma-chines, kiln-floors, meat-safes and larders, window-blinds, sieves, «fcc. The finest wires are made on the Continent, often of sizes nearly as small as human hair.
- VIRE-DRAWER, a person who extends the ductile metals, platinum, copper, silver, and gold into wire, by drawing bars of the metal through holes in a &cel draw-plate, each hole being smaller than the preceding one.
- VIRE-FENCE, hurdles or fencing of wire to keep out cattle from parks, lawns, or pleasure grounds; and also for shrubbe-ries and vineries, and for training flowers on.
- VIRE-GAUZE, a texture of fine wire used for window-blinds, sieves, https://doi/10.1004/ CLOTIL
- WIRE-GUARD, a protection for the front-of a fire-grate, to prevent the sparks Hying out.
- VIRE-IRON, black rod Iron mane In South Staffordshire, and used for drawing out into wire.
- WIRE-MAKER, a wire-drawer.
- WIRE MEAT-COVER, a hollow shape- of gauze wire to plnce over a dish with ment. WĪRE-PENDULUM MAKER, a manufacturer of
- the metal pendulums for clocks. VIRE-RIBBON MAKER, a weaver of bands or

- WIRE-ROPE, Iron wire twisted into ropes for cordage, draw ropes, twisted into ropes for cordage, draw ropes, twisted into ropes for cordage, draw ropes, <a href="https://wire.com"/https://wire.com"/https://wire.com"/https://wire.com other purposes
- IRE-SIEVE, a bolter or strainer with a wire bottom.
- VIRE-THREAD MAKER, ft manufacturer of the flattened j-ilt wire with which MIK thread is covered.
- WIRE-WORKER AND WEVVER, a manufacturer of articles from wire.
- WIRE-WORKERS' COMPACT. See TIN-I-LATK-WORKERS¹ COMPANY
- WISP, a broom; a small bundle of straw, <tc. See WHIRS
- See WHIRS, WISPEL, WISP, a German corn-measure used In Bremen, flanovcr, &c, containing 10 scheffcls. Two wicpcls In Hanover make one last, equal to 82 imperial bushels. This measure ranges from 29*88110 Win-chester bushels In Hamburgh, to 70-7C40 ditto in Saxony. The prncral range is from 35 to 40 bushels in different German and Prussian towns. and Prussian towns.
- WISSE, the Belgian name for the cord or measure for flrrwood.
- WISWUSA, an Indian measure of lenpt'i, in Malwa, = 44802 inches; in Surat, to 4 8766 inches.
- WITNEY-BLANKET, a soperlor kind of blanket [41 4860 acres.
- WLOKA, a Polish superficial measure of WOAD, a dye plant, the *ltatx* tittctoruu*

WOKYE, a name In Nubia for sixteen dollars.

- WOLF, the *Cams occidentals*. Of the skins of this animal TVO Import about 10,000 vearly. They aro much used as clo&fc and coat linings in KUBSUL
- WOLFRAM; the native tungstate of iron and I mangauese, termed in Cornwall mocJc i lead.
- WOLVERINE, another mine for the glutton, a wild animal, th© *Gulo Arcticus*, of whose skins i ^ u t i,000 arc* nnmmlly imported for fi''''.iers' use from NorthAinerica.
- WOOD, a general name for timber or fuel; a forest.
- WOOD-ACID, on inferior pyroligneous acid, distilled from oak, beech, ash, Ac, made to the extent of about 200 tons a-ycar, and used by calico-printers as a substi-tute for the higher priced acid*. [ASH. WOOD-ASHES, tho allies of wood. SeeVor-WOOD-CARVER, a simper and oriiamcnter of wood: one who cuts figures and designs
- wood; one who cuts figures and designs in woód.
- WOODCOCK, a migratory bird of the snipe tribe, the Scolopax rusticola, whose fiebh is highly esteemed.
- WOOD-GUT, an engraving on wood; an im-pression taken therefrom.
- WOOD-CUTTER, one who fells timber; a person who saws or chops up v, ood.
- WOOD-ENGRAVER, an artist who cuts pictures or drawings on blocks of box-wood, to take impressions from.
- WOODEN-CLOCK, a clock in which much of the movement, the cose, dcc are of wood.
- WOODEN-LEG, a stump or support made for a person who has lost a leg. WOODEN-SHOE, a sabot; a shoe shaped out
- of wood.
- WOODEN-SPOON*, a spoon madeif woml, Ham or carved, lor culinary use, serving salad or other purposes.
- WOODEN-WARE, a general name under which buckets, bowls, and various arti-cles of American manufacture arc shipped from the United States' ports. WOOD-HOUSE, WOOD-LOFT, a shod or store-
- room for fuel.
- WOODLAND, ground covered or interspersed with timber; forest-laud. WOOD-LOFT. See WOOD-IIOCSE.
- WOODMAN, a timber-cutter; a lumberer; a forest-ranger.
- wood-merchant, n dealer In timber; a vender of fire-wood.
- WOOD-OIL, a resinous oil obtained in Canara
- from the *Dtpterocarpus lewis*. WOOD-PAVEMLNT, blocks ot wood laid down in streets instead or flag-stones or pavingstones.
- WOODROOT, WOODRUFF, a wild plant, the *Asperufa odorata*, found in woods in Europe. The herb while drying has the scent of new hay, approaching to bitter almonds or heliotrope. This pleasant scent has been used for flavouring wine user has been used for flavouring wine, uerfummg clothes, &c. It U deemed diuretic, and used as a substitute for tea.
- WOOD-SKIN, a large kind of river canoe made in Guiana by the Indians, from the bark of the purplcheart-trcc and the fiimari or locust-tree: some of tuvsc

- canoes are large enough to carry from SO to 25 persons with perfect safety iu smooth water.
- WOOD-SORREL, the Oxalis Acetosella, a wild plant, which is powerfully and most agreeably acid, making a refreshing and wholesome conserve with sugar.
- vood-stamps, block-prints, and carved work for Impressing figures and colours on paper or fabrics.
- WOOD-TYPE, large letters for printing with, cut in wood, used for placards and jobwork.
- WOOD VINEGAR. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. WOOF, the weft or cross texture of fabrics.
- WOOGINOOS, A name in Abyssinia for the *Brucea antidysenterica*, the bark of which is considercu in that country a valuable remedy in dysentery and severe cases of diarrhŏea.
- WOOL, the soft curly hair or fleecy covering of sheep—one of the most important of animal fibres, in which the trade, home and foreign, reaches nearly 100,000 tons a year. The kinds of wool raised at home, ord provide from obvioud one year. and received from abroad, arc very numerous.
- WOOL-BROKER, a dealer in wool, on account of importers and merchants.
- OOL-BUPLERS, women who remove the little knots or extraneous matters from wool, and from the surface of woollen cloth.
- WOOL-BUYER, a person conversant in the properties and qualities ot wool, employed to buy for manufacturers.
- WOOL-CARDER, a person who prepares wool for yarn by passing it over wire dents or cards, and forms the wool into slivers or short rolls.
- WOOL-COMB, a metal-toothed hand instrument for combing wool; also a machine to perform the same operation.
- VOOL-COMBER, a person employed to comb the long wool of which stuffs and worsted goods are made. This is done by passing tho wool through heated-iron combs, which takes away the lamina! or feathery part of tho wool, and approximates It to the nature of silk and cotton.
- WOOL-DYED, yarn dyed after being scoured and before making up; not piece-dyed.
- WOOL-GROWER, a grazier or breeder of sheep for their fleece. [districts.
- WOOL-HALL, a trade-market in the woollen. WOOL-HALL, a trade-market in the woolen. WOOLLEN-CABDIXG MACHINE, a scribbling-machine or carding-engine for breaking down the fibres, and making them more uniform in length, so as to render the thread, subsequently formed, free from inequalities.
- WOOLLEX-CORDS, a manufacture of one part cotton and three parts wool.
- woollen draper, a dealer in woollen cloths.
- 'OOIXEN DRIVING-BFLT MAKER, a maker of stout straps or bauds for connecting machinery
- WOOLLEN-DYER, a person who dyes wool in the piece or in the yarn.
- WOOLLEN-PRINTER, an operative who impresses patterns or colours on woollen or mixed fabrics.

WOOLLEN-- SCRIBBLERS, WOOL-SCRIBBLERS, machines for combing or preparing wool Into thin downy translucent layers. WOOLLENS, textile fabrics made of wool, or

of wool mixed with cotton, or some other similar material.

WOOLLY-MITT, a local name in New South Wales fur a very large «nd tine timber tree, a species of *Eucalyptus*, wlilcli reaches an average height of ino to 150 feet, ami a diameter of 36 to 72 Inches. The wood Is much prized for felloes of wheels, and other work ryquirlug strength nnd toughness.

WOOLMĂN. A dealer in vrooL

- WOOLMAN'S COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.
- WOOL-MERCHAKT, a wholesale dealer in wool; an importer of foreign und colonial wool.
- WOOL-MOATER, a boy employed In picking wool, and cleansing it from lumps of pitch and other Impurities. [210 lbs. and other Impurities.
- TOOL-PACK, a lame bundle or bnlc or wool WOOL-SALE, a periodical public sale, in Lon-don or Liverpool, lor the disposal of large quantities of wool.
- **WOOL-SHEET**, a packing-wrapper for bales of wool
- WOOL-SORTER, a man employed in sorting the wools of different lengths, qualities, and countries, into the kinds suited for special manufactures.
- WOOL-STAPLER, A wool-sorter in the manufacturing dibtricts; a wholesale dealer in wool.
- WOOL-STOCKS, heavy wooden hummers for milling cloth, or driving the threads of the web together. WOOL WEIGHT. The following arc the sub-
- divisions used in weighing wool :-

7	lbs. avoirdupois	1 clove.
2	cloves, or 14 Ths	1 stone.
2	stones, or 2d lbs	1 tod.

- 6} tods, or 182 lbs. 1 wcr. 2 weys, or 3*'A lbs...... 1 sack. 12 sacks, or43G8 lbs...... 1 last,
- 20 lbs.....1 score.

The weight or the h.ilo or pack of wool from d i fferent countries varies. See BALK.

- WOO-PF.I-TZK, the iiftmc for the large curious-shaped Chinese gnlh found, It is believed, on the Rhus semialata of Murray, or on the *JJistvhum ra&moswn of* Zuccaiinf. These gills have been lately Imported to some extent.
- WOORARL WOURALL a virulent poison made by the Iudiiins of Guiana from several plants, of which the Struchnos toxifera Appears to be the principal.
- wootz, a valuable kind of sfcel made in India from magnetic iron ore, and celebrated for the toughness and durability of the cutting edges made from it.
- WORK, labour or employment; occupation of any kind; embroidery, needlework, or sewing; the resulting product of labour; a book; to ferment or froth.
- WOBK-BAG, a lady's reticule for holding needlework.

- TVRK-BOX, a lady's table-companion, with ii ruments and materials for work.
- WoRtfOX-INSTRUHENT MAKER, a manu-factui' ot sciSBors, bodkins, reels, and other struments, fittings, and appliances for lady's work-box.
- WORKHOUSE, poor-house; a union house, maintained Lnoor's rates, for the recep-tion and maintei.'ice of paupers.
- WORKING CLASSES, laiurers and opera-
- tives,* those engaged in maiuw/*hour. WORKMAN, a mechanic or operativetan assistant In any handicraft.
- WORKSHOP, a carpenter's shed; a tailor's working-room; any place where work is carried on.
- WORK-TABLE, a small fancy table for ladies to sit to.

WORLOKI (Russian), felt.

- WoitM, A spiral metal pipe or screw; the tubular coll or u still, lodged in water, through which the spirit is run or condensed.
- WORMING, a seaman's term for filling up the interstices of a rope, so as to render it even for wrapping over, or serving, as it is termed, with yarn; removing the liga-ment tinder a dog's tongue.
- WORM-POWDER, A vermifuge, or medicine for expelling worms.
- WORM-SEED, a commercial substance composed principally of the flower-buds of boine doubtful species of Artemisia, largelyused In medical practice in Germany, and Imported Into this country. The American worm-seed, or "Jerusalem oak," *Chenopodium avthelminticum*, is a very cotnuiuit weed: the herb und seeds contain a peculiar essential oil, of very strong vermifûge properties.
- WORMWOOD, n common name for several species of Artemisia, bitter aromatic herbs cultivated for medicinal purposes. See SOUTHERNWOOD, and SEMENCINE.
- WORSTED, A thread spun of wool that bag been combed, and which, in the spinning is twisted harder than ordinary. It *lk* chiefly used for knitting or weaving into enrpots, stockings, raps, gloves, 4a WORSTED AND YARN MERCHANT, a dealer in
- woollen thread mid carded wool, yarn for tho weaver, merino, lustre, und suiallware yarns. Ac.

WORSTED - DYER, a person who dyes the __worsted yarn of different shades oi colour.

WORSTED-REPOSITORY, a Berlin warehouse; u shop where fancy knitting-wools are sold.

WORSTED-SPINNER, a twister of wool into -yarn, or long filaments. [BURS.

- WORSTED-YARN MEASURE. See YARN-MEA-
- VVORT, a sweet infusion of malt; new beer unt(rmentcd.

WORWAN (Russian), train-olL

WouRALi-roiflox. Sie WOORARI.

- WOVE-1'APEKO, writing-papers with a uniform surface, and not ribbed like laid papers.
- BACK-GRASS, the Zostera marina, an aquatic plant, collected for manure, for making kelp, and for stuffing upholstery.
- WRAITUR, a railway rug; a neck shawl; a drcswlng-ffown or loose garment.

- WRAPPING-PAPER, cource packing paper. \VuA8SB. a name lor th> Labrus tinea, or old wife, a flsh with solt flesh, and nut mudi esteemed as food.
- WKEATH, a gnrland of artificial leaves and
- flower*, worn on the head by ladies. WRECK, the hull or remains of a stranded ship, or u vessel abandoned on the ocean.
- WRECKEK, one who robs the wrecks of ships or collects the goods cast on the shore by the sea. WRECK-MASTER, a person who takes charge
- of the salvago from a wreck, for the interest of the owners.
- "WRENCH, an Instrument for screwing or unscrewing.
- WRKKCH-IIAMMKR. See HAMMER. WREST, a turning instrument. WRKKCH-IIAMMKR.
- "WRESTLER, an athlete: one who contests with another In a trial of Htrenuth.
- WRIGHT; a maker; a workman; thus there arc cartwrights, ploughwrights, shipwrights, wheelwrights, ttc In Scotland, a joiner or cat präter.
- WRINGING MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of machines for squeezing or twist* ing wet linen.
- WRISTBAND, the narrow band at the end ot si shirt sleeve.
- WnisT-LiNK, a link, or connected buttons for a Blurt sleeve, to hold the sides of the wiistband together.
- WHIT, an official notice or precept from a l.iw-court; a legal instrument served on 11 debtor, as the first step to an action.
- WIUTKK, nn author or clcik; a civil offlcer in the Kiist India Company's service; a
- Scotch attorney: a sign-painter or Ictterer. WHITING, an inscription; a book; a deed or
- conveyance,
- WitiTisG-nooK, a copy-book.
- WHITING-CASE, A portable case holding writing materials.

WRITING-DESK, a sloping school-desk; & lot k-up case with stationery, and the &p-

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- villances tor correspond in v. niTiNO-iNK MAKER, a manufacturer of fluid inks for wi iting with. See INK.
- WKITING-MASTER, a good penman; a teacher; one who gives Instruction in writing. WRITING-PAPER,brief-paper; foolscap, post, and noto papers, for witting on.
- WRITING TABLE, a table of convenient libi[^]ht for writing at; a table for a library or *tudy
- WROCOIIT-IROW, malleable iron: metal which lias bit-n beaten; not cant iron. [net." W.S., abbreviation for "Writer to the Slg-
- WrnoiKA (Russian), calico.
- WUDBU (Russian), sea-otter skins. WUKARRA, the keeper of an establishment for clean ing cotton in India.
- WFMJKRSALZ (German), Glauber's salts, WupoROTKi (Russian), blink liimb-akliia.
- WuitD, an Arab name for the hundred-leaved rose, cultivated for preparing distilled water, and fbrobtauiing the essential oil from.
- WCKRL'S, a brick-red powder somewhat resembling dragon's-blood, collected from the seed-vessels of an eupliorbiaccous tree, Rottlera ttnetoria, and used in Eastern Ati icnand the East Indies, as a dye for silk, and afro medicinally.
- WuRttT (French), a wagon for the snrgcry department of an army; a kind of wooden hoise, running on whcelb, used In the salt mines' on the Continent.
- WUSA, an Indian long-measure. In Surat, •= to 27111 yards; In Maiwu, to S'488 yards. For limber measurement the Surat woaa Is only 1-3583 inches.
- WYCH-ELM, the Ulmusmontana.
- WYTII, II name fur the white hoop, or basket wjih of Jamaica, Tourntfortia bicotor_% bwartz.
- V* the Roman numeral for 10; a mark on -*-M mult-liquor casks, two X'n meaning ale of second quality, thrco X's of first qu.il.ty
- XADKKH (Portuguese), n chcro-bonrd.
- XANTIIIC-ACID, a yellow acid obtained In combination with potasaa, by upit.it<ng 8UI|)Imret of caibon, mixed >\ ith solution
- of pure potnssa, in Hirong alcohol. XAPOIPA, a kind of pancake made In Spain.
- XATO (Spanish), a yearling calf. XEIIEC, a small lateen-rigged three-masted vessel in the Mediterranean.
- XKKAriiitf, an old money of account In Bombay, equal to three-fifths of a rupee.

- **XERES**, a name for sherry, from the district o('its growth.
- XERIFP. II former gold coin, current In £K>l>t nnd Turkey, for nlmui 9a. fid. Another name for the ducat In Mo»
- xKSTAS! an ancient Creek liquid and dr~ mcaxurc. The rormer was equal to 0'1-UJ^ gallon; the latter to 0-015310 ditto.
- XYXOV, in: nnciont Greek measure of length, = 1 51715 yard.
- XYLoPTironuAPiiT, ft now art of roprescntinir objects on \Vood, by means of fire. TSTKIC a surgeon's Instrument for scrap-
- Ing bones.
- Y.

Х.

VTABBA, a name, in the West Indies, for | TAOCA-WOOI>, en oraainentfll Jumalca--L ii small gliized earthen pot or pipkin. I $W \ll n_{()}$ *itw* pryxluc* of a *w*oiff tre*i. *V*/*B* -L ii small gliize-l earthen pot or pipkin. I $w \ll n_{(i)}$ itw pryxluc* ot a «niftM tre*i. V|B TAJ»BOJAM, a weight in Masailpatam equai I *ftm-arpw^t A* icca, meU for cabinet pur-10_---P««e«.

- YACHT, a fast-sailing decked pleasure vessel which enjoys certain exemptions and privileges from port-charges mid other regulations. A first-class yacht is one above 80 tons burthen.
- YACHT-CLUB, an assemblage or union of yacht owners, conforming to certain rules and regulations, and acting under a com-modore. There are 18 or 20 royal yacht clubs in the United Kingdom, comprising In the aggregate 600 or 600 yachts.
- VACHT-SQUADRON, tho principal English yacht club, whose club-house and meeting place is at Cowes.
- YADUM, a weight in Mysore of 150 lbs.; also called a panckakum. YAGER, a rifleman; a huntuman.
- YAGKB (Spanish), a kind of palm sugar.
- YAGKB (Spanish), a kind of paim sugar. YAHO-BAKK. See MAHOE. YAK, a species of wild ox, the *Pcephagus* grunniens, found in Thibet. The Uesh serves lor food. The hair is made into tents and ropes, and jackets and caps are formed of the skin. Its bushy white tail is much esteemed in the Bust, where it is borne as an emblem of authority, and used as a fly flappor as a fly-flapper.
- YAM, a climbing plant, with large tuberous roots, forming one of the broad-stuffs of the W. Indies, and other tropical regions, the W. Indies, and other tropical regions, of which there arc several species The roots are very rich in nutritive fecula; hence they are much used us articles of diet The common yam is the *Dioscorea tativa*; the wing - stalked or red-yam (/>. *alata*); the pnckly-yam {D. aculeata}; and the bulb-bearing, or Grenada - yam (/>. *bulbi/era*). There are also other varie-ties, known under the names of Creale ties, known under the names of Creole, Portuguese. Barbados and Guinea yam. If sun-dried and packed in ashes yams will keep lor about a month or six weeks.
- YAK, a Chinese measure of length, equal'to 86-45833 yards.
- YAOURT, a fermented liquor or mllkbcer, similar to kounus, Hindu by the Turks.
- YAPAK, YIJNK, Turkish names for sheep's wooL
- YAPON, YOUPOS, the South Sea tea, the *Ilex Cassine* of Carolina, and the Southern States of America.
- YARD, a long piece of timber, suspended across a ship's mast, to spread the square sails on; an enclosure with walls at the back or around a house, «cc. as a court-yard, or prison-yard; a British standard measure of 3 feet, or 36 inches. As a linear measure, the yard varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom; at Hert-ford the land-yard is 3 feet; at Saltasii, IGJ feet; at Falmouth and Bridgend 18 lect; and at Downpatnek, 21 feet. The Dutcu cloth yard measure is equal to 87 17-20ths Rhynland inches. The Hungarian yard, used iu measuring cloth, is four-fifths ot the Austrian yard, and about 34 English Inches.
- YARD-ARM, the end or point of a shin's yard, the portion projecting on each side of the mast'
- YABO-LAND, a superficial English measure, of variable extent, iu some places 15 acres,

- In others running to 40 acres; but the mean may be taken at 80 acret.
- ARD-MAN, a manager or overlooker in a builder's yard.
- ARD-MEASURE, a shopkeeper's rod or stick of 3 feet, with subdivisions; a tape 36 inches long.
- (ARDS, Ion? spars of timber, tapering slightly at the end, suspended upon the masts of vessels for extending the sails, and which are specially named according to their position and the mast on which they are *hung.* In a large sbip there will be about twenty yards, some of very formidable dimensions. The main-yard of a liner or first-rate will be about 100 ieet in length and 2 feet In diameter.
- YARD-STICIC, a drapor's measuring wand of
- YABD-WIDE, carpeting, fabrics, Ac. 3 feet in width.
- YABE (Scotch), aweir for catching flsii. See WEIŔ.
- YARI-VARI, a local name in Guiana for tbe ARI-VARI, a local name in Guana for toe yellow lance wood *[Duguetia quitarensis]*, a slender tree. The wood is to be had from 15 to 20 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 inches In diameter. It is very close, tough, and elastic, and Is in great repute lor gig-shafts.
- YARN, a ropemaker's term for a collection of fibres spun together; simple spun thread; woo), cotton, flax, or hemp spun or twisted into lengths. *See* TWIST. Owing to the perfection of our spinning, the ex-port of yarn is now very large. The quan-tity nnd estimated value of that exported In 1856, were as follows:—

1	Tons.	Value.
Cotton	.81.273£	8.065.671
Linen	11.1(0	1.865.656
Woollen and worste	d11.922	2.745.658
Do. mixed	287	142.764
Silk.	268.	294,172

104,890 12,613,921

YARN-MEASURE. Tho various manufacturers have different measures. The quality of yarn is expressed in England by counts or *numbers*, denoting the number of hanks in a pound, signifying coarseness or fine-ness; reckoning the length of the hank of cotton yarn at 840 yards, or 7 leas or lays, of 12C yards each. These " counts " range technically, from 2 to 400 hanks In a Ib. The tank of worsted yarn is sometimes counted in the same way, but more gene-rally at 560 yards, or 7 leas of 80 yards each. Linen yarn is estimated In England by the number of leas or cuts, each of 3 vards, contained in a pound weight; but in Scotland, by the number of pounds in a spindle, or 43 leas; thus, No. 48 in Eng-land, is called 1 lb. yarn in Scotland. The following are the principal subdivisions of each manufacture :

COTTOX-TAKN MEASUKB.

- Inches, 54 =
- 1 thread.
- 4320=80 ,, s=1 lea, ornp. 30240=5130 ,, =7 ,, = 1 bank, or 840 yd*
 - A •puidle of 18 bank* ia 15,120 yards.

Excher. 90 =

I thread. 10600 s

120 1200 106000 s 5160000 = 2WW

- A heer of 2 cuts or 210 threads, 600 yards.

1TOKSTIED YARX-MEA3URE,

Inches.

85 = ai 1 thread. 2830 = a: 80 ,, = s1 lea, or rap. 20160 = a 5C0 ,, B7 ,, = lbauk,or560yd9.

Heels.—A cotton orl'.nen reel is 34 inches In circuit A worsted reel 30 Inches lu circuit. A hank of wonted yarn is 30 threads.

In the foreign linen-yarn measure

Sfil Ermland Indies = 1 thrudd

$$430$$
 , , , , = 40 , ssllea.

80 Hamburgh inches ss 1 thread. 7200 as 90 "slice. ,, ••

- TAKEACOOM, an Indian head-dress, made of wicker-work and parrot feathers, worn by the natives of tiufana.
- YAKRAWARA, an aboriginal nnme for the black butt, a tree of New South Wales, one of the largest of the Eucalypti, producing excellent durable timber for house carpentry, or any purpose where strength and durability are the chief requisites. YAHUKI, a local native name in Demerara
- for the paddle-wood. See PADDLE-WOOD. YASMAS, a dyed and printed Swiss fabric.
- YASTMADHUKA, a vernacular Indian name for liquorice.
- YATAGHAN, a sort of curved Knife; a Turkish dagger or scimitar.
- YAITRA DHONY, a Ceylon coasting-vessel,
- YAW, a Bca term for a temporary deviation from the straight line or course o(a boat or ship
- YAWARRIDANI, an undeacribed tree of Itritibh Guiana, furnishing A very light hut even-grained wood,
- YAWL, a ship of war's boat, less than the pinnace, but nearly of the 'alnc form, and used for similar purposes; it la generally rowed with G oars.
- YEAR-BOOK, nn nnnual; **a** book of law
- YEAR-BOOK, in minutal, a book of take cases; a turf register. YEARLING, a youn^A beast one year old, or in the second year ot its age. YEARNINGS, a name In Scotland tor the maws or stomachs of young calves, used as rennet for curdling milk.
- as rennet for curdling milk. YEAST, the fioth of fermenting wort, a sub-stance used for leavening bread. The aggregate quantity produced at the va-TIOUS breweries In the United Kingdom, at H lbs- per barrel, is estimated at 75,000 tons iu weight, worth £360,000 in value. German yeast is now imported to a con-siderable extent in **a** dried form from the Continent; the quantity Imported In 1850, was 3.610 tons. was 3,610 tons.
- YEGUAS (Spanish), mares. YELK, the yellow part of an egg. See YOLK.

YELLOW, a pa Inter's colour, of which some of the chief varieties arc, spruco-ochrc. Ox-ford-stone, common chrome, and UBST chrome.

- YELLOW-ARSENIC, an oxide of arsenic. YELLOW-BASILICOX, a well-known and excellent ointment so called.
- YELLOW-BERRIES, the dried unripe berries of *ihcRhamnusinfectorius*, imported in large quantities from the South of Europe and the Levant, for the use of dyers. They are also known as Persian berries, and Avignon berries.
- YELLOW-CANDLE, a description of Russian tallow, obtained from the tut of oxen, of which there are two kinds, the best being known under the mark of P. Y. C, prime vellow candle.
- ELLOW-FLAG, a flag hoisted at the mast-head of a ship, denoting sickness, or that she Is under quarantine regulations.
- YELLOWING, a manufacturing term for cleaning pins, a process effected by boil-ing them for half an hour In sour beer, wie-e lees, or solution of tartar. Alter this they are washed aud whitened, or tinned.
- YELLOW-METAI, a composition metal of two-thirds copper and one-third zinc, for sheathing the bottoms of vessels with: 8000 to 10000 tons **a**-year are made at llmnlnghain.
- YELLOW OCHRE, an argillaceous earth, coloured by an admixture of Iron, which, when finely ground, *is* used as a pigment. It may be rendered red or reddish brown, by calcination in a reverberaiory oven, which peroxidizos the iron.
- YELLOW-WOOD, a name for the Xanthoxylum clava Herculis, a West Indian tree, and for the Chtoroxylon Swietenia, a lolly timber tree of the East Indies. *
- YEN. a weight in Annain -13 7752 lbs.
- YEOMAN, a small land-owner or freeholder;
- YEOMAN, a small land-owner or freeholder; a gentleman farmer; a man employed In a vessel of war, under a warrant officer, to take charge of a store-room. YEOMAN OF THE GUARD, a beef-enter; one of the British sovereign's state body-guard, below the gentleman-at-arms. YEOMANRY, a volunteer corps of infantry or cavalry, in the English Bhircs, meeting periodically for practice in arms; a kind of inihtla body, occasionally drafted into the regular army. regular army.
- ZERBAL, a forest or wild grove of the *Hex Paraguayenm*, the holly from the leaves, of which the Paraguay tea is obtained. *YEECUM*, a name In the southern parts of the back of the the southern parts of the
- India, for the Ualotropis gigantea, and the C. Jlamiltonii, the Aludar plant or Northern India, turnishing a useful fibre, and having medicinal properties.
- YEKOACK, a Russian cloak made of horso hides.
- YERGAS, a kind of coarse woollen wrapper,
- made for horse cloths. YEROS, a Spanish name for the *Erxntm Lens*.
- YEKVA-MATE. See PARAGUAY TEA. YjifO (Spanish), gypsum.
- YETTU, a Mysoi e weight of 7J lbs. YEDK-BHI, a Chinese dry-meuaurc, M OOOB
- Winchester bushel.



- ZAT
- YEW, a well-known tree. The wood or the European specie*. Taxtu baccata. and its varieties, la occasionally used forthi* construction of bows, bundles to furniture and cabinet work.
- YIN. a Chinese weight or 2-6(16 lbs.; also an Itinerary measure of 40J yards.
- Y-LKVKL, an Instrument for measuring distance and altitude.
- YOKR, a bow or curved wooden collar for draught oxen, a piece of timber with straps and hooks, carried on the shoulders to suspend WHtcr-buckcts or milk palls; a cross-piece fixed nt the top ot a boat's rudder, with lines to steer by.
- YOLK, YELK, a n.iturul oily secretion or greasy substance in won], Intended to nourish the growth and Rive pliability to (he fibre; the yellow part of an *ttjg*. * YOODZANA, a llurincsc measure oi distance,
- a 12 furiomrs 5 yards. YORKSHIRE-GRIT, H stone used fbr polishing
- marble, and copperplates lor engravers.
- YORKSHIRE PUDDING, a batter-pudding baked under me.it.
- YoRKsniitE-FUDiMNG-PAM, a tin dish for bak-Insr b.ittcr puddings in.
- YOUDOOXA, a Singhalese measure of length »t four gows, and equal to eighteen thousand ieet.
- YOWR, an undefined Kitrmese weight, two AIIIIII yowes make one large yowe, aud tour large yowes, ono be.

- YPADU, a native name for the leaven of the Erythroxylon Coca_% an herb much valued in l'eru. See COCA.
- YPRES-LACR, the fluent and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace.
- Yu. a Chinese dry-measure, 24*65 gallons;
- also an Ifnerary measure. See Yiv. YUCA, a name in the Spanish American States for the onsnva. Al.-o (or the edible roots of the Yucca glonosa.
- YUFTS, a kind ol ltuasia leather, which, when well prepared, l« offrood red colour, soft and pinguid on the surface, and plea-sant to i he touch, with an agreeable, peculiar odour.
- YCOADA (Spanish), the extent of ground which a pair of oxen can plough in a day; a Spanish sulieritciai-in<'asure, which, In Valencia, is only 015(56 acres, but in Madrid Is 35-0724 acres. Since 1801, the legnl yugaria. as u l.-md-measure la Spam, lias been fixed at 79-1& OacreHi
- YUGURRO, a Spanish ploughman.
- YCRKN, a liquid-measure u>cd by the Tyro-lesc, =0*78 gallons. YUSDKOM, the uncient Arab pound, equal to
- 5659 14 grains, a name tor the chequee, a Turkish weight of Constantinople, » 0 7015 pound.
- YUSF.KA, the horizontal stone In an oilnnll.
- YVOOR (Dutch), ivory.
- YZER (Dutch), iron.

Ζ.

ZABRA, a small Blranyan vessel

- ZACUKS, a sin nil Persian silver coin, the half ot u mainoudi, m.u worth about 4d or 5d.
- ZAFFRKS. a reciibis of jobfllt Imported for rcsineltlng ro form sinalL: G25 cwta. Were itnpo, ted in 1856.
- ZAFRAN, the Hindoo nam» for the Crocus sativus, whence our name *<.ffron.
- ZAH, a dry-ineiiBurp of Tunis, mother name lor thu muddc. See SAW. Z A HIM A. n kind of mre* grown In nptln.
- ZAIILER ((Seriii.ni), a pay-clerk; n teller or nuiiwiator. fa wheel.
- ZAIIX (Ucrnrin), a tooth or tine; the ccm of
- ZAIMRI. a Turkish mine lor nn c«t:ite.
- ZAIN- ((iermuii), mi lujfut or uar; a pig of in* tal.
- ZAINRR, a master smith In Grrmnny.
- ZAK (Dutch), thu Back, a ilrjr-mciMurr' of v.iriable c: n > ifity. The legil % K in Hol-land, Is 2*178 Winchester buslieh. In L»ydfii, the ssak is 1 P8 lui.slicl In Dor-drecht, it r.in'''j' from 2'H to 3 44 bn-«ii'K In Amstertiniit. «n< Z.XK (»id uififUir) is 290 bushels; 2-007813 z.iks «• one liupunul quarter.
- ZAI.A. n svnonyme ofborax.
- ZAMARRIIXA, H short loose coat mado of _sliucp-skina, worn In Snata. ZAMBARONE, a nanip tn Sicily for the fibre
- ottheig,ive,gi<ncr illy called nloe, which » used f r in ikim; cordage aud uiata. in Spain It Is termed pita.

ŹAMBIA, <mark>a kin rl nf tfnnrMi bo</mark>at

- ZAMTITE, a hyilroiiH carbonate of nlekel from Spam, ot a'dull eineuild irreen rolour.
- ZAMTE-WOOD, I name fi»r thn fihus Cotinut and for the CMoroxylon Swiettnut.
- ZAPA (Spanish), a «pade; the *...;in of the dop-fish or siuiKreuu; a kind of carving on silver.
- ZAFATERO, a SimnMi shoemaker; in Portugal, saphtclro.
- ZAPATO, a shoe; a kind of coloured half-boots woi n In Spain.

ZAPFENLEDRR (German), shagreen.

- ZAPFMASS, HciiKVKMAsa. (iui IIIAII tcrmi .10-I'licd to the ulelioiisu or retail nicusuro for wine uud In cr.
- ZAPPADA, a sii|ieri!clal measure of the Ionian islands, the third of the misura* and =• 0 0!i56 acre.
- ZAQUE, a bottle or wlnc-bas made of leather In Sp-iln.
- ZARA^A (Spanisli), Inrilnn corn ormaizo. ZARANDA, a screen or frame for sifting earth or cram, used in Spain.
- ZARGILOS (Spanish), nar-rlngs. ZARDAKIIAM, 11 Turkish dross apron of embroideruil silk.
- ZARP, a saucer for Orient il coffpe-cups. ZATOU, a dry-ine.iBUiv* used m MatJagnscar, of 100 voui«s. aud wei-flung about 50 lbs.
- ZAVAH, another name ior the seer, an Kast-ern grain-measure ot 2| Mints. See bEB".
- ZAX, a tool for cutting sl.iten

- ZAZAHAN (Spanish), n kind of flowered silk.
- Z-CRAKK. the peculiarly-shaped crank of a cylinder. In a newly-invented cimlne 1'or marine propulsion, BO named from its zigzag form.
- ZEBEC. a lateen-rigged vessel in tho Mediterranean.
- ZEBEEB, a refreshing Arab beverage made with dried grapes.
- ZEBRA, tho Equilizebra, a South African annual, nenrly allied to the ass. Its hide Its hide marked with black and white transverse stripes, is Boineilmes used for honrtli niKs. Ac. In this country. This nuhnal, the wild Jiorse of the Cape colon Ms, has been oo casionully turned, hut is little used.
- ZEBRAS, a name nlvcu to Paisley shnwfc, which are very Generally worn In Turkey, as sashes or other puns of dress.
- ZEBRA-WOOD, a beautiful turuiture-wood obtained in Dcmcrara from .1 Urge tree, the Omphalobium Lambertt of Dccuiidolle. See IIYÂWAUALLI.
- ZEBU, a wnall humped species of A«l:itle ox, the Bos Jndicus, to which the Brahmin bull belongs.
- ZECHIN, the Venetian fluent; a gold coin passing in Malta lor about 7a.; In Egypt tor 14G inedlui or paras.
- ZEDOART, a general u.unc. for the roots of several species of *Ztngiber* and *Curcuma*. The yellow ze<lonry is the rilizoiuvs 01 the Zmfftber Cassumunar, which have a hot and bitterish taste, hut arc now very li: tie used; the long zedoary of pharmacy is the palmntc and IUIMMOUS routs ot Curcuma Zerwnbet, and the round zedoary, C. Ze-doana, a native of Helical nnd China, which resemble^{1*} gmycr in its qualities. ZEE-KOE. SEA-COW, H name irlveu by the
- Dutch colonists, in Southern Africa, to the hippopotamus.
- ZEERA, an Indian n.itne for pungent seeds, •'zeera secah" bel'ig npulled to caraway seeds, aud "zeeru Bulled." to cumiiiseci.
- ZEHKNTIR, a tithe-collector In Germany.
- ZEICUES-UUCH (deruinn), u urawsnir-book.
- ZEICHEN-MEISTER (German), a trnchcr of drawing [d« signer.
- ZEICIINEU (German), a f'r:iuzhti>in.iu or ZEIINLINO, a legal weight tit K.ulen. tho tenth of the pound, aud equal to 771-7 uralns.
- ZKINK, a soft, mnlieahln substance found in maize, elastic like uluten.
- ZBITUNG, ZEITL'NGS DLATT (German), a newspaper or gazette ZELT (German), a tent or pavilion.
- ZEMINDAR, a landholder; a collector of landrevenue in India.
- ZEMINDARY, tho office or Jurisdiction of a zemindar.
- ZEMZEMEEYEH, a largo skin water-flask used In Euvpt. ZENITH-SECTOR, an astronomical Instru-
- ment for ascertaining the zenith distances of the stars.
- 2KNTNEB (German), the quintal or hundredweight; in Hanover, equal to 103 lbs. avoirdupois. See CENTNER.
- ZENZERLO, an Euyptiuu cum containing 107 **m**[^] t**n** of paras.

- ZEPnTR-CLOTH. a kind of kersevmere made in Belgium; a waterproof fabric
- ZEPHYR-SHAWL, a kind of thin light worsted and cotton embroidered shawl.
- ZEUAPHIM, a former money of account of Goa, of 240 Portuguese refa
- ZERBTII. an undent Hebrew long-measure of 8 6038 inches. ZERIFF, an old Turkish coin worth about
- 2i dollars.
- ZEKLA, a wine-mensnre used in Brescia equal to 111 2008 gallons.
- ZEB-KAHBOUH, a name lor one of the Turkish sequins, a former gold coin worth rnthei more than 5H.; a coin pas^inif in Egypt for 120 paras, and 111 some districts foi 110 medíni.
- ZKRO, tho freezing point of water on the Cuntkrarte and Heaumtir scaleB. and 32 decrees below this freezing point on Fahrenheit's scale. *Se** TIIEKMOMETRB.
- ZKTTEL (German), a billet or note; scrip. ZKTTEL-TRAGEK, U <iermnn tickut-porter.
- ZEUO (Gcniian), cloth; ordnance.
- ZKUO-HOSKN (liermnn), troupers made of
- woollen Mtuif. ZEUG-MBISTER, the keeper of an nrsenal in (jcrinaiiy; n master of tho ordnance.
- ZEUXITIC See TOURMALINE.
- ZIBKBK.V. See ZIBIBBI
- ZuibLiNE (Wrench), snb-1n.
- ZIBET, A species of *Viverra*. native or the East, which furulshen a kind of civet perfume.
- ZiniHRi, (Italian), ZTRRBEN (Gcrmun), sondried rnMns; namask-Krapes
- ZIEGEI. (Germnn). a tile or brick.
- ZIEGKN-KASK, cheese made ol conts'-mllk in (icriunny [klds'-sklns. ZIEGRN-I.KDER (German), croats'-leather,
- ZIKGKR ((Jennnn). a kind of whey. ZIEGER-KASU, cheese made of sour milk in
- (Jerniany.
- ZIKGLKR (Germnii), a tiler; a brick-maker. ZIEH-OCHS (Gcrinmi), a drnuuht-ox. ZIEH-8CHKIBS (Gerinun), » draw-platn for
- wire. vnrA.
- ZIEH-WAGK, the German name for the HteeU ZIKK-OAKTKN ((Scrmiin). n plraaure-unnlen. ZIG-ZAG, another name for the chevron; an
- ornament in Gothic nrrliitecture. ZIG-ZAG FENCE, nn in-nnd-out kind offence, riiiiuhiK with short tingles or turns.
- ZILLAII, a district or local Ulvialon of a rountry In Induu
- ZILLAII JUDGE, n district mnclstrnte In India; one u ho presides in a 7illnh-court
- ZIUMENT, a liquid-measure ot Bolzano, equal to 0 00170 ualion.
- ZIMMEK (Germ-aii), a room or apartment; timber for building; a term for forty [penter. skins.
- ZISIMKRMANX. ZIMMERER (Oermati), a car* ZIUSIET, ZIMSIT, tho Ucrman name for cinnamon.
- ZINC, a blulsh-white metal, which may be roiled or hammered out to a certain extent The ores yielding it are various, and brought from different localities. It comes in chiefly troui Germany under the name of spelter, the imports being 10.000 or 19.000tous annually: tal85tfiU\, were 18,213 tons.

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ZIKCITE, a name for red zinc ore.

- ZINC-HANUFACTUBER. a preparer of zinc metal Irom culamine, blende, and other ores.
- ZIKCOGRAPTIEB, an engraver on zinc.
- ZIKCOQRAPUIC-PRIKTEB, a printer who takes
- impressions from zinc plates. ZINC-PLATE WORKER, a workman who heats the metnl to between 220° and 320®, when it becomes malleable and ductile, and may bo hammered out and rolled into sheets and leaves.
- ZINC-WHITE, the oxide of zinc, a pigment now largely used lor the same purposes as white lead. It is more permanent, and not poisonous as lead is.
- Zero WORJCRR AND DRAWTB, a preparer of zinc for making into wire. ZINDELTAFT (German), sarcenet.

- ZENM (German), tin ; pewter. ZINKER, a tinmnn or pewterer In Gcrmnny. ZINSMANN (German), a tenant or reiitpayer. ZINSMEISTER, **a** revenue steward; a n>

- ZINSMEISTER, a revenue steward; a n> ceiver of rents in Germany.
 ZIBBELNussB (German), the pignons or seeds of the cones of the Cimbra pine.
 ZIRCON, a peculiar and rare gray and brown earth, found in the true rough and opaque varieties of hyacinth stone, which arc met with in Ceylon, Norway, Carinthia, and the Ural. Tho term hyacinth is applied to the transparent and bright-coloured varieties of zircon, and jargoon to crystals devoid of colour, and of a smoky tinge, occasionally sold as inferior diamonds.
 ZITHER, an Austrian stringed Instrument.
 ZINWKKSAMEX (German), worm-tccd.
 ZILOT, a Russian silver coin, worth 5d. to 6d; there are also pieces of two, live, and ten

- there are also pieces of two, live, and ten zlot. Tills coin is also in circulation in Poland. The five-zlot piece or 1838 weighs 9 dwts., 20 grains, of which 8 dwts. 135 grs. are pure silver.
- ZOBEWAQER (German), a sable hunter. /OBKL-PKLZ (German), a robe trimmed or lined with sable.
- lined with sable.
 ZODER, a German liquid and dry measure. As a legal dry measure in Baden, the zober Is equal to 42-56734 Winchester bushels. In Wurteinberg, for charcoal and lime, it ii only 2-08M3 bushels. As n liquid-measure for brine, its capacity la Ilulle is 14517104 pillions.
 ZOETKLIMOENEN (Dutch), oranges.
 ZOFCUEN, ZOFE, a chamber-maid or waiting-woman in Germany.

- ZOFRA, a kind ot Moorish floor-cloth or carpet
- carpet ZULL (German), a toll or Customs -dnty; the German inch of 12 lines; but as a measure of length, of variable propor-tion in different towns and States, being 0 88433 inches In Hesse Darmstadt, and l'ISII in linden. It is chiefly used by builders and surveyors, and the following are its principal measurements: Alx-la-

Chnpelle, 0-9251 Inches; Berlin, 14828; Bremen, 1-1386; Frankfort, 1-4010; Ham-burgh, 1-0297; Hesse Cassel, 11317; Lelp-sfc, 1-1111; Weimar, 17763; Zurich, 11812. The ordinary zoll is not so long as the builder's zoll. For general purposes of calculation, 12 Hanoverian zollin maybe considered equal to 11} English inches.

- ZOLLHAUS, a German Custom-house. ZOLLNER, a German toll-gatherer; a publican.
- IIcan.
 ZOLLVEREIN, a union of States under one Customs-tariff.
 ZOLOTKIK, the Kusslan pound weight for gold, which is subdivided into V6 parts. It is equal to 0009393 Ib.
 ZOMA (Spanish), a coarse kind of flour.
 ZOOLLEDER (Dutch), sole leather.
 ZOOLLEDER (Dutch), a CONCEPTU of foreign

- ZOOLOGICAL-GAEDEN, a COllCCtIOU Of foreign

- ZOOLOGICAL-GAEDEN, a COLICCIOU Of foreign animals, &c in ornamental pleasure-grounds, shown to the public.
 ZOOMARA, an Arab double clarionet.
 ZOPISSA, a mixture of pitch and tar impreg-nated by salt water, scraped from ships' sides, formerly u*cd in external applica-tions as reaolutlvc and dc&iccatlve.
 ZOROCHE, a name In South America for A rough kind of silver ore.
 ZORROCLOCO (Spanish), a thin paste rolled up in a cylindrical shape.
 ZORZOLIKA (Italian), the oily grain or sesame-seed.

- ZORZOLIKA (Italian), the oily grain or sesame-seed.
 ZOUT (Dutch), salt.
 ZUCCA, a liquid-measure of Corsica, equal to 608208 pnlions; by bonic authorities stated at 2-5G8 gallons.
 ZUGEL (German), a rein or bridle.
 ZITCGEN (German), tongues.
 ZLNIT, a singular kind of sheep found in Angola, with a slender und almost naked tail, reaching nearly to the ground.
 ZUOJA, a superficial measure of Udina, in Austrian Italy, of which there are two kinds, viz., the "grande" zuoja = 1-2892 English acre, and the "piccola zuoja" a U8663acre.
 Zup (Dutch), soap. [dresser.

- Zup (Dutch), soap. [dresser. ZURRADOR, a Spanish currier or leather-ZURROX (Spanish), a sack made of leather.
- See SEROÑ ZUURLEUOENZAP (Dutrli), lemon-juice.
- ZUZAH, an ancient Hebrew silver coin, worth about 6d.
- Wohl about ou. ZWANZIGER, nn Austrian silver coin of 20 kreutzers, worth 85cents, or 81(1. In Italy It is called a lira and parses for 24 kreutzcrs, and in some places for 26. ZWAIITZEL (Dutch), blacklnp. ZWEILIKO (German), a two-inch bonrd or plank

- plank. ZWETDSITTEL, a silver coin of Hanover, worth about 2s. Sil.
- ZWOLFER, a German coin of twelve krentsc-rs.
- ZYMOMETER, a measurer of tho degree of fermentation.
- ZiTHEM, a beverage made from malt and wheat.

[·]SUPPLEMENT

то

DICTIONARY OF TRADE PRODUCTS.

SUPPLEMENT.

A ASHR, n Turkish tnx ol ten per cent, on ihe product' of rultiv«tJ<in.

- A. R, abbreviation lor ».blc-bodicd seamen. ABALLONEH. a iinnio on the con««t of Cahioruia, lor the mother-of-pearl blidls of commerce.
- AUCY, a bastard mahogany shipped from Nin Domingo.
- ABKEAST, n nnutiriii term fcr alongside of, or in the name line with.
- ABSINTHE, French bitters, a popular aromntic liqueur dr.iuk In many count net.. ULUIQ with Artemisia mutelltna and sptcata, Alpine specits ol worm* nod.
- ACAJOU, in French Guiana this mmr» is applied to Hie wood of the *Cedrela Guia*vēmis.
- ACOMTK, a plnnt cultivated for the medicinal properties of its roots. See MOUKBHOOD m Dictionary
- ACUYAKI, a iiHtive nnmo for the Jeica ailistuua, an Immense forest-tree of (iuiaua, used for household (unnturo and carpentering. Ann<;oN, a Dominica wnon\ a species ol
- Ardista, iibciul for building purposes.
- ADJOUK, a paste, or concrete inus.s, m.ido of dates.
- ADJISIMF.NT, the settlement of a 1099 sustaini-d b\ the Insured pnrty.
- ADUIUALTT, a collective name for the nnval and civil lords » ho superintend tlieaiiairri of the Koynl Nav\; also for the oiHcva and buildUi^H where the business is cumluctcd in WhltehalL
- ADKIFT, a sen term for loose or unfastened; a boat broken away from moorings or MStening9.
- ADCL-OIL, a medlolnnl oil obtained in India
- from Sarcostigma Klemiu ADVANCE, a cerium ponton of the vnlne of a consignment nm.le by a couHluiieu on bi-Ini.' handed the Invoitf or the bill ol l.-iiim^.
- ADVENTURE, goods consigned ton colom.ii or loielgu market to the care ol a cmisiKiiee. vrho has instructions to dispose ol tliu Fftino to the best advanlacc.
- ADVOCATE, a lawj-er In Malta.
- \FFOO-TAM, a comuiiMi naniuforthe prickly
- yam, *Diosioreaaculcata. KQA*. a'lurkish honorary title borne by nil militaiy officeTM 01 the f nil ctns\ and offlreiN of the admiuutrullon and court below the second class.

- AQAR-AOAR. Tills fiictK Is now pptiernlly rcfum-il to tin¹ Sphoet ococcas spiuosus und graeilaria of Agardt.
- AGAYACATII. See AXATACAT in Dictionnrj. AGKINKJII cuilcii-priuiin^ii process by whicn
- A inordanr, alter being applied to a cotton f.ihric, is placed In chcumstaiices favourable to its hem;: completely incorporated vlth nnd flxeil in tin* fibre.
- ARNUH-CASTIV SI:ED. the trult of the chaste ircc, Vitex uguus castus. which contains a considerable r;u.nUit.\ of essiiituiloil that
- possesses powerful ^timulatiip properties. QIMMONY. tlie Agrunoma tupatoria. a Iirl-lliih pl.uu. wlucli ha* loiiff been nsc<| to make nil lioib ton make nil lierb ten, and is said to havesomo niedlclnal properties: a volatile oil may be obtnii'Od from the |>lnut. and it has been used fordyeiuir wool and dressing leather.
- AGROUND, applied to a vessel touuluiig the bottom.
- Aim, a Hurmcep wood, the produce of boine $f \parallel cies$ ot Uipteroearpus.
- AIVA, ncousci ve ot quinces.
- AJI, a name In parts of South America far the fiuit of Capsicum antittum, reduced to coai so pouver and largely used as a seasoning ingredient.
- AJINJO (Spanish), the drink ah«Inthe.
- AKKK. a n.imc for the Vupaum (ISlighin) sapida* a true native of Uuiuea. winch Imsbecn transplanted to 8"Utli Annncit and the West Indies. The nddif.li-ycllowl«h (ruit, about the size of a hen's **i**»Kg, Is highly esteemed in Africa, liuving an aril with a uiatctul suh.ind flavour.
- AKURKURRA. See _AKAUAK«I:A in Dicttoii.uv
- ALBKRTITE, A hlghlv bituminous mineral found in New Uiunauick, which lina piovcd valuable for making illuminating pas, nnd al«n for the manufacture of various liquid hydro-carbons and ilJu-iiilnatliiL' tmd lubricating oils, winch uro distilled fn«m ft.
- ALBL'MF.MZED TAPER, pnper prepared for pruning photographis on; an imitation of p.irchnieut, prepared by steeping paper la sulphurle neld.
- LFA, n name in Algeria for the StachrodUia frnacuMKifittheHtalks of wlncn are used lor various purpose*, eKpecuilly for paper-making., See EsPABTO and UALFA in Diotiouary.

- ALKEKENGI BERRIKS. See WINTER-CHERRY. ALLOWANCE, a deduction In the payment of duties, nud on the sale of goods made Iroin the respective weight under the names of tare and draft; tare being an allowance for the package, aud draft irora the gross weight.
- ALMACIGO, a Spanish name for the Carana resin from *Bursera gummi/era*. Hedges are ni.-idc with the tree by the Spanish re-sidents in Central America. Thin Carana resin is, however, ascribed by some tolcica Caraná.
- ALMOUD, a grain measure of Morocco, a little more than half an imperial bushel.
- ALO, a name in Seneirnl for the powdered leaves and bark of the A'lansonia digitata, used by the natives with their food, to di-minish, it is said, excessive perspiration. It 13 sometimes called L:ilo.
- ALOFT, perched in the rigging or masts of a >hip; above the deck. AI.TILIC, a Turkish silver coin of 6 piastres. ALUM ROOT, the root of *Ileuchena Ameri*-
- cana; esteemed u powerful astringent m the United States.
- ABIANDIER, a namo in Dominica for the *Cerasus occidentals*, a large tree furnishing useful wood lor building and furniture.
- AMATUXGULU, nn apocynaceous plant of Natal, the Arduina grandiflora, allied to the periwinkle; the fruit makes a delicious preserve,
- AMBLAM, a nntive rest-house In Ceylon.
- AMURETTE, a French name for musk seed. AMENDOIM OIL, the Portuguese name for ground-nut oil.
- AMOLIE, an Aiiyssinian coin worth 2Jd.
- ANACAIIUITE-WOOD, a Mexican wood lately introduced into commerce, as a reputed remedy for consumption; the produce of ANASCOTE (Spanish), serge. ANATOLIA ISESIX, an un<k-vribed resin used
- for making knife and fork handles in Turkev.
- AXDIROBA OIL, a name in Brazil for the flxert oil obtained from the fruit of the Carapa Guianensis.
- ANDRESE, the Frencli name for the *Celtis* Jiailagascarensts, the bark of which is used for tunning.
- ANGELICA-WOOD, the French name for the wood of *Lecylhis ollarta*.

- ANGKLIN WOOD, a valuable timber obtained in Dominica from Andira mermis. ANGELIQUE, a shipbuilding wood of Guiana, tins produce otiJfeorema Paraemis. ANGELLT, ANGILI, one of the shipbuilding woods recognised by Lloyd's, obtained In India from the Artageney bissuta India from the Artoearpus hirsuta.
- ANGOLA SEEDS, a name given to the small red seeds marked with a black spot at the end, of the wild liquorice plant (Abrus pre~ catortus) used as beads, and for rosaries.
- ANIL (Spanish), Indigo. ANILINE, a product obtained from coal-tar, the base or many beautiful dyes.
- ANNEX (French), a rider; an addition to a building or enclosure.

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- ANNIHILATOR. Dictionary. See FIRE ANNEBILATOR in
- NTIDOTE CACOOV, a name in the West In-dies for the seed of the Feuillaa cordifolta_% from which an oil Is obtained.
- NTIQUE, a name for several kinds of printing type.
- AN'TOOP, an oak funaus used in tanning, which is an article of commerce in Turkey, selling for ubout i}ri. per pound,
- APPLE-BUTTER, apples boiled down cither iu elder or with water for several hours, which forms a standing dish in most American houses.
- APPLE-GALLS, a commercial name for the Dead Sea apples, *Solatium Sodomeum*.
- APPOINTEE, a superior officer in the water side department of the customs.
- APPROXIMATE, a near approach to, as an approximate estimate. APS, a common name for the wood of the
- white poplar (*Populus dlba*)_y extensively, used for toys, and commou turnery purposes.
- QUADIEXTE, literally strong water, a kind of spirit shipped from Nicaragua.
- QUARIUM, a glass case or vessel of different shapes for keeping fresh-water or marine plants and animals in.
- AREA CURB, largo stones used for bedding
- the Iron railings of an urea in. ICGAX TREE, the Argania tdderozylan, from the seed of which an oil Is extract-ICGAX
- ARINTO, a Lisbon white wine. A KM, the extremity of :i yard; the lower part of an anchor, crossing the shank and terminating iu t'io fluke.
- arMINO, a lump of the transformed to the lower end of a lend in sounding, to bring up specimens of the ground.
- ARNEE MUSLI*, a very light transparent Indian muslin, tailing its name from the placo where it is made.
- ARRAR. See ARAR In Dictionary.
- ARSENIC HLOOM, another name for arscuious acid.
- ARTAP. Sec ATAP in Dictionary. ARTIFICIAL FUEL, a kind of compressed small coal.
- ASPIC, a name for the oil of spike obtained from Lavendula spictu
- A89AI, a thick créam-like substance of a purple colour, made from the small fruit of *Euterpe edu!is*, much esteemed in Brazil, and sold iu tho streets by itinerant vendors.
- ASSETS, goods ami stock In trade belonging to and liable for the debts of any person or public company. Tho real and personal property of a party deceased.
- TIOL BROSR, strong whisky, in which honey has been intimately dissolved by careful trituration, used as a morning dram in some parts of Scotland.
- ATLE, a name in Egypt for the gall-nuts formed on the *Tamanx orientalis*.
- ATSIAR, a name tor pickled fish In Japan.
- AUBERGINE, a French name for the fruit of the egg plant, Solatium melongena. Is also a purple fruited variety. There
- AWA, the name for maize or Indian corn iu Japan.

- RACE-BOXKS, the boxes on the top of the • compositor's upper case of types, usu-ally appropriated to small capitals.
- BADET, a fermented liquor made irom rice in Java.
- BAIHTRRA, annme in Benc.il for myrnbalan*. BAIL, the handle of a pail; of a crane ladle in a foundry, <fcc; the top bars of cricket
- stumps. BAKE, to cook by heat In an oven or enclosed pot
- BALANCE-IIANI>L12, a term applied to tablp-knives which, when laid on the tuble, rest wholly on the handle.
- BALAUSTINES, the immature fruit of the wild
- pomegranate, formerly used In medicine. BALCHUK, a Hindoo name for spikenard. Set JATAMAK3I dlld SPIKENARD in DICtionnry.
- BALED, freed from water as a boat. HALIE, a weight used in Java, of 81f lbs.
- UALITAN, a Spanish land measure of about 1J acre, used in the Philippines; the tenth partofaquinion
- BALLAST-TRAIN, a line of trucks or open carriages conveying earth, Ac, on railway workings.
- BALL-FURNACE, In alkali works, furnaces where sulphate of «oda Is decomposed previous to lixivlation for obtain ins,' sod.x
- BALUOXT, the *Chelone glabra*, bold by herbalists.
- BALSAM-POFLAB. See BALM OF GILEAD in
- Dictionary. BAMBOUAY-WOOD, a wood obtained in Eir-mali from *Careya arborea*[%] Koxb.
- BAXCOUMKR, a French name tor the *Aleurites triloha*, the nuts of which, Bometimes called candle nuts and Lumbang nuts, are used for pressing oil from.
- BANDALA, a hard, strong, and coarse fibre produced by the outer Liyera of Alusa icx*tilis* which is used for cordage.
- BAKDYKAI, ft namn in Southern India for the fruit of the *Hibiscus esculentus*. BANG^AL, an outhouse or shed at Singnpore
- in which KOOIIS arc stored, or the sago or gnmbicr manufacture carried on.
- BANKONO, a war-boat of great length used by the sea Dyaks of Borneo.
- BANKSMAN, a foreman at the shaft of a coal-
- pit above ground. BARBENTINE, a kind of Dutch vessel classed with hrigantines.
- BARBKRKT BARK, the bark of Herberts vul-garxs% which is sold by herbalists. BARBOT, the Gadus jubattu, a fish of an exquisite flavour.
- BARCELONAS, a common name for the superior kind of small nuts, produced by *Corylus Avellana,* var. *Barcelonica,* imported from Turragona, in Spain. IJARCOTA, a coasting-boat used in the Spanish colonies.
- BARIA. a San Domingo wood much employ-ed for masts and rudders of small vessels, as it is very flexible, and seldom breaks. BAOBACO, a kind of Italian stick liquorice

- BARRAS, a peculiar resin obtained In France from the seaside pine (**. maritima). It is also called GALLIPOT, tchich see in Dic-
- tionary. B vRROW, a wicker case In salt-works, where
- the salt Is put to drain. BARSAC, another name for sauternc wine. BARU; a flue woolly material found at the base of the leaves ot the Arenaa sacchaiifera, much, employed in the Eastern Archipelago for caulking ships, stuffing cushion?, and (or tinder.
- BASKET PALM, the *Corypha gebanna* of Ja\a. BASTIMENTO, the Italian untilo lor a ship.
- BASTOORMAII, hung beef. iSec 1'AVTOOIIMAH
- in Dictionary BATE, an alkaline lixivium mndoof thedun;: of animals, used in tanning to remove the hair from the skins.
- BATTERY-MAN, a person employed in u telegraph office.
- BAYETAS, Yorkshire woollen goods of various colours, made fur the Spanish markets, in lengths of from 40 to 56 yards—44 to &*j* varās
- BAYOCKS, an inferior quality of ostrich feathers.
- BAY-BUM, BAY-WATER, a spirituous perfume like Eau de Cologne, made in the West Indies.
- BAY-WOOD, a name for Honduras mahogany.
- BEACONAGE, a charge payable by muliy vessels In rivers, dec.
- BKAXS AND NUTS, a trade term for a kind of small coal.
- **BEAUJOLAIS, a light red French Burgundy** wine.
- **BKAVER-WOOD, a name in the United States** tor Magnolia glauca, the fragrant bark of Aluch is greedily sought for by beavers.
- It is also called swamp sassafras. UIXK-IRON, a pieco of metal bent at richt angles for securing wood firmly on the
- bench while planing. BKDANO, a short coarse cotton petticoat dyed of various patterns brown or black, used by the Dynk women of Homo. HKDDA NUTS, a trade name for the iruit • r
- Terminalta bellenca.
- See KIGHT-CLOTHES in Dic-BnD-oowN. tionary.
- BKDISGAR, the Egyptian name for the epjr plant, Solatium melongena. BKD-KEY, an iron hand-wrench for turning
- the screws of a bed.
- BICDSTEAD FORGER, a workman employ cd in making Iron bedsteads.
- BI:E, a name In the United States fora friendbi. E. a name in the United States for a friend-ly gathering ot neighbours to assist in shelling Indian corn, &e.
 JIKKFism Sfe liiFFiN in Dictionary.
 BKKR; what is known as porter in the coun-try. Is ordinarily called beer in London.
 BKH TAPALITS a kind of coloured action

- BKJLTAPAUTS, a kind of coloured cotton goods, 18 yards long by 27 or 29 inches wide, used in the African trade.
- BKLLADONNA, a medicinal product from the deadly nightshade (Atropa belladonna).

BEI.LAH (Arabic), a date.

- BELLOTAS, the lirge acorns of *Quercvs gram-untta*. and other specie* of oak. which are rousted like chestnuts in Spain, Ac.
- BELLY-BOARDS, Swiss deals, used for the sounding-boards of musical Instruments.
- BELUGA, the Russian name for tins white sturgeon, {Acipenser Jluso), which fur-nishes isinglass .imi cavi.ir.
- BRMD, to twist, to throw out of a straight line.
- BENDIR, a nnme in parts of India for the ochro {Hibiscus escuitutus). See BAYNDIE in Dictionary.
- BENGKAL. n mode of spelling MUXCAL.
- BKKCOVITZ. See BERQUKT in Dictionary. BERQONZONI, woollen caps worn in Iimne.
- BERLIN IRON, iron « hicli, from its perfect liuidicy v hen melted, mlmiis d being cist into the most drlicate forms such a* laccwork, perforated fa us, bracelets, <fcc.
- BERMUDA CJUAHS, tlio Cynodoa JJactylon, known us Doot> grass in India.
- BKUTIUGK. 1 charge made on a vessel for a position in doi-K or harhnur.
- **BKIITOOD**, a name lor apricots in Mocha, also en lied Mish-mNi.
- BETH-ROOT, tlic root of Trillium lat'foliwn.
- or *cernuwn*, sold by heib.iiMs, whieii is thought to be tonic, astringent, and expectorant.
- **BET**, **IIU** honorary title borne in Turkey by nil sonsol pachas and mostjsiiperioroflicers
- BEVCIIE, a name for Nux vo/nica seed in Slam.
- BKZ, a cloth of native cnt ton-twist of various length**, inudi≥ in Turkey. S'lurtnn bez is made from English cottou-twi&t, and is iiincvnrds loin:.
- JJHADLKE, a name in India for Panicum pilosuin.
- BHELEK, a nnme for conrsc sugar in Benares. Biim&iNG (Malay). cani|ihor.
- BiKil, an Indian poison, the produce ofvlcomtum/ei ox. tire NABKR in 1>irtionmy.
- BILBERRT. See"WiioiiiLEBERKY in Dictionary
- BILGED; a vessel Is bilged when her bottom is broken In.
- BILGE-WATER, water accumulated in the. bottom or hold of n ship, anil which usually soon heroines offensive.
- BILIONG, a small Malay adze or chopper.
- BILLETING-MAN. a workman employed in bar or hoo.i rolling \torks.
- BILLT, a stubbing Irame in a woollen-factory, ?ener.illv containing 00 ^ Indies, wheie thécanliims arrjuineii.to in.ikuacontmuoiis yurn. dniwn out bliglitly twibted, and wound on bobbniH.
- BILLY-PIECKR, a child employed in a woollen-factory.
- BINGAU WOOD, a light yellow wood nbf niitrd in liurmah irom the Nuudea eorthjolm.
- BIRADA, a name lor the cubtard-upplu in Brazil.
- BIRCH-OIL, an essential oil prepared and u^ed in Kus.Ma, and which Is hald to unpait the peculiar odour to Russia leather. It is focally called diojet.
- BISCCir-FIRKMAN. NIPCUIT-PLACKMAH, WORK-
- **E** mvn pmpWiyed in the poitiTie*. isii *See* KABEK in Dictionary.

- ItITTFR-GOURD, the fruit of the coiocyntb.
- BHTER-RO4*T. I name given by herbalists to the root of dogbane {Apocynum androsce-mtfolium), said to be tonic and cathartic.
- BIT-TONGS, an Implement, of which there are lint and crook kinds.
- BLACK, a painter's colour, of which the chief varieties are Ivory-black, blue-black, and lamp-black.
- BLACK ABU. an Impure carbonate of soda, which, when re lined, is called white ash.
- BLACKBÉRRY. The bark oi the root iss[.]-Id by lierbulists, and said to be astringent und tonic.
- BLACK BIRCH, t he Betula lenta, a Nort h A me. nean tree, wliicii turmshes a useful lurnituro woód.
- BLACK CHERKY. a loftv tree of Western Canada, the *Cerasvs xerotina*, the timber of which is extensively ii^ed in cabinet work.
- BLACK OAK, the *Oucrcus tinctonu* ol North Aimnci.
- BLACK SALTS, a name In Canada for the ordinary potiiNh In n crude and impure mate.
- BLACK SNAKE-BOOT, auother name for cohosii
- BLADDER-NUT, the Staphylea pinnata, tlio oily seedx ot tins pi.wit are eaten by clu dreii; they are also sti unn into rosaí ivs by gathered 3 ouug, iirupickied and eaten like cape r.".
- r>L.DKSMrru 11 sword-cutler.
- BLIMIIENG. the edihle fleshv fruit nf the cucumber tree, Aveirtma Bilunbi ot' India. BLOCK. In th<* United Stales, A mass ot build-
- ^ nius enclosed betwi eu four stn-ets. BLOCK-pniNTiNfi, takin? implessions from
- engraved biocks ol wood.
- BLITK, a pointer's colour, or' which Jomo nf the varieties arcccK-Htiul, Prussian, u.digo, common and refined verdlter.
- BLUK ItEECii, a small tree, tin Car pin us Americana, with, un exceedingly haul vthmtti wood.
- BLUE KISH. the Temnodon saltator, a fish allied to the m.ickerel, common on the shored of New Euglnid, wluie it is pickled.
- BLUR-FLATS, a kind ot iron-stone.
- BLUE CUM, a local name 111 Australia lor the Eucalyptus glotmfus.
- r.i.UE SHARK, the Curcharius glavewi.
- BLUE-STONE, a name m the colony of Victoria for basalt.
- **SLLNGINO.** (probably a corrnption of plungin»!)i preparing clay to the consistency of < ream, tor making enrthttiwnre.
- BOATS DAVIT. a temporary outrigger with an open sheave in the end, lor use III boats, to weigh anchors or kcdircs.
- BOCK-BEER, a fa von n to It.1varl.1n double strong malt beverage, of the best lager description.
- BOG-BKAN. a popular nnme for the Menyanthes trifoliata, sold by)uruali«t.s for its intense bitter and c.'ithartic propeitics. Some people smoke the leaves.
- BOKOLA BEAD. See COLLIEU DKAD in Dictionary
- BOLT, the nppnratn wased for separating the bran from ttic flonr.
- BOXDL'C-KUTS. Sit KLTKAT^NGA 111 DictIOIVarv.

stinper of buttons. Ac

- BONB-SBT, a name for the *Eupatorium per-*foliatum* sold by herbalists in the United States, being esteemed us a tonic and diaphoretic.
- BOKKA, a trade name for roasted beet root used to adulterate coffee.
- BOOK-COVERS, embossed printed cotton, used for making what is termed cloth rovers to books Instead of leather Winding. It is made in lengths of J4 > nrds, by IB or J6 inches wide.
- BOOKFOLDIJR, a journeywoman or apprcn-tlco to a bookbinder.
- BOOM (Arabic), coffee berries.
- BOOTMAN, a workman who affixes the eole to tho leg or uppers of a boot.
- BORDER, an edging; a piece of theatrical scullery*.
- BORDER<-RKLTS, a kind of hide for curriers.
- BORIKO-TOOL, a particular kind of small drill for finishing boies.
- BORRACUA, a name in Brazil for bottle. bhcet, and other crude Indian-rubber; other than the selected shoe form.
- Boss, a stud or knob, a protuberant ornament on harness, &c.,
- BOTKU, a very beautiful Indian wood, which might serve ns a substitute for l.irdWyo maple, the produce of a new upccli-s of *Cordia* found In tho (Jodnvery ami Jub-hulporc Inrests It is htlieved to be Identical with the tfemigyintna Aiadeodti of Dr. Onfflths.
- BOUGHS, a name for cowry shells in Western Airlcn.
- JtoULANATCH. a Turkish sweetmeat.
- BOULOOOU, wheat with the outer husk re-moved, used in Tui key.
- BOURDON, a wine of a greyish colour, mndo in Africa from the sup ul Itaphia vim/era, a native 01 Guinea.
- **BOWED COTTOV, another name In Liverpool** for Upland Cotton.
- BOXWOOD, the wood so named In Tasmania, Is Bursaria spinosa.
- BRACE-BIT, a wimble.
- BRACK, a name pi ven to Inferior tlml)cr from Alcmel and other Prussian port*. The ljc*t qualities are called "crown timber," Tho See BRAAK In Dictionary
- BRAKD, for herrings. Tin- letters M., F., or S. are used In Scotland for cus!, g containing
- respectively mixed, njil or spent flali. BRAUNA WOOD, a new dve w<md. the. j/efa-
- noxylon Jirauna, recently imported. BRAUVIX, a spirit distilled in >urdt>n.
- BRAZILIAN CLOVK BABK an xroin.itw hnrk obtained from Dicyprllntm carynphyUotum, occasionally Imported ami u>ud lor mixing with other spice*.
- BRAZILIAN NUTMEG, a kind of faUw* or wild nutmeg, produced by Uryptocarpa moschata.
- BRAZILIAN SASSAFRAS, tho nroma'Jc bark of Nectandra cymbwum, Hens,
- BREA (Sp.) pitch. BRKAKSMAN, the gnnrd or other person who has charge of the break on a Goods train.

- BtiRAK-VAN. nn empty van attached to tho end of a r.iilway train.
- BKKAST-FAST, **11** securimr rope for a vessel.
- UREAST-ROPES, support ro)>ui sprured in tho chains of a ship fur the leadsman to lean am**dí i**t.
- BUETAGSES. a kind of linen goods, mndo in lenutlis of 6 or 7yardn by 1 ynrd wide. BimiR, a present or payment lor some illegal
- purpose; ns to nn official to neglect Ins duty or to connive at fraud.
- BRILLIANTS, figured hhirtings, made In IviiLths of about 10 yards. BRIMSTONE MATCHES, slips of wood tipped
- with brimstone, formerly used but now supers'ded by lucifers; narrow strips of liueu or cotton about eight inches lonp, dipped in melted Milphur and fcome non-matics matte in Str.isbourK and other places, and used in sulphuring wine.".
- BIIITANXIAS. a kind of flue linen exported
- In pWcefl to Scuth America. BROAD-REAM, a tool used by curriers for Kr.iinnig mid ci casing leather.
- BKOAD-CKAX, a coinmou name for field find garden varieties of *Fabavulqanu* [v].]t&.
- garden varieties of *Fabavulqanu* [v].]t&. BROAD-GLASS, inferior or spread window
- BROKER, a furniture salesman, one who deals in second-hand household goods; u person holding mi appraiser's license. |||w levies on household goods for rent or taxes.
- BROM, a fennetiied liquor made from glutinous rice in Java.
- BRON'A, a name for maize In Cniicla.
- BROOM PALM, a name for T/nHnax argctiUa, See PALMETTO In D'ctlonaiy.
- BKOWN, npalnter'scoloiir, the chief varieties of which are umber, Turkey, burnt Sieina, Vandyke, purple brown, washed brown, nud Spanish I Mown.
- BRVONY KOOT, the MHIM root of black hr3'ony, *Tamus comvntnis*, 1*y some COIIM-dered a cood Riihatitute for saisnpanllu. The young blioots are eaten as asparagus in Italy.
- BUCK, a name cfven In the trade to cnbdrivers who hive been deprived of their licences.
- RrcKKTt. a man who pulverizes ore. ULCKHORN, a name in the West of 'England _____Tor any fish salted and dried in the sun.
- JiUDGKitow, an Indian river-boat. BUDQET-TRIMMKIU a workman iu the conch nud harness trade.
- BUFFALO KOBE, thn shacgy drowsed skin of the male bison of North America.
- **BUFFELitoitN**, a lunie In the Cape colony for the hard and close wood of *Juncfiellia* copensis, very generally used by the colonists tor agricultural implements.
- BUGLE-WEEP, the *Lucopus vtrgimcux*, also known as sweet hu^iu, wlneli is M>d by herbalists In tho United Stated, and said to be astringent.
- BUGLOSS, JCchtum vulgnre; tho root Is laxative and, sh uhi ly astringent.
- BL'KUL, a name in Benual for the Mimusog* elengx the aromatic flowers of which vield a fratirant water by distillation, and tho scon's coi'.tnm a great quantity of oil, which Is used by printers. [tlonary. BnKU-LEAVES. See liucnu LKAYES IU Dlc-
- BCLEK, a name for kutcera guuu.

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BOLLER, a name in India for *Lablab vul-*garis, the pods of which arc eaten in India.

- BULL'S-MOUTH, a trade name tor a species of helmet shell (*Cast>is rufa*)_s from which those cameos arc cut that have a pale salmon colour on an orange ground.
- BUMBAREE, a retailer or huckster of fish In Billingsgate market who pays Cd. fur his standing.
- BUX-CHOWR, a mmo for the wild Yak of the Himalayas: chowr-gai, being the tunic yak. See YAK In Dictionary.
- HUNK, a berth or sleeping place built up in a sliio or building.
- BUNTQUI, a Moorish gold coin of 40 okheats, and worth 8-. 5d. BURDEN, a load; the tonnage of a ship.
- BUKDOCK. the Arclium Bardana; the seeds
- and roots arc sold by herbalists. BrrRE, a co.irse woollen cloth of a dark co-lour made in Finland.
- **NABAGOR, a kind of ebony wood exported**from the Philippines.
- CABBAGE-TREE HATS, a name in Australia SOT nats made from the leaves of Coryp/ia australis.
- CABARET, a name in France for Asarum Europwum, because the frequenters of pothouses are said to use the leaves and roots to produce vomiting.
- CADILMA, an ornamental San Domingo wood, resembling mahogany, but much
- CACAIIUETE, a Spanish name for the ground nut (Arachis hypogoea)% now cultivated m Central Spain.
- CACITAGA, an inferior colourless spirit made in Brazil from the juice of the sugar-cane.
- CACILAGUTO, the nuine in Chili for the Durvdlea utilis, a sea-weed which b sold in bundles as an edible vegetable.
- CACHIL, a namo in Travancore fur the red yam (Dioscorea alata).
- OACIOCAVALLI, a kind of Italian cheese.
- CADAFAES, a Lisbon white wine. CADIOKIIAR, a local name In Bombay for borax.
- CAPEINE, a trade nami for a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground, sold for coffee.
- CAFPEB-BBEAD, the heart or core of the crowns of some Cycads, which yield starchy matter. *See* BIIOOD-BOON in Dictionary.
- CAHOUANE, a name In the Seychelles for common turtle shell, in contradistinction to tortoise shell.
- CAINCA, a black medicinal .root of Brazil, obtained from some species of *Chiococca*: an infusion of the bark of the root is a powerful emetic, purgative, diuretic and tonic.
- CALABASH NUTMEG, a name for the fruit of the Monodora Myristica; which is culti-vated in Jamaica, and, like the true nutmeg, is highly aromatic.

- BURGUUL, boiled wheat eaten in Persia.
- BURGLARY. See HOUSE-BREAKING HI Dictionary.
- BURLAP, a coarso linen fabric.
- BURR, a gnarled oxcr<-sconce or knot of A tree, which furnishes ornamental wood.
- BURKUP, a name for the BUOW sheep of Thibet.
- BURTAK, the salted end spiced flesh of the sulcah n\h (*Polynemus Sele*), a piquant relish well known at the breakfast tables of Bengal.
- BUTTANA, a namo in India for pease, *Pisum sativum*.
- BUTTOX-SUASK-MAXER, a trade at Birmingham.
- BUTTON-SOLDERKR, a trade at Birming-
- ham. BTEW. the *Dillenia scabra*. a tree of Pegu furnishing Lirgo and good timber fur house building.
- CALBIGIA. a name in Itaiy for a kind of soft wheat (*T. vulgare*); IIOMASELLA being another kind.
- CALCANZATE, an inferior kind of Balsam of Peru.
- CALEKJEERAH, a name for the seeds of Nigella sativa; known as black cumin.
- CALFINI, a preparation'made with the oil distilled from the outer bark of tho birch, and used for flavouring beer In Bavaria.
- CALIPEVER. Sea CALLIPEVA. In Dictionary CALUBOGUS, a drink made in Newfoundland
- by adding spirits to spruco beer. CALUUANCO. See CALAMASTCO in Dictionarv
- CALLTAREKA, prepared slices of boiled betel nut sold lu Cochin. CALVED, a term in Cheshire for cream that
- has become clotted.
- CAM, a projection on a wheel or cylinder
- MAN, a projection on a wheel of cynnect much used in machinery. AMABA NUTMEG, a false nutmeg the pro-duce of Acrodidium Camara iu Gumna.
- CAMARDEEN, a pulp prepared from apricots and eaten with rice In Asia.
- CAMBRIC MUSLIN, an Imitation of cambric: a linen fabric
- CAMEL'S THORX. See MAXKA In Dictionary. CAMION, a term now used for a dray, formerly applied to a hand-truck; also a small pin.
- CAMPOTT, a name for the dollar in tho Eastern Archipelago.
- CANAILLE, a common namo In Canada, for shorts or inferior flour.
- CAKDLCMAS DAT, the 2nd of February, a Scotch quarter-da}-.
- CAXi>noLK, atrcnchdugonasngarcstatc for planting the cuttings of the sugar-canes.
- CAKERS, women who interlace the neat cane-work, now so fashionable on carriage panels.
- CANGO, a common kind of litter or palan-quin, used in Japan, something like a basket with a round bottom and flat rooi, which is carried by throe men.

- CANNONAU, a wliite wine of Sardinia.
- CANTALOUP, a small esteemed variety of mask melon.
- CANTOON, a kind of cheap substituto .for -woollen cloths.
- CAKTKEFF, the name of a hundred or district In Wales.
- CANUTO, a name in IVru for Cinchona bark from the branches of the tree, which is less'yaluable than that peeled from the trunk.
- CAFE GOOSEBERRY, the fruit of a solanaccoua plant, Physahs pubescent. CAPEK SPURGE, the Euphorbia lathyrus, the
- Bceds of which yield an abundance of pure clear cathartic oil. The purgative seeds are used by tho country people in France.
- CAT-FEOXT MAKER, one who makes small lace or net bonnet caps for females.
- CARAJURA, a vermilion rivcof Biazil, said to be prepared from the leaves of a tree, in the same manner as Indigo.
- CARAMANY, a name In India lor tho pods of Lablab cúltraturn
- CARAMARDOO, an East Indian wood, the. Terminalta glabra.
- CARAMBOLAS, II iKiine given by the Portu-guese to the fruit *oiAverr/ioa Carambola*, much used to make tarts. The British call them CoromHiidi'l gooseberries. The fruits arc used medicinally, in dyeing, and
- for various economical purposes. CARANDAS, the fruit of *Carissa carandas** which is much used in India to nuke tarts, preserves*, and pickles.
- CAKANJA MOSS, a name In Tndia for Usnea barbata, collected tn* dyeing.
- CARAPACE, the dorsal buekfer of the seatortoise.
- CAKATS. a name in Abyssinia for tho seeds of the coral tree (*Erythnna Corallodendrum*) which arc used in weighing yold and precious stones.
- CARAVANCES, a mode of spelling Calavauccs in Malta and Turkey.
- CAHAVELA. See CARAILA In Dictionary. OAECAVELT.OS, a kind ot WHIP.
- CARDER-FILLER, an operative employed in a woollen-factory.
- CARINGQOTY-OIL, a name In Travancnrc fbr Poonga oil, obtained fioiu Dalbergia arborea.
- CARXTCCI, dried skins and hide pieces, for making glue exported trom Sardinia. CARRAPATKIRO, a naiiu* in l*ortiig-il for the
- wild castor-oil tree {Jatropha curca.i),(rom which the purqueira Or seed-oil is obtained.
- CARRIAGE-BODY-MAKERS, workmen who frame, and make tho parts in which persons sit.
- CARRIAGE-FITTERS, -workmen who fit and suspend the bodies on the under works, and apply the various parts furnished by special manufacturers, such as lamps,
- handles, <ic. CARRIAGE-JOINERS, operatives who make the glass frames, blinds, Jaoxes, trunks, «tc
- CARRIAGE-MAKERS, persons who make the under works, apply the parts necessary for locking or turning the carnage, fix the axles, springs, ⊲tec

- CARRIAGE-PMITHS, workmen engaged on tho Iron work ot carriages, who are divided Into body smiths, tyre smiths, spring smiths. JECL from the different work they arc engaged upon.
- CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS, men who fit up the Jusides of carnages, fix the s:lk, cloth, and laces in the necessary parts.
- CARRIER-PIGEON, a variety of pigeon Rep 5
- for conveying billets. CARBYWATHA, a name for the sassafras wood in Burmah, a species of *Laurus, width* had a smell that repels Insects. CARTAN, a choice cabinet wood of Britisb
- Guiana obtained from Centrolobium ro* bustum.
- CARTAXO, a Lisbon red wine.
- CARTOUCHE PAPER, a continental paper made of animal matter.
- CARTRIDGE-POUCH. See CARTRIDGE-CASE in Dlctionnrj'
- CASAL, tho name for a village in Malta and Gozo.
- CASE-PLATE HAKBR, an operative In Birmingham.
- CASHACA, a kind of spirit made in Brazil. CASSIA LEAVES, the leaves of *Cmnamomum* albi/torum, aiui other species, used ad aro-matic flavourings in the East. CASTANIIA-NUTS, the Brazilian name for tho fruit ol Jkrthollelia excelsa. CATALPA (French), the Hibiscus popitlneus; the good good fruit wield a rod octour
- the seeds and fruit yield a red colour. CATECOU, In the oriental language bate
- signifies a tree, and c/iu juice. CATNEP. See CATMINT in Dictionary

- CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER. See GI'IKILA. OAUSEWAYERS, a term in Scotland tor roadmakers.
- CAVABOO, CAVARAroo, names In pirts of India for the binall edible grain ol *Eleusine* coracana.

CAVOONAII, hi Turkey salted meat.

- CAWAPS, CAVARS, a messenger In the em-ploy of diplomatic agents or ottlrUls in [Brazil. Tuřkev.
- CAXHA, a name for Inferior white rum in CAZAH, the subdivision of a liva or province in Túrkey.

- CRBADA (Spanish), barley. CKI>AR*WOOD Oir^ an aromitlc essential oil, obtained by distillation from the \s ood of Cedrela odorata.
- CEDRON SEEDS, tho cotyledons of Simaruba *Cedron*, which ire intensely hitter and used as a febrifuge: JO000 of them wero shipped from Chirlqut, Central America, In *ISTO*, valued at a dollar a hundred. CENTAUKY, a wild British plant, the *Enj*-thrccu Centautiun[^], Which is very bitter
- and is sold by herbalists. IIACOLI, a light Biscayan wine of two kinds, red and white.
- CIIAIBIN, a name in Bnrmali for the white wood of *Semecarpus anacardium*, used in cabinet-work.
- CHALTICK, a name for native rice la Russia.
- CHAMPOO, a name in Travancore for the Get-ladium nymphceifolium, an esculent root, which contains much nutritious fecula,
- CHANANQAH, a kind of March or tapioca made from a palm In Travancore.

- CHANKOOL. H kind ol Indian barmw.
- i n AOLMUOGRA, tlio seeds ot tin- Gynoeardia odorata, extensively used in India for the treatment ofcutaneous diseases.
- CIIABA-KKKLANOOO, an edible root, thePlec-
- trunthus rttgosus. qrown liiTriivancore. CBARQUI, a name fur jerked or sun-dried betfiuClilll and Peru.
- CHASE, a hollow portion or cutting in the brick-work ot a wall.
- CIIATAIGNE (French), chcrtnnft
- CHATUB, n nuinu In India l'or jute cloth or Kunny Imuuinir.
- CIIAUMONTIL, a large esteemed kind of pear. CIIAWAT, a lons? narrow waisi-clotli vvoin
- by the coast D.raks of Borneo.
- CIIKENKE, refined coor or Midair m Benares. CHBKNEE-KELAKGOO. a n.-imc In Tnvancoro
- Tor the sweet potato (Hatittas cduUs). CHEERONGEK.thosecdioftiiefruitoi liucha-nania latifolia^ which possess u resinous property.
- CnEEsEMoxoKR. si vendor of cheese.
- CIIKMIN (French), a road.
- CHKNAI, betel lent prep .red over a fire, and tolled Into balls for keeping.
- CHEROONJIE-OIL, a pale straw-coloured oil obtained in India from the teals of /iuchanama In t folia.
- CiifiitijtY TKKIC 1&AKK, the hark of *Primus Vtrgimava*, sold by herbalists as a tonic and febrifuge.
- CHKRBT-THF.K BLACK, the Cerasus serotina of Nova Scoti.i. The. wood IN hard, h.iudpnme. and durable, resembling mahogany; the bark has ir.cdiein.il piopem* s. CiiKttvis (Frenrh). the roots nt the sUirret.

- IMIKTWBRT. See TCHKTWERT 111 DICtIOIKU'Y.
- C'IIKVAL (Frencii), n ht.rsc. CIIKTRATAH. See C'IIIRRTA lii Dictionnry.
- CHICKEN AIOTiiEn-oK-rKAUL, it ainall and fine kind ol Manila pearl oyster-shell. CniLOGRAHMR, a weight In Hurdinln of 2*2
- lbs. avoirdupois. See KILOGRAMME in Diet.
- CuiLLOKS, coloured cotton yools. usid In thio African trade, made In lengths uf 18yards h 29 inches wide.
- IIIXANTA, a miinn in the Pliilipplnos for ten catties' weight of silk.
- CiiiNCinx, thi: diuretic root of Polygala thesotden, used hi Chill. Ciinr-ciiUN, the native name of rosewood
- m Siam. The Krain Is not so Uo»c as South American wood gcneuiUy. CitXGLR. mnall coal.
- Cmxois (French), u small preserved ornnsc. See (JOMOUAT.
- CHIRK, a name for chert-stone or horn-stone, used for-making the gnndiiiu-stoina of pottery-ml'ls.
- CHOLKTA, a kind of coarse linen or canvas.
- <JnoLi.\n, CHOOLIA. a native coasting-vessel on tlieCoromandel co.ist
- CHOMOBO. the 1'odocarpwt rnuressina[^] one ol the best limber trees of Java.
- CIIOX, n deslsn.ition in China lor a strin? of copper cash, which count 1000: it is ubo called tscen.
- **WHOOPA. CHOPA, theedlb'efrnit of** *Piernrdia* Hulas tn Malacca and Sumutru, ulflo tUe fruit of Gustavia sveciosa

- COA
- CnoRAPAirr. See CIIOADAKT In Dictionary. 1'tiou (French), cahlmua CIIKYOUTII, anilncr.il imported from Orcen-
- laiul into Denmark, to thu extent of several hundred tons a-year. for making Boda and alum. *See* CRYOLITE in Dictionarv.
- CIIÚCKTX III India, a certain number of per-Kunnahs. comprehending a tr.ict ol conn try equal to a modurutn-bizud English, county.
- &1UFA& a name in Snaln for the small edible bulbs or *Cyperus escutentus*. Cnui'A, the 200tb purt ol a cavan; about half
- a pound weight.
- CHCRXKK. a person emploj'cd in converting milk Into buttor.
- Ciiuasuu, a kind of silk piece-goods export-ed Ironi India.
- CHUT, CnurTEE, a length of gunny-cloth. See C'HATEK.
- CIIYMIC, a chmnlcal mixture used in calicoprint nit,'.
- CIITMIST, nn old mode of "polling chemist.
- I'lKonLtt, the Allxumfistulosum. CIDERNET. a maker of cillur.

- CIGARETTE-PAPEit, a thin paper for rolilnij cut tobacco in lor Minoking, which id made largely in Spain and France.
- CII'IPA. CYIMPA, a nm in (iniana for the mojil from Afumhot vtilissima.
- CIIICAR, a larije area, ot lund uud villages In lmil.1.
- CIRCASSIAN BRAN, a nnme for the red se»M] of Adtnanthera pavoama, used us weights m.cl for ducorailon.
- CISUATAK, the extremely hitter aromatic, anil somewhat iiiiicilacinous seeds of Cassia adtfM, btonulit to Cairo from the interior of Alrica, belli>r re^.irdcd us tlic best of renudK-s for Egyptian ophthalinia.
- CITRATE or IRON, a HUH, formed by a union
- ot citric acid with hon, u«cd inu.Jichially. CLIVEIW, CLKAVKBS, COIIUUOII name-« lor tiio *Oalium apurine*. Hold by hcrbuli^tn as a diuretic and sudorific. The root dyes red.
- CLOSER, a square Dinas brick. CLOSH-HOOK. a whal«-r's Implement, for
- lilting blubber to be skinned. CLOTHING-WOOL, bhort wool from ono to
- three inches in length. CLOVR-NI'TMEOS. the fruit of Agathophyllum
- aromaticum; also called M.id.isMsu-ir nutmegs. See UAVENS\RA-NL*TH 11 Die toiinry.
- CLOVK-RTALKS, the fined .steins bc.iring the flower-buds, which are Uiud on thu continent as a cheap splco.,
- C. M., abbreviation for CertHlcntcd Master, In schools under the novtininciit supervision ot thra Department of Science and Art.
- Co.. an abbreviation for Company, as Slmlnoud* ⊲md Co.
- CoAL-FITTRR. £«HOA6TMANin Dtctionnry. COAL-HOUSE, a shed or i-ullar for kueping
- coal in lor domestic use
- COAL-MASTER, m Scotland a wholesale dealer in coals.
- COASTING TRADE, maritime trade carried on iK'iween any two luuw-\><irts belmipins to the same*country; not foreign orcoionial trade
- COAST-WAITEB, a eastom-bousc officer.

- COBBLER'S WAX, a shoemaker's composition of n>bin and wax, tor stilluniiii! his thre:id. COCHORN, a small br«»s nioitar, usuHily about 5k Inches bore, but sometime* rather smaller.
- COCK-BILL, n nautical term applied to nn tuiclior, projecting, or hanphik perpendicular, by the stopper from the cut-head.
- COCKCREL, u j'oung cock. CCICO>I-DE-MKR, the double or pen coco-nut of
- the Seychelles, *Lodoicea Sechellaiwn*. CODALIE, n native shovel or sp.ide, made and u*cd In the Khasi hills, Imiia.
- CODICIL, a supplement or addition to a will. Coo KOK, the hard spawn of tho cod, cured and Khlpped from the fisheries
- Co > WOOL, a name In the hat trade, for wool obtained from lambs that die in tin- lilitli.
- COLAS, a commercial name m Imtl.-i, for the tlsjcr cowry shell (*Cjtpriva ttgru*). also KOLA-SEKD In Dictionary. See
- COLCHICITM ROUT, the conns of Colchicum autumnale, a poisonous plant used medicinally
- COLLAICES, a Lisbon red wine.
- COLLIS, a package.
- COLOGNE MAUK, a Prussian welirht for gold and silver *=* 360RJ troy grains.
- COS/TERAH, a name tor syrup or molasses, In India
- CoMit-BRUsn, a small brush to clean comb< **%itli**
- COMMAXDER, an officer In the lloyal Xavy, r.inking next to a captain.
- COMMODORE, an oihcer with the rank of a captain In the Itoynl Navy, usually em-ployed as the senior oftlcr on the division of a foreign station, lie carrier a broad pendant at the mast-head of his ship.
- COMMON CARRIER, ono who transports merchandise and goods entirely at his own i isk of loss.
- COMMON STATE, a term in the United States keer the grade of Hour made of spring wheat, with nothing but the bran bulled our.
- COMPOUNDING, mixing; a composition or nr» rniiKi-ment made with cretlitois; reuci-\ing a portion of a dcht, and giving an acquittance for tho whole.
- COMQUAT, a ciirlou.-* MIMIII nutmeg-shaped orange, the *Citrus ohmeformto* of Chum: imported Into this country preserved.
- ('OSCENTRADO. See MKLADO
- CONDKE, a measure (st length In Cochin China, equal to l'J-12 inches. CONDOR, a uold coin of Chili and Now Gran-
- aila, the former ucuig worth 8 dollars, tlic latter 8J dollars. CONQUIS, the fruit of a species of *Diospyros*:
- a jam Is made of it In Natal.
- CONVERSATION CAKDS, piluted amusement cards, with questions and answers, poetry, åс
- COOUT-LAWANO, a name for clove-hark In the Kastern Archipelago. See CULILAUAN-**II.VRK In Dictionary.**
- COONDI-NUTS, the fruitof Carapa Guineensis.
- COONTI, a name In Florida for the Zanua integrifoha, the fecula of which forms an excellent arrowroot.
- COOPER, a name In London for a mixture of btoutaud potter.

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- CooTiiAH, the drnlntncs from goor, used or sweetmeats hy the poorer citisses in India, mid consumed mixed v\ith parched rice and other gniin.
- COPANO, a small silver coin, the tenth of A dollar; formerly current in the Strait* settlements.
- COPE, the outer part or case of a large loam mould, used In casting niHait*.
- COPPER, a common name for any large circular metal boiler.
- COPRA, dried cocoa-mit-pulp.
- COQL'ITO PALM, the Jubcea spectabilis of Chill which produces minute coco nuts.
- CORK, the loose internal part of a mould ii^eri in casting, to form a hollow or recess, and intercept the flow of ihc metal.
- CORE-MAKERS, women employed in the hardware districts, making the internal parts of moulds.
- CORIGLIANO, a kind of Italian stick-liquorice.
- COKN-AVKRAGE, the mean price of grain deduced irom the sales returned to tho
- inspector at the several public markets. CORN-STARCH, an American preparation from Indian corn or maize, lurgcly used as an article of diet In puddings, custards, mid for 3'oung children. COROMANDEL BOOSUBBHRIKS. See CABAM-
- ItoLAS.
- COKOOKO OIL, an oil made in India from the Meeds of Argemone Mexicana.
- C'ORTAN, a liquid mca-airc. used In Franco and Spain, v.irymgln capacity, but avera-ging about 7 pints
- CORVAL, a basket for carrying pilchard* tex tho cellars to be cured, and which holds about SCO fl»h.
- COSETTE. a French name for dried slices of the white sugar beet, used for sugar making, and also when roasted as a substitute lor chicory.
- COSHER-BUM, a name given to the peculiarly strong, flue rum, used at Jewish festival... the pusaover, &c
- COSTEANINO, in mining. See SHODING. COSTS, legal expenses Incurred; government fines; an attorney's or counsel's charges.
- COTTERINO, In fbundintr. the* process of keying or Joining tuguther parts of two fl.iVks or moulds.
- COTTLE, the side of a founder's mould. COTTON-SEUD CAKE, an oil c.ikc made from the pressed seeds of cotton, after the oil has t/een extracted, and u»cd for cattlo food and manure.
- COI'TON-WASTK, the blowings and refuse collected in cotton nnlU, used lor papermnklnff and otUcr purpuscB.
- COTTON-WOOD, a name in Canada for tho *Populus monilifera*.
- COUNTERBOND, a bond Riven to Indemnify securities which requires a stanr,i.
- COUKTKKMARK, an adiiltioiial or sppcial mark put upon a package of goods bulonglug to several merchants, that it may not be opened unlos in tho presence of all. The standard mark of the Goldsmiths' Comp.niy.
- COUNTERPART, a copy or duplicate, as of zconiriu t or indenture. COCSTEKSUIK, a tool.

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- COUNTRY GALLS, a name in India for the fruit of various species of *Terminaha*. fouitT-LEET. See LEET in Dictionary.
- CODTNI, a Turkish fabric, one face silk and the other cotton, made in pieces of about seven vards in length.
- COWRY-COOLT, one of a party of dawk-bearers in India, who carries the cowry shells or cash for small payments.
- CRAB-WINCII. See GRAB.
- CRANE* LADLE, a large receptacle In n foundry, capable of transporting from three to swix tons of molted metal.
- CRANE'S-BILL, tlio (ieranium maculalum, sold by herbalists as a styptic, astringent, nnd tonic. CiusciNG-nooK, a whaler's implement for
- holding tho blubber while it Is cut with the knife.
- CBEAS. linen goods made In lengths of 32 and 04 yards by 27 or HI inches.
- CKEASINO-HAMMER, a hammer with narrow rounded faces. used by tinmen.
- CHEAT. SeeKRÉAT.
- CRLGUELAS, CREQUALES, coloured cotton or linen faOrios, inado in lengths of .¹/0 to 150 yards, by 25 or 27 Indies wide. There arc grey union Crcguclas. CRENDELS, a name for cracknels.
- SeeKllKAT. •'IEVAT.
- CRINOLINE, a female's distended petticoat; the steel-wire framework used for pettico.its.
- CRISTAL (French), cut glass. CROPS (from the Dutch *kor traps*), the interior pure nnd bright parts of maddenMoH.
- CROSS-BOW, an ancient weapon, scarcely used now except by children, or some lew ravage tribes.
- CROWN-TIMBER, the best kind of timber **Bhipped train the Prussian ports.**
- CRCMMOCR, a name iu Scotland tor the roots oftheskiiret.

- CUBV-BVST, tho thin reticulated layers Oi bark of the Paritiwn elattum, Kich.
- CUCUMBER-TREE, a name given by the Americans to the *Magnolia acuminala*, because its fruit when grown resembles a cucumber. It is about 3 inches long, and nearly 1 inch m diameter, and when steeped in whisky it communicates a bitter to the spirit which is drank as a preventive of autumnal fevers. The preventive of bark dried and prepared is also used for the same purpose.
- CUITE. a name in Switzerland for thin whey used for fattening pigs on. CULEN, a name for the *Psoralea glandulosa*,
- the leaves of which have a medicinal reputation, and are used as a tea substitute. It is also called Kouhn.
- CUMARA, a Brazilian name for the Tonquin bean, and whence the chemical naiuo coumarin.
- CUMMELMUMS, a name In India for pieces of the boncta or other lish, dried to a hard horny state.
- CURCUMA. AteJuDwu:.
- CURCUMINE, the colouring principle of turmeric
- CURRANTS, the fruit of the Ribes rubrum or common currant, with its two varieties of red, and white or blush-coloured; the Kibes nigrurn[^] quinsy berry, or common black-currant. For dried currants see CURRANTS in Dictionary.
- CURRIJONO BARIC, the bark of *Plagiantlms* sidoides, whicu furnishes a ilbre in Tas-mania. See KUBRAJON-G. Cusso. See Kousso in Dictionary.
- CUTTLING, a term in tho woollen districts for folding cloth for tho warehouses
- CUTA, a name in Brazil for calaba&hus, tho universal drinking-cup.
- CTHBLINO. one of the names of the squash CucurbUa pohjmorpha or indopepo.
- ABBEII, a kind of pad used by engravers to hold ink.
- DAIIABIEH, a small boat with two lateen sails, used on the Nile.
- DAIKSER, a name for tho Soia hispida. in Japan.
- DANDELION, the root of Leontodon taraxacum* which is used medicinally, and colfee is made from it when torn tied.
- DANES, a cotton fabric for handkerchiefs made at Manchester, in lengths of ten handkerchiefs and 27 inches wide; the varieties are, Glasgow, Antlppo, and light glazed Danes
- 1>AME, the sixth part of a dirhem In Tersla. I)ANT, a heavy metal weight with a ring handle, used for beating down the layers of salted provisions lu casks. The dant for pork casks weighs about 32 lbs., that lor beet 40 lbs.
- DANTER, a person engaged in silk-throwing operations.
- DAROGAH, an Indian superintendent, chiefly applied to the head native ortlccr of a police station or custom-house.

- DATE PLTJM, a name for tho Diospyros lotus of Italy, and// Virgimana.
- DAWA, an African name for spiked millet, Holcus spieatus.
- DAY'S-WORK, a mariner's term for tho account or reckoning of a ship's course lor twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.
- DEAD **bEA** APPLE, a name for the Mecca or Bussorah call, produced by the Gymps insana on Quercus infectoria.
- **DEFTERDAR**, a Turkish minister of finance; a keeper (if public accounts.
- DLGGOT. a kind of tar made from the roots \land the birch-tree in Russia.
- DENTOI, a land measure of Turkey, rathcr more than a third of an acre.
- DEODHAN, the Hindustani uame for Sorghum saccharaturn.
- DERHIM, DIRHEM, a Moorish silver coin, of which there are two kinds the large, equal to 42 flooso and worth 33d., and the BIIKIII derhim, in more common use, equal to 27 lloose, and worth 2Jd. The derhim is also called an okbeat or ounce. In Persia the coin Is worth about 4}d.

DEVISE, to bequeath.

- DIIAEKI'IIUL, the flowers of *Grislea tomen-tosa*, used as a mordant In dyeing. 1)ii AK, a name for the *Buteafrondona*, which
- furnishes a rlye and resin, Jec
- DIIALL. See DHOLL. DIIAURI, a name in India for the rod flowers of Grislea tomentosa, used in dyeing.
- Pnow, a straight cleaver-like native knife, 11: foot lonp, set In a handle of 10 to 12 inches, used by tho Khasl tribes on thio 51. E. frontier of Bengal. DHUNCUA, the fibre of *Sesbnnia aculeala*.

- DUORKKE, a weight in India of fin lbs. DICBT HERRING, a salted and smokel henrir.i! it of Nova Scotia, named from the locality
- where it is prepared. DIMARCHIA, a Greek government officer. : DIOJKT, a name In Russia for birch oil. DISPLENISII SALE, a Scotch term for a sale

- DISPLENSI SALE, a Scotch term for a safe of furniture, fixtures, &c.
 Piss, a name lu Algeria for Arundo feslucoides, used ns a paper material.
 DIWOOL, a gum prodiceri iutho East Indies trom the *jEgle murmelo.%*;
 DOBARAH, a superior kind of clayed date sugar made in Bengal
- sugar made in Bengal.
- DOCKAGE. See DOCK, CHARGES. DOCK-ROOT, the roots of the yellow dock (*Rumex crisptu*) and of the water dock (A aqnaticus), sold by herbalists, and as-
- serted to be sérviceable in skin désenses.
- DOFFUR, a boy who assists a throstk-sspinner, or a girl who assists a doubler.
- DOG-COLLAR, a metal or leather circlet for the neck of dngs. DOGGIK, a local name for the *Sorghum*
- saccharatum. DOGWOOD. The dogwood of Tasmania is lledfordia sahci/uha
- DOLLAR FISH, a sea fish of the American waters, with wluto flesh and of a lino flavour
- DOLOO, DULLOOAII, a kind of date sugar made In Bengal.
- DOLPHIN, in Canada a mooring stage. DOMESTIC, a general term in the United States for all goods and produce of home
- growth or manufacture. DONEH-GRKASK, a iiame lu Sierra Leone for
- shea butter.
- DONSKOI, a common kind of Russian wool. DONUN. a land measure in Kiupnli, in thn province of Monaster, about forty paces square.
- DOOB GRASS, a common pasture grass in India, the Cynodon dactylon; it is also
- called Bermuda crass. Doocoo, an excellent fruit of Java, the Lansium domesticum.
- DOOGHAN, DUNGHAN, names in the Philip-
- pines for the *Myrtstica spuria*. DOOKAN, a shop or stall. DOHSEL, DOSSER, a pannier or basket, to be carried on the shoulder.
- DOUBLE, an oblong basket used at Billines-gatc, tapering to the bottom, and which will hold from three to four dozen fish.
- DOUBLER, a woman employed lu twisting yarn.

- DOULOUM, a Turkish land measure of one. hundred and twenty square feet.
- 'S FOOT, another name for Crane's DOV bill.
- DOWLOA, a coarse kind of Indian sugar. DOWN-TREE, the Ochroma Lagopus of tho West Indies, the seed-pods of which pro-duce a kind of silk cotton used for stufjing pillows, Ac.
- DilAA, the chief measure of length in Mo-rocco, and equul to twenty-one and a half inches.
- DRADGE, a miner's name for second class ore.
- DUAPT, twenty pounds' weight of eels; th« quantity of groin or merchandise weighed at one time; an allowance made train tho gross weight. See ALLOWANCE. •
- DKAG-BOAT, a Scotch flsliiHu-bont. DRAGOMAN, a name in Turkey and the Lc-vunt for an Interpreter.
- DRESSER, a mallet used by plumbers for flat-tening lead.
- DRIFT-WOOD, wood thrown on the shore of seas or rivers.
- DROGUE, a corruption of drag, a conical or
 extinguisher shape canvas bat; used tiy tho boatmen on the Norfolk coast, to hold the boat's stern back, and prevent her broaching-to. They arc towed with the broaching-to. They arc towed with the foremost end by a stout rope; a small line, termed a tripping line, being last to the apex or pointed end.
- Duorrs, a revenue accruing to the Admiralty from wrecks, and from thu capture (if enemies* ships.
- DccniNG, a process of dressing quills, by introducing them for a moment into a rctl hot earthenware retort, and then passing them quickly between a blunt knife iind heated plate, thus hardening them, and freeing them from skin.
- DUFF, the dupt of coal, or tho fine portion* passing through the screen >> winch is us<ul in makint; compressed fuel.
- DCITEN, a Dutcli copper com, the sixth part of a penny, *bee* DOIT. DULLOOAH, DOOLOO, a kind of clayed date
- DUNIE o new man with the bolt of the bolt
- OUNKS, a name in ttie West Indies for the Ztzypkusjmuba.
- DURBAR, an Indian audience court.
- DUHMA MATS, common mats tilude nt Cal-cutta, of the split stal ks of the *A mvhtdonax karka* reed; pipes aro alao made of thu culms.
- DURMAST, a name for the red or chestnut
- oak, Quercus se&sihilora. DUTY, a term in mining, which expresses the nett result oMalned from the combustion of a given quantity of coal
- WARF PALM, the *Cliamcerops humilis*, the leaves of which furnish fibre aud paper materinl.
- DTCK-IRON, a tool used on a broad beam for graining leather.

- **E**<u>largely</u> obtained lu tbo Uuited Slated and Canada.
- EASTER TF».M, one ot the Tour law term*, which Cu.ninpuces on the IStli April, and terminates on the 8tli M.iy.
- ECKEVISSE (French), H ciau'or cray-flsli.
- EDGING-IRON, a semicircular spade lor cutting turf.
- ELATKBIUM, a medicinal deposit fmm the squirting cucumber, *Momonlica clateriuin*. Eu*KR-PLOWKits. The dried flowers ot t^* o
- species, Sambucut ntgra and ebulus, par-ticularly the latter, arc used fur flavouring sweet wines
- ELECTROMETER, a mover of the electric fluid; u i>i*cu or apparatus lor generating a current or electricity.
- ELECTROS, ELKCTIUM, a mixture of gold with ii fifth part of silver.
- ELECTROSCOPE, an instrument forrond'-rinjf
- electrical excitation apparent by its eil«ct% ELEME-FIGS, thu best kind of dried flgs, timso picked by hand
- ELM-UVIIR, the birk or the slippery elm of tin* Unu-d States (*Cflmus /ulva*). sold by herbalists as an emollient, diurctic, and tonic; that or the British elm (U. campestna)_% Is stated to have analogous properties, but iniicli less active.
- FLUIKUIK, to cleanse by washing and strain In L'.
- ELVAN, a kind of granitic porphyrv. ELVAN, a kind of granitic porphyrv. EMPTIES, a collective term (or en'pty pack-ages of all kinds casks, hot tits, sacks, «cc See EHPTV FACKAGKS m Dictionary. EMU, mi Australian bird, the Dromai'uu Nova
- Jollandia. the eg«s. feather*, and oil ot which have a commercial value. EKAM, land granted in iree temiru in India. ExG, a common to rest-tree oi 1'eirti, the Dtp-terocarpus grandiflora ot Wulhch.

- KAAM. See FAIIAH-TBA. In Dictionary FACIA, properly FASCIA, the juttin? of britkH beyond tho winlows; the under birt of the cornice over n shop-window.
- FACIA-WRITER, one who paints letters on the
- i.'iscia, over the window of i shop. <fe FACTOUT, acommeicnil station in Africa.

- FAL-DAH. a small Egyptian coin, equivalent to about the lourth d' a f.»rtlinsr. FANCY, a term In the Um ed Slater for tho izrnde of flour made of a mixture of red winter and spring wheat, bolted clean.
- FAMCT WOODS, a name under which most of the furnituro woods are sold, such as mnhognny, rosewood, satin.klir.'wnod.&c. FAN-EOAOA. In Peru the fancirHtin is 41_472
- xquiire var»s oi ai inches, or 9 acres Etu-IHII measurement, . FAN PALM. The Jamaica fan pnim Is *Sabal*
- Btackburnianai the Inlinn fan palm ot Chinn Ac Chamccrops excelsa, mid the dwarf fun palm of the South ot Europe, C humilis.

- ENGINE-DRIVER, tho immns or of an engine on n runway line. In 1857, there were 3600 of these in the kingdom, and as ninny assistants, who arc often termed firemen.
- ENGINK-TESTER, one who lins the charge and iimiiaueincni of a steuin engine In a factory
- ExttXK-WASIE, the droppings or blowings from cotton factoue«, wlucU Is either whu»\ grey, or coloured. EQUERRY, an attendant on princes who has the ci re and maintenance of their horses;
- a stable for horses.
- E«CHKATOH, an officer of somo corporate
- tow ^{119.} ErroMTno, a measuie, in Sardinia, for liquids. 22 gallons; for dry goods, 2% būshels.
- EVKU-BOAT, a Dutch coaster.
- EVERLASTING FLOWERS, species of Onapha-hum, which, from their durability, aie much used for bouquets in winter. EVKRTER, au engineer.
- EXECUTION, a process of law, for getting possession of any tinny done by judgment. EXEQUATUR an official recognition of a con-
- sul or consular ugent, authorizing him to act in a country.
- KXON*, In England the commander of the Koyal body viianl.
 EXPERT, a persou skilled In hand-writings; a fac-sluillist,
- a fac-shift list, EXTRA, additional; superior; a term in the Unitc.il States, for the flour mado of the bust quality of red winter or low white wheat, with the tine flour and middlings bolted out Double extra, or as usually written XX, Is tiic choicest flour that is made from Hie best white wheat. EXTRA, additional; superior; a term in the extra state a grade of American flour
- EXTRA STATE, a grade of American flour, iiiado of spring wheat bolted clear.
- FARDVAU (French), a burden or load.
- FAIUNIIA, a common name in llrazll for c.ivuva or ni.indiooa Hour, the general bread-stuff or food of the negroes and Indians.
- FAIIRO, *n* nnme in Italy for Polish wheat. *J'nttcum Polonicum*, ami for *T. durum*. FASLI (Hindustani), a year; a term used in
- the revenue department in India.
- AVVL, a wine produced inn-tly In Pico, one of the Azores Islands, but which takes Its iinmctioin the place of shipment.
- EKD-PIPB. a pipe which supples the boiler ••fa steam enulne &c., with water.
- EIJOSS, small hcuns black, white, or varle-K<ited, laigely crown In Brazil for con-sumption and export
- FELSIXA WATER, a perftiment cosmetic, Intrely exported from llologua. In Italy. FKLTED CLOTH, a woollen faniic mnde by
- means of pressure and warm moisture, with milllift, which dlsp-Mises with the spinning and weaving processes. It is

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adapted for paddings, carpets, and drug-K«ts, horse-cloths, ubie-covers, tho cover-ing of boilers, ships* bottoms, icc.

- ing of boilers, ships* bottoms, itcc. FENCING-MASTER, one who teaches the art of Attack mid defence with sword or Toil. FENT-DEALEit, in Scotland, u retailer of ronin.'ints of cloth. FEZ, a Turkish red woollen skull-cap. FIARS, the average prices in Scotland of thi several kinds of grain, the growth of hid county In the piecedhiir crop* as ascer-tained by the sheriff with the help ot a jury jury.
- Jury. FIAT, un order directing n certain process nt law. lu bankruptcy caces *a* flat Is Issued, on the petitioning creditor making affi-davit as to the correctness of his debt. FIFTH-KATE. a vessel of war, carrying Irom thirty to fifty guns
- FIO-DUST, a name amnn; mealmon for flim ground oatmeal, sold for lecding cage birds.

FIGULUA, akindof\r1ni\ [Turkey. FILAR, an embroidered slipper, worn iu FILE-BLANK FORGER, a workman who pre-pares the crude metal for tho tile-cutter.

- FILIGREB-WOKKER, .i workman in delicate thrcuds of gold or silver wire, &c
- FIUK, a n.itivo nuinc for Angora goats¹ wool.
- FILS, a Moorish copper coin, worth about Uio eleventh part of a penny FINISHER, U workman at a paper mill.
- FIREHEARTII. a kiud ot cooking range or stove for ships.
- FIRESTONE, a local name In .Surrey for tin; soJt calcareous sandstone, NO generally vended In the metropolis under the uamu of hearthstone.

- FISB-SXIGOKR, n Dutch fishing-bant* FITR, a measure in Eastern Africa, tho short span from the extended end of tho
- short span from the extended end of tho forefinger to the thumb.
 FIXING, in shipbrokurb* parlance, in reference to a ship, rinding it a freight; and, in reference to .1 freight, flnduitf it u ship.
 FLAG DUES, a charto on bhlpa, in some , harbours, for hoisting flaps.
 FLAGGING-IRONS, a tool used by coopers for opening the stave*, Ac.
 FLAGS, a technical name for a vutt>tv of quills. [salad-oil.
 >LASK, a straw-covered bottle lor holding FLATER, a inaiiufactunni; tool.

- FLAX-WASTE, the tow or refuse collected In the prepai niton of flax, -which Is used for paper-making, and tor packing for machinery
- FLKiDbCissTCKEX, a small breed of sheep in Germany, [with.

FLEURKT, an instrument to practise fencing FLIMSY, a name among reporters for manifold copies of articles of news written on tissue paper.

GAL

- FLITTEBGOLD, the German name for oraldew.
- FLOATING-ELEVATOR, an elevator placed on boaida vetscl, so that it may be moved from place to place, as occasion may re-quire. See FLEVATOH
- FIOOHR a petty money currency in Morocco,
- the eleventh part of a penny. FLOUNDER. The species of tins fish, obtained in North America, are *Pleuronectv** *plana, P. pusilla,* and *P. limanda.* FLUSHING, a kind of Yorkshire woollen cloth made in lengths of 48 to 55 yard*.
- FLUTINA, a musical instrument of the concertina description.
- OLDER, a woman employed In doubling the sheets for the book binder.
- OOTING, the base or support of a wall. OIKPKAK, the place allotted to the crew in merchant ship*
- FOUNDATION-MUSLIM, nn open worked mus-lin, used for stiffen ing drcssos and bonnets.
- FOUKPESNY, nu abbreviated term for ale
- rookresny, hu abbreviated term for ale nod>at foirpence per quart. Fox-CLOVE, the *Digitalis pvrpuren:* the powdered leaves aie used Inedicually. FOX-SUAKK, the. *Carchanui vulpes*. For, a charge made by Newcastle ship*

- brokers, of from one to one and a half guinea, which originated in the brokei having to find accommodation for man having to find accommodation for man and horse, when shipmasters went from Shields to clear outwards, before travelling by sieain came into use. The pay of a toyboit'!* crew, &c FOY-BOAT, a boat employed to assist in measuring and uning any ching in the
- mooring and uninoonm? ships in the Northern ports of England.

- FRANGOLLA (Spanish), coarse ground corn. FREIGHT, goods and other commodities, carried by water from one port to another. FRKJOLES. *St'e* FRMOLK* in Dictionary.
- FRET-CUTTER, n workman who cuts out open patterns in wood with a fine saw.
- FRRIT, a glass composition, composed of Mlica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used an
- a ciluze by potters. Finos, a name in rhlli for silver ore not easily amalgamated.
- FUANG, asimil Suum'sn money, the half of a salune, equal to about 4d.: in Cambodia It is worth 3}d.
- Fuil L FISH, a trade tenn applied to the second class ot hcrrtims when the roes ami milt are largely developed. After spawning they are termed "spent fish." Fui.WA, a solid oil or vegetable butter ob^' taiiica in India from *ttassia butyracea*.
- FUNDS, a term applied to possession i.f means; cn^li in hand.
- ABAR, a kin«] of lighter or Polish built ! Triver crait, towed by steamers to Damztc.
- GAGNE-PAIN (French), any tool, Ac, by which a living i* earned.

GAIAC. a name In French Guiana for the wood of the *Dipteryx* odorata.

G

GAL, a miner's name for wolfram. GALBA. a very durable Indian wood, the produce of Culophj/Uum Caluba.

OALK, a grant orimul of 20 yards in length, m perpetuity for quarrying purposes, made by the Crown in the Forest of Dean to tree minors, or those who have worked a

year and a day under ground, [root. GALGANT, a name in Sweden for galangal

- <! A MASSE, a kind of ship like a poliot. OALIMKTA WOOD, the wood of Bumelia salt' ci/olia, a South American tree.
- IAMAN. GEMENES, a kirnl of madder powder.
- (rAMOOSAn (Arabic), a buffalo.
- «'rAMOZZE, u kind or Italian cheese.
- GANG, n walk for cattle; n personal load, as much as can be carried at once.
- GANGMAN, in Scotland a pedestrian. See GANOF.K in Dictionary. hibet fl
- OAUIIOON, a civil ruler or commissioner in CANXhT-STOXK, GANISTOX, a kind of granite
- obtained In Lundy island. GAIIVIU, a name in Scotland for the «prat.
- GATEKEEPER, an attendant on railway road sates, of whom there are upwards of 2000 in the kingdom; one who looks alter dock, park, or other Rates.
- GAIIOIIO, a mounted herdsman In Patagonia and Buenos Ayres.
- GAWN-TKCE, a stool or frnmc for bottling, or standing casks on in Scotland.
- GKELBKCK. a Dutch name (&lgnityiug yellow mouth) In the Cape colony for a large fish, the Otolithm cequidens, Cuv. and Val., which is dried for export
- CIKBMAN TEXT, a name for an ornamental printine-type.
- GERMAN YEAST, dried and compres^cod yo.[^]t from spirit, largely imported tram IIolland
- OFROIIGA, an adulterant for wine, which used to bo shipped in large quantities from Lisbon and Oporto.
- CiKWEitRKSTibUnt, a trade tux in (lormany.
- liiiAZiLiEii, i\ Turkish mixetl fabric, half cotton and hair silk, made iu pieces about eight yards long.

C.UKMMI (Turkish), a ship.

- QIIIRKA, a name for soft wheat at Taganrosr. ClHuitiUF, a liquid inensure of Tripoli, the
- sixth part of a jar, nearly half a gallon. r.inus. a spring or folding crush dress lisit. GUAING-THUEAD, a strong linen thread
- yarn, made in Ireland lor fishing nets. UILT-KDORD, writing paper or books bur-nished with gold leaf; a technical term iu the United States lor first-class business
- p.iper or bills of exchange. (JINC.KKGRAssOiL, iin essential oil obtained irom the Andropogon Martini, or. accord-ing to some authorities, from Atvttherunx nwdns.
- liiRO (German), endorsing. There art* Giro banks at Frauklort, Hamburg, Arc, which transact this specie¹* of business. A superior white-winc of Sardinia.
- GLANDS (French), acorns.
- GLKUCONOMKTER, an instrument used In France to test the strength of the juice of the grape when first pressed.
- OLOST-FIREMEX, GLOST-PI.ACKR, workmen engaged In the potteries. OMAPKK, a name for balachong.
- OODAVX. &CDHACRL
- tfooo, a name in the East for the Entada Pursathq.

- GoiJfGANADOL*, a tree of Cayenne, which furnishes a wax having all the useful pro-perties of bees' wax.
- GOKOKF, a collective name for bre:id-9tufla and several kinds of pulse eaten in Japan,* meaning the five fruits of the field, as rice, barley, wheat, soy beans and dried beans.
- *cannabinus*, which yields a strong fibre. *Hibiscus gossypinus* is called "Gombo des hols." GOMBO, the French name for tho Hibiscus
- GOOBH, a Russian name for millet.
- GON'AKIE, an African name for the Acacia Adansonia, which furnishes a good build* ing wood in Senegal and elsewhere.
- GOOMPANT, a name In Madras for the wood of *Odina Wodier*, used lor railway sleepers.
- GOONSOORA, a species of *Hibiscus*, cultivated for its fibre in India.
- FRABB, indigo broken very small, which is only bought by consumers, and not held by dealers.
- GRAINER, an instrument for raising the grain on morocco leather; the workman who grains leather; un Instrument used In powder mills.
- **GRAHNONE** (Italian). Trdinn corn.
- GRAZA, a name in Chile, «fcc, for tallow and fat
- GUEY-GOODS, a name in the cotton manufacturing districts for unbleached and undved cottons.
- GREY PRINTERS. See FRTXTERS.
- GUKT TWILLS, cotton goods used for finishing white, or printing on, and made of various lengths.
- GRIGNOUNO, an Italian wine.
- GRIGKOH. a French name for tho Bucida angustifoliOi or buceras, one of tho most durable shlp-buildtnj,' -nooda. GRIGRT, a name in Trinidad lor the wood of
- Astrocaryum aculeatum
- C.KIPE, the fore part of a ^liip. GUIPPE-SOU (French), any dealer with tKc poor who drives hard unjust bargain*.
- GROUNDAGE, a namu for hårbour dues.
- GKOUND-ANXUALS, a term in Scotland for ground-rents.
- GRU-GRU, a name both for the Astrooirmim vulgare and the Acrocomia tclerocunm, woods of Trlnulnd.
- GRUYKRK, a continental cheoso flavoured with the *Melilotus offlanulis* ground and powdered.
- GUACO, the Mikania Guaco, considered In America an antidote to snake bites.
- GUALLAOA, a name in San Domingo for the Zamia media plant, iroin the root of which starch is obtained and exported, the shli'-mems In 1850 having been 494 Vmrrels.
- GI7ANI>I:E, a Spanish name for the Cajanus Jndicus, Lin.
- GUARANTEE, a contract entered into, ami stipulating that another party engagett to see It completed.
- GUARDS, protections to a book; the open flooring fore and uft of the paddles of u steam-boat.
- GCAZA, the tops of the Cannahinus Inrlicw, which have narcotic properties.
- GCTNEA-PEPPER, a common name for capsicums of different kinds.
- GOTNOATO, a kind of Italian cheese.

Π

- GcriRiLA, a powder made with the flowers of the Pyrethrum carneum nnd roseurn, very obnoxious to insects, and sold, when powdered, under the minio of Persian or Caucasian insect powder.
- GULA, a dry measure and the standard of value among the Julias, natives of an inland in the Indian urchlpclaga It Is six Dutch pounds weight.
- GCLDEN, another name for the .Austrian florin, worth about 2s.; in Holland, Is. 8d.
- GULLY-HOLE, a grating or opening in a sewer.
- (1 UN-FINISHER, a "workman vrho puts tho parts of a gun together mid fits it for sale.
- GUNNING-PUNT, a low flat-bottomed boat, used lor shooting wild-lowl from.

- GUN-POLiSHEB, one who polishes and hnrdena the metal work connected with firearms.
- GUX-STOCKKR, n workman who llxes tho stocks to the barrels oi muskets, rifles, Ac. GURANCUX, a recovered dyc-stulf from spent madder.
- GuRJtnc-TREE,thc Dipterocarpus turbinatvs, from which the fragrant wood-oil is obtnlued by cutting holes in them and applying fire.
- GITRPATTA, nativo refined dato sugar in Bengal.
- GWALĽA, a cow-keeper or herd In the Himalava*
- GUT, the Intestines of animals, which, when cleaned and spun, are made into bowing nnd musical strings, and also used as cases for sausages, polonies, <fcc
- HAARFTUKKK, a name Tor the fruit of Jer-minalia Chebula, used as galls.
- HADDOCK-BOAT, a boat employed in Scotland in catching Findon haddocks.
- IIAIK, a woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over tho tunic, but under the bumoose.
- HAIRCLOTH-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of mixed hono-hair fabrics, the welt being hair, and the warp cotton, «fcc. HAKE. The fish passing on the coasts of
- Nova Scotia and America under thU nuine, is the Phycis AmericanTM.
- IIAKODA, a commander of a native boat In the East
- HALIFAX CURRENCY. See CANAMAN CUR-**RENCY** in Dictionary.
- HAMBLETON-HOOKKRS, a choice large kind of mussel, taken out of the sea and, fattened in tho Wyrc, Lancashire, within reach of the tide.
- HAN, the Cyperus longus, used for making ropes, baskets, «fcc., In Guernsey.
- IIAKCiiniOL, the leaves ot Ileimia salicifolia, used in Mexico In venereal affections.
- HANDLER, a workman in a pottery.
- J LIXDLE-SETTER*, men or boys employed at :i finishing mill in the woollen distnctH. IIANDWHIP-HOUNTER, a workman who lixcs
- the mountings to whips.
- HANOARD, A warehouse In Quebec.
- HANCENAH, a larco and Interior kind or tripanjr, or cd.ible sea sluir.
- HAP, a money of account iu Slain, equal to aboat £48().
- HARD PLANK, a local nnme In Gloucestershire for a kind of oolite sstone, also called Forest marble rock.
- HARDWOOD, a name In North America, applied generally to other woods than pine and cedar; a trade term in Knglaud for oak, ash, elm, beech, birch, «fce.
- TIARINA (Spanish), flour. HAUI'KR, HARPIST, a player on the harp. IIAKPLINGS, twisted gut string for harps.
- HASHEESH (Arabic), hemp, hay; also an Intoxicating drug made of hemp, which Is sold in the form of sweetmeats, paste, and tobacco.

- HAULIER, an operative In a rope-wane. JIAUTLE, an annual bread, made In Mexico of the dried egg? of species of *Corixa*, Geoffrey, a water insect
- HAWSE, the broad parts of the bows of a sh Ip.
- HAWSE-PIPJLS, the cylindrical holes In tho bows of a ship through which the cable runs out.
- HAWSER, a rope cable used foF towing.
- HEADER, a person who guts codfUii, ami removes the head.
- HEAD-HATTER, spermaceti in its natural crude state, as taken from the cavity In thn large head of the sperm whale, *Physeter* catodon.
- HEARTHSTONE, n soft calcareous sandstone, obtained at the Gudstonc quarries in Surrey, used for glass furnaces, backs 'of fireplaces and stoves, and for cleaning hearths.
- HELLEBORE ROOT, tho rhizomes of species of Veratrvm POHSCSSIII:; narcotic and poison-ous properties which arc used medicinally. They contain the alkaloid Vcratria. The rhizomes of V. album have been employed externally as a:i errhine and fur de-stroying vcrmm; and Internally as a mirgalive and anodyne in gout, Ac Those of V. viride are used in tho United States for the same purpose.

HELLER, a petty money of account nt Frankfort, the twelllli of a penny.

- HKLPKR, a second-rate workman in a shipbuilding yard. HKNIUNE, the Hyoscyamus niger. cultivated
- for the medicinal properties of its leaves. HE-OAK, a variety of beef wood of Tasmania,
- the Casuarina stricla.
- HEPATIC ALOES, a variety of the Socotrluc aloes.
- HERD'S GRASS, a nnme in thn New England Mates of America for Timothy grass, Phteum pratense. HEREDITAMENTS, the stationary and immo-
- vable things inherited, unless otherwise devised.
- niiATLACOov, RHATLACOOM, a Turkish confection, the basis of which is starch.
- HIGH STEWARD, an official of a borough.

- HIGH WISES, a proorkind of spirit in dis-tillation, contradistinguished irom Low wines.
- HILART TERM, one of the law terms, which commences on tho 11th January, and terminates on the 31st.
- IIINAU, thu burk of *Elaecarpw Hinau*, n«ed for dyeing in New Zealand.
- HOO-FLEECE, the clip oi wool from a sheep that has not been previously shorn.
- HOME, a term applied to a thing when close mils place.
- HONKYSUCKLE-WOOD, the Banksia australis of Tasmania.
- HONLET, a woollen fabric made chiefly of shoddy.
- HOOFS, the commonest sMc plates of tor-
- toiscsheli. largely used in China. HOOKAH SHELLS, cocoa-nut shells, used for common bubble bubble pipes, exported from India to the Arabian and Tersian 1 suits.
- HOPPER, a bos with a bottom In the form ot an Inverted truncated pyramid, with a trapdoor tor closing the opening, used lor weighing grain and similar articles in the United States. When lull the trap is opened, and the contents allowed to i tin out. A klud ot cako wade of rice Hour in Cevlon.
- **1OPPFR-BOTTO3IED**, having ii bottom liko a hopper.
- HOPPO, a Chinese official who mea-aircs snips.
- HORNING. See LETTERS OF HORNING in Dictionary
- **IOR&E-OREAdG**, the melted fat obtained by boiling the carcaies ot horses. It is sonic-

PE, a name In India for the Sansievera cyUndrica, a plant useful for Its fibre.

- IGNATIUS BEANS, tile horny seeds of Ignatia amaray which lire poisonous; the seeds of FeuiLlea cordifoha are also so called in Brazil.
- **IMANES**, a Turkish name for mouthpieces fur pipes.
- IMMORTELLE (French), a namo for everlasting flowers, the Gnaphahum orientate; the wood of tho Erythma glawa.
- IMPERIALS a superior kind of French plum*.
- IMPROVER, ayoung person admitted to li>arn a business for a year or two, usually on payment of a pinniuin.
- INCKVSB WOOD, the fragrant product of Jctca Guuxnensis.
- INDEUNITT, a Rii.irantep from any liability, and having reference to maily occurrences In the routine of tr.idc.

IN DIAN CORN. See MAIZE In Dictionnry. **iHDr**AN SORKEU u species of mallow, J/tbisctu Sabdariffa: a Jelly prepared from the flower ilmcn, $u \gg ||$ excelloni substitutes for red-currant jelly. **produce of** JJachcenu/n Hchomburgkh remarkable for its bltick mid brown streaks, on which account it is emjtloyed in cabinet-work. **ITCIIRBOO**, a coin or J.tpnn «trrrk in silver or^oid, worth Is. Cl.

- times Imported from South America under the nmnc of mare's grease. HORSE-LOAD, In Turkey the maximum load
- which a horse can curry Is about 230 lbs ; a mule 300 lbs., and an ass 200 lbs.
- HoETUs-siccus, an herbarium.
- HOST. the landlord of an Inn.
- HOSTAGE, a poundage charge on tlic freight of foreign vessels* formerly levied at the port of Hull.
- HÖTTENTOT-FISH, a small fish or South Africa, the *Sarfjus capvnsis*, winch is not only a superior table ttsh, but is also suited and dried for export.
- HOUSE FLAG, the distinguishing flag of a particular owner or firm, goner.illy curried on the main nust of the shin.
- HOVELLING-BOATS, boats employed nt Margate in landing passengers from .simmers. HUCKABACK, a hempen canvas, used for
- coarse towels and table-cloths.
- HUFE a Prussian land measure of SO inorgen, or 91,020 square yards Ili'KKA, a Persian weight of 480<lr;ichms.
- HULL, a local name for a ≫lob in Sheffield.
- HiroM PINE, a beautiful furniture wood of Tasmania, the DacnjUium franklimu
- **IIUREEK**, a name in India for *Paspalum* tcrobiculatum.
- HURRAH, HURITUKKE, a name In Bengal for myrobaluns, the fruit of *Ttrminalia* Chebuliu
- HURSiNiiioR. a name in India for tho flowers of Jtyetanthes arbor-tristis used for dyeing yeilow or orange.
- HYRACEUM, a secretion of the Cape badger, sit one tune considered 10 have medicinal properties.
- INDIAN TOBACCO. S. e LOBELLIN, and TOBACCO, INDIAN.

NSKCT POWDER. See GCIIMI A.

I

- IxbECT WAX, a clc.tr transparent wax reecmblingspermacetl, imported from China, and believed to be produced by *Plata Urn*bata.
- **INSOLVEKCT**, an incapacity of pnying debts contracted; the mirrender of property lor the beneilt or nil creditors, with protection from arrest.
- 1 RIS-HOOT. » e ORHIse -ROOT. IKON-WOOD, oi^Noiiolk Island, Is the Ola apetala.
- IS-SHOE, a silver Japanese coin of tho Value of 4K
- ISTLE, the fibre of an Agswo, Imported from Mexico for brush-makuiir.
- ITAKA WOOD, a limber of British diinnn the produce of JJachcenu/n Hchomburgkh remarkable for its bltick mid brown

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Κ

ABoyi (Spanish), soap.

- JABUTI, the edible trait of Psidium allidwn.
- JACKASSIKG, a term applied In the United States to labour done hy men, that it usually performed by horses or machinery.
- JAFFNA MOSS, a dyo lichen, Alectona sarmentosa, collected in Ceylon lor tinctorl.il purposes.
- JAUB, In nautical language to squeeze tight. See JAMBS.
- JAMPEZ, » Turkish silk stuff.
- JANOOL, an Kast Indian wood, the Lagerstroenna macrocarpa. JAPANESE CEDAR, the CryplomeriaJapomca. JAPAN WAX, a solid white veuctab.e tut.
- obtained by boiling the seeds ol Ji/uis succedanea.
- JAR, a liquid measure in Tripoli of six ghurrnfs and equal to 2} gallons.
- JARCIA (Spanish), cordsiKu. JAROOL, the Lagerstroemia
- Rernince, a magnificent Indian treu with rod wood, which, though soft, is durable inn lor water, and therefore in universal use for boat-huildiiu,'.
- JARRAH, a very durnble Western .\n«tr:ilinn wood, like mahogany, the produce of Eucalyptus rostrata.
- JAU, JÖ, names in India for barley. JAVELIV, a spvnr or lauce, to be thrown or cast from the linud.
- JENEQUEN, a name in Mexico for the Agave, from the fibres ot winch cordage, *acki, h:im mocks, Ac. are made.
- JEKEEB, a tract of land in Persia, measuring about 200 feet squurc.
- JERŎA, a fabric made in great quantity in Central America, of nativu wool, and much use! liy the working people lor clutlilng.
- **K**ABEUAirw. a nnme In the (^npe colony, for thu *Sci(riia hololepidoUt*^ Cuv. and Val, one of the staple tUhea hi th«- Tape-town market, which Is dried IUMI Milted like cod, and exported to the Mauritius. KAHYLK, a rlan or community.
- KAFIR-CORN, a name m the colony nfXatal, for the cd.ble grain ol the Sorghum vul-
- gare. KAFIZ, a rcrslnn weight oi C4 lbs.
- KAG-BOAT, a Dutch boat.
- KAIITIOBA. the Hindnstanl name for nniher.
- KAIHAKAN, a Turkish lieuti-num-govuruur. KAIMES, Turkish paper-mouvy.
- KAJAKO, a mat mado ot the unexpnmled leaves of the Nipah palm, SC>MI louether and dried in the sun. See CAI»JA.N HI **Dictionary.**
- KALAF, A merilented water prepared from the sweet-scented male catkins of SaUx $jEgypt|aca^yi||c||$ ban acekbilty in the EHBI tor its cardiac and budonfic qualities_
- KALENGT. See KI\LLINGEB in Dictionary-.

jFRonga. See Genopiga.

- JEKUKNEE, uuc'O'stullizablc syrup or mola«ses.
- JETTAGB, a corporation duo on foreign ves-SiClH.
- JIIAGIIEERDAR.JAOIRDAII. In India the holder of lands granted tor services.
- JIGGER, a tool used by coopers for etrlpping the outside of frbms.
- JiQUILITK, the lintive name for the indigo plant in Cent ml America.
- •TITO, a Brnz:haii plant, supposed to bo Guarea purgans, a powerful and dancerous purgative.
- JOXK, a lrtiid-ineflsure In Java of 2000 square square Rhenish rods, about xuvcu arn a.
- JONKA, a name lor strain in Guntoor, and other pnrtR of Iud;n.
- JORDAN ALMONDS, the best kind of sweet almond, of u long shape, imported fioui Malaga.
- JOURNAL, a French superficial or Inud-mcasure of 3815 square vanls.
- JOWAR, JOWARITEE. Se*Joxn In Dictionary. JUNERA, a ii:imn in the SoutIml district of* lli'iirral lor the Sorghum vulgare. See JOAK
- JuNirKR, a name In Xnva Scotia for the liacniatac orTam.irac (Larix Americana), JURAT, an officer of a borough.
- JUUIBAIXI BARK, a Di'inernia product, cup. pose<l to buloiitf to Mnine cedrclaceoua plant; it U defferihed as benjr a pott-ut bitter and ii^trlncent, and superior to Peruvian bark in fevers of a typhoid and malignant nature.
- JUHUMU. an excellent variety of Rqunsh, cnllivntcd in llr.izil.
- Ji'xn WEAVLB, an operative in n power-loom lartory who weaves juto.
- KAMALA, a puliPFci-nt down royerlnjj the ciipodlex of tht! llvttlera tuietoria, u->ed Jor d[^]etny uran[^]e, ami media mil I y
- KAMMA, a name li>r birch oil in Kii«sia.
- KANAN, a Siiimcsc dry measure equal to 1} pint.
- KÂNAIH, the Java almond, the Canarium commune, a tree, the nuts of which i Id an oil in the lianda Isles, which is used for liurnlnv mid for rood.
- KAKGAROO GRASS, a favourite past lire crass ol Australia, the *Anthintiria audrulU*. KAKASUMJ, a name lor pukled $h \ge ||$ in Japan.
- KAKKUN, a native oflicer In chni¹ic nl u
- range of forest In the Itomhin I'n *u|» ncy. KF.KNA NUTS, the fruit of 'Calophyllum Culaba.
- KEESKEE8AN, a superior kind of J/olothurin caught in the Eastern seas, and dneu lor lood m (Jliinn.
- KEFFEKIL, a Turkish name for the meerschaum tiny obtained In Aualoha, of which the well-known pipe bowls are made.

- KEI APPLE, the fruit of a South African Diospyros, winch makes an excellent sub-
- stitute for currant Jelly. KEMPT-WOOL, wool which hai short white hairs at the root of the staple, tlmt n''vur takes the dye, and disfigures ull goods into which they arc introduced.
- KENA, another name for henna. KEKRAN, a Persian silver com, worth lid.
- KET-TUICTER, a workman engaged in making the burrels of keys for locks.
- KIIARWAR, a Persian weight of 650 lbs. KHAUB, A dark coarse kind ot date sugar made in Bengal. <u>t</u>Cueumis mtiyus. KHTAR, a name in Egypt for the cucumber, KIATIB, a Turkish secretary. KIBL. the name for millet in Japan.

- KIBL. the name for finnet in Japan.
 KILXMAN, u workman In a pottery.
 KILO, a. Turkish dry measure of one bushel. See KILLOW in Dictionary.
 KnniEniDGE CLAY, a dark brown and bluish gray clay or shale, found in Dorsetshire, used for making gas.
- KINO, another name for the mow, a Chinese hind-measure of 6000 square covids, equal to one-third of an English acre.
- KINGWOOD, this fancy wood is by some re-ferred to the *JSpartium arbor*. KING'S YELLOW, a pigment, the basis of which is orpiment or yellow sulphuret of arsenic.
- <u>XINTAL</u>, a Turkish_weight of 125 lbs.
- KIP, the name m India tor young cows and oxen: all hides under '25 lbs. weight are termed kips
- KIKIATH\, ii Malabar name for the Andro-i/raphis paniculata, a valuable fcunluge
- kikkilOcnEE. a name for the fruit of *Tcr-*minalia angustifuliet, imported tor dyeing.
- KI»H, an Irish name for u crate or hamper. KIŞI.OZ, A dry measure in Moldavia, equal
- to 1} imperial quarters. KirrooL FIBRE, a stout dark stron? fibre, obtained from the leaves of tho *Caryota urens* palm, imported from Ceylon for brush making.
- KLIP VISH, a flah of the South African seas; tho *lilennius versicolor*, 1'nppe, KXOFPERX, a curjous kind of Kall formed on
- some species of oak in Hungary und uthcr parts of Europe.
- KNOTTKIIS, women f inployrd In n wooll°n factory. See HL'IILKI.* in Dictionary. . KODROO, a name in India for the grain oi
- PaspcUumfrumentaceum.
- KOHEUL, KOHL, a sulpiiuret of antimony or of lead, used in parts of Africa and rules-tine, Ac., to tint the eyelid*, and as a cos-metic.
- KOLGAS, a species of *Arum* cultivated in Egypt, tho *Colocasia antiguorum*.
- KOMNSKI, a furrier's name for the skin of the Mustela Siberica.
- KOLLA, a copper oil-measure used in Morocco, which holds about 40 lbs. weight of the liquid.

- KOIXE, a Syrian and Turkish measure of weight, oi 9ss okes, or about 72 lbs.
 IVOHE, a name for rice in Japan.
 KOOL, a mat bag In which linseed for crushing is shipped from itussta.
 KOOMCCIQI, small com, the name given to where in Japan.

- wheax in Japan.
- KOPAPA, the smallest kind of canoe used, in New Zealand from six to etaht toot in length, hollowed out ot the trunk of a small tree.

KORABLIS, a Russian ship.

- KOKARIMA, KUKARIMA, a large kind of car-damom of Abyssinia, tho fruit of *Amo-mum angustifohum*, which combines the flavonr ot the cardamom with the carraway.
- KORODMB, a name In Ezypt for the cabbage.
- Koits, a Persian weight of 7100 lbs. KOS-GCM, a gum obtained from Artocarpus mteijrifoUa.
- Koss, a measure of length in India which varies in different provinces, generally about 2 miles. See Coss in Dictionary.
- K<vn, a name for the Loxa in Malacca and Pcnang. See LAXAR in Dictioiiury. KOTWAL, the chief officer of police in a city or town in India. See CUTWAL in Dictionary.
- KKAXJANO, a coarse package of matting, in which sugar is cxpoi ted from Java. KHUN" or KRUNE OIL, a kind oi crude elastic Kini imported from Borneo.
- KCBARAII, a weight of Central Africa of 1}lb.
- Kuo, a Siamese long measure of nine and
- throe-quarter inchc«. KULUAR, a name for the rupee In Gcrwhal and Kumaon, Asia.
- KL'MTAK, a name In tho Eastern archi-pelago for the *CheloniaCarettit*, considered to yield the best toi tolse-shelL KITMBOO, the Tamil name for spiked millet, *l'enicilaria spicata*.
- KuNfWEB. See KUNGOO in Dictionary.
- ronata[^] u&ed for tanmiiR in Scinde.
- IvL'RARIMA. Ste KORARIMA.
- KUKBEE, a name in India for the cut stalks and straw of the Sorghums, used as fodder
- for cattle. KuRPAir, u kind of indigo mndo in Madras ^trom the wet leaf.
- **KI:UI:AJOST.**, a native Australian name for several fibrous plants. In New Hout Wales, brown Kurrajon? is the *Cammtr*tpnia platyphytla; creen Kurrajonj,', the Jiibiscm heterophyltus. See CUBRUOMO BAKK.
- UKKING-OIL, PooxGUM-(»tr» See KuniTNi-OIL in Dictionary.
- KUTKKY, a namtt in India for hellebore.
- KUTLLKDR, a dw-wood irom C;islnnerc. KWAI, a Burmese measure ot capacity of two necks.
- KYANU, the wild horse of Thibet

" ABritsirM WOOD. .1 light olivo »rf»'"i bean-' tlmlly grained wood, tlio produce uf snino speeles ofOutisut.

- LAcranra (German), litmus. LACKYMA CHEBTI, a highly pcrfUmed,luscioua red Naples wine, produced ui the foot of Mount Vesuvius,
- LADY-DAT, one of the recognised r|v days of the year, Hilling on the J.ith of .March.
- LAOUIUAS, the richest and finest W the sweet wines or" .Malaga; the droppi from the grape LAITOK (French), brass. . .sv«LAC iii Dictionary.

- LAKJSG-DAY, a mining term fora day of LA-KAO. a. Chinese jtreen dye, obui'ueil from tha nnus catftorttcus.
- LALAXG. ft rank and worth'.' i. the Amlropogon raricosum, which infests places HI the E tsterulslai

- T,ALO. See ALO. LAMAT, a Eurmose measure of capacity, about half a:
- LAMMAS, a Scotch term, a quarter-day fanin;: "ii August 1. DDGSTAOE a floating pieror projei
- for the convenior of a roin bhas,

<fcc, which risen and falls whili the tide.

L\SD-LOCKUI>. a term applied to water apparently shut in or snrronnded by land. !LD,"an owner of bonne property,

offices, warehouses, <fcc; the lessee or tenant of an hotel or tavern.

i\ LAKSEH, ddiclous fruits of tlio Indian archipelato, the prodace ofn sj>c

of *Lansium*; they haw a watery pulp, wltli ;t cooling plea»;int l: LAPACIIO, a useful Indestructible shipbuild-

ing wood ofParasu . o(mackerel. 10,000; ofiierrincs, 13,200, IOO long Imii'hvii; oi'cunlln llainljiiix,

Jibout 2 tons; of tfrniii, 11 quarters; iMntzic last is 18 incstoniicii 🖙 about • na.

J. \TI::SK, aklndafpr J.AVRADIO, a Lisbon red wine. [631 yards.

LAYSTALL, a shed in which Pottle nre lodccd on th« way io mart

LK. a Chinese snperticlal nn LKASE, a legal documentp

to a tenant hiring lauds, tcitemcitta, Arc, i term of years.

tTmO-aHOP, an unlicensed pawn shop, where goods nre taken in on pled)

- LECTEBN, a reading-stand used in dmrclies
- to rest the books on during service. LKECH, a deep tub with a spijtot in the bottom, used in Canada inmaRingpol iindcapabloofholdlngslx or eight bushcis
- of wood ashes. LKER-FAN¹, II shallow Iron trny, in which
- vessels ore placed to be anneaUd In famiice,
- **IKGACT**, property uequientlied by will. LKI.AH, a long bras[^] swivel Rtin carrying half-pound shot, used by tht Malaya of iJonieo in their war UWUK.

- LEXO. II sort of cotton pntize, used for window-blinds, thinner IUI I i lew er than bufce mtutln.
- LKRENA, a s;>ecica of *Rajnnia*, a kin potaiu growing In St. Liomlitffd, which *in* stated HI i>? extremely mitt ii
- LESSOR, mo who lets lamia ortenementa to another.
- LEX1A9, ndslns which have been dipped in a ley be fort! beiiiH' dr le
- Lii-, \s, the Arabic nanw for ollbimura. .UEN, a legal detention of pn>;ici ry belong-ing to auot her, until *novae* claim *ov* demand is settle
- LIGATURE, ft llm-tuating money of Cflchfti China, tliu half uf a dt'illtir, oraboal
- LTOH-ALOSS. foe AGALLOCIIUM WOOD in Dictionary

•SCREES, a kind of harp or so. by builders for screening lim LIMITATION, STATUTE OF. Tim right to re-•r liebts extenils to only six ye LINK, a name for heckled *iiax*.

LIXB-SOIITER, fl JMUUR DUU1 ill : flax fac tofV who se iarated this heckled flux, accor td its fibre, into various degrees of flnei

- LINKS* IVEAVEK, an operative in a poi loom linen factory
- LINK BUTTONS, a pair of buttons connected by a link.
- a term fn the United St-.ites npplice to [ticked cotton wool. LISBON', a Portuguese white or red wine.

- SD, a we in in in Sweden of twentj lbs
- LISTADAS, coloured cottou or linen goods striped or checked. LIST-SKWEB, a woin;ui e player; in a woollen
- finishing mill.
- LTVS-OAK, an ImportantslilpbniMin obtain(.'d from thu *Quereus* r : tlio stiuthchi stales of America.
- LIVERWOIIT, th<-> uainefbrtho tideacanina lichen.

- I.OACH. a ^r.tss mnt *tor* sleeping on. |>.| a SpnuUih land-measure in the l'biliuntnefl, the tenth partofa balltau.
- BALITAN and QuMOK. LOBESTBNS, tho (ruii of *Cordia tnyxrt*, used Usually : the seeds .ire rteeili»d uu inlaliible remedy in ringworm. . ^Ve Vn»i-MARAMIT, in nictionary.
- LO-KAO. See LA-KAO.
- , on: i, the Polisli ell of 2 feet M'08 I i inches.

LON*A. a mum; fn Chile, <fet, tor sailcloth.

- .-PEITKIS, tillo fruit Sjilili'S(it til ojfficinurum and ft lloxburghii, used us Bpice. SeeAwin Dictionary. Loxa'Ait TALSI. the Barautu JtabeUtformU,
- from the sap of which sugar is madi in the Iiidlanarchlpclat!o,
- LOODH. a name in lien gal for Simi]'. rartmota or laurina, celebrated lor its b«rk, willich formsa mordant for red dyes.
- LOOF, a gourd, the Luffa Egyptiam, (he interior netted fibres are uata in Turkish bathsaa a rlesh rubber. See TOWETI (.iot'Bn. in Dictionary.

Μ

- LOPP, a (ierman y urn-measure containing 1875 yards ot thread; twenty loppa make a bundle
- LoQUAT.the Eriobotrpajaponica, a delicious fruit or the apple tribe.
- LOTKA (KUHMĤŪ), fi lighter.
- LOWER CASE, the bottom one ora palrorca«es of printing-type, which usually contains the small letters, sn>p>. "piceu, Ac. LUCEE, u tree or the myrtle Iynlly, tree
- leaves of which are used It) Guiana toidyclng black.
- LUCHE. a imme In Chile for the Uva lalissima, which is sold in canes, uud eaten boiled, or tried In tat.
- LUCKABAN-SEED, an undefined oil seed exported from Slam.
- LUOAR, In India, a log of short length; an
- M xwu :i name for salnwi in J.ip.m.
- MACE, a name, in Imli.i for the gall-nuts formed on the Tamanx Indica
- JIADALLOS, coloured cotton floods used in the African trade.
- MACUJAOIL. a concrete yellow oil, obtained from the fruit of the Acrocomi>i *-lero*-arp« palm in Brazil.
- MADAGASCAR NUTMEGS. See l.'AVnxsAiiA-NUT8.
- MADERA (Spanish), wood.
- MADRID, a cold coin of the valua of ten dollars, minted at Madrid lor the Emperor of Morocco.
- MAFUNA, a vegetable wax, suitable for making candles, obtuined in Mozambique to the amount of about '% (MM) i>s. ye.irly, clilt*fly HI Jnhainliar. The nntive name of the tren producing it is A/uUana.
- MAGNVM-noMM, a cp<-cics of plum, tin; Aubcrtiana variety of the Prunus domestwo.
- MAHAL, a territorial subdivision In India.
- MAHLIP, a small aromatic seed, used by Turkish bakers to qprniKle over bread.
- MAHOE, the SterculiaCartbo-n; rope made from the hark, Is that jriMicr.iily used Ly all small settlers in the Weal Indies.
- MAI-DENO, a hunt and heavy red wood of Stain, susceptible of a fine polish, and welladapted (or furniture.
- MAI-TARLOU; uii extremely heavy timber trcj of Siam, considered tlieie incorrup-tible, and bearing a sacied character from being much used in the construction of their temples. It Is believed to be the *Natulea orientalu* of Lourclro.
- MAI-TIKIEV. JI valuable timber of Slam, obtuined from the *ihtrosiderosvera*; awoou wad In sliip-hinliJiiiu, as when submerged it is superior to teuk.
- MAIN-6PIUNO, the uriiicipal movement of a watch.
- MAIZEMA, a prepared Indian corn starch for food.
- MALACCA CAVTS, the stems of Calamus tapionuin, which aro much prized lor walking sticks. MALAPOO. the dried flowers otCedretu ioona,
- inert in India tor dyeing yellow.

- undefined tunning bark imported from Singapore. [clay. LULE. the Turkish name for a pipe-how) of
- Lump, a kind of vegetauic touchwood or tinder exported In large quantities from Lnhnan.
- LUMBANO, a name for the nuts of Aleuritet *tnloba* and *Molttrctnas*, from winch an oil ia expressed. Tltcy ai\s nl«o called caudle mhts.
- LINELa common French wine.
- LUIIRY, JJOHRV, a co.il-truuk or open waggon used on railway*
- LUZAR. LOOZAU (Burmese-), a short log of wood.
- L^VING-TO, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as tv> counteract each other.
- MALAY AITLF, the fruit of Eugenia Mcdaccensis of the K istem archipelago.
- ^IALCOOZ^VII, a person who nays land revenue to the government in India.
- MALICOJIII'M, an old name for the woody riuc of the pomegranate fruit used uiediclnally.
- MALKIATIBI, a Turkish treasurer.
- MAUJUDIKI, a Turkish receiver-ireneral.
- MALT-COMMIMUS. JSee COMSIINUS in Dictionary
- M\i.T-vixEOAR,a vinecnr m.ide from malt, MAI.T-WHIKKT, a dhrilled spirit mad^ trom malted barley In&iuad ui iroin potatoes,

- MALVASIA, a white wine of Sardinia. MAXAWA-KKsiN, a r.-Mii obiameil irom Avic?nnia tomentosa in New Zealand.
- MANCIPLE, a steward; u purveyor to u school, fc^{C,}
- M^ANDARIN ORAvr.K, .i sni.ill China orange the Cttfux nobilis.
- MANDOBI. MUNDUBI, a Portupuese name for the srnund nut in Brazil.
- MANDREL, the spindle on which the pulley of a Lithe is fastened. Tho cylinders oil winch metal tubes »re formed: those tisej for various purposes betwueu the lathe hends arc so called.
- MATOABA, a name for tho Avorado pear In llrazil; also for the clastic gum or Uanrornia speciosa.
- MANGKUDC, the root of Morinda umbellata, which aifords a red dye.
- MANGOTE, a package of tobacco, about 64 lbs. MANIIUIM-GOLD, a name f(»rorsid w. from Its
- benii; formerly made in that (lenn.iu city.
- M NN VSpam.sh), tlie. ground nut, Aradus Moolla-NUT, another name for the ground nut, Arw hit hupogcea.
- MANMAK (Malay), a tiilck nyrup obtained by boiling the ttaccliariuo sap of the *Htpa* fruticans.
- MAKTKIQA, a general name for animal fat In Brazil, asManteiga Tartaruga; oil made from the eggs of the turtle.
- MASZANiLLA, awiiiodraiikintlie Philippine* MAOOSA, the fibre of a species of Urtica uavd
- in Ceylon.

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- MAPLE-SYRUP. See MAPLE-HONKY In Dictionary.
- M ARCAŠITE, n name for bismuth.
- MAKCASSIN (French), n young wild boar.
- MAKDAKUSJ, U iiiiinu In Kgj pt Tor Origanum marjoravn.
- BIARKE (French), fresh *ca-flsh. M ARENA, a species of Kus^nu madder.
- MARK. The murk for gold mid silver in Austihi Is nino ounces troy. The* m.irk bunco In Hamburg Is of the value of Is. Gd.;
- the mark current, about Is. 3d. MAUMOTTKS OIL, a fixed oil obtained from the kernel of *Pmnu* bngauliaca*. widen Is u^etl Instead ot olive or itlmoud oil.
- MABQUEE, n sinnll money lu Ku:>sia worth about three fun lungs
- MAIITIXMAS, a ScottUh quaiter-dny falling on November Iltli.
- MARTUKANS, a kind of earthen jar exported from Muocut.
- MARYLAND, II mild kind of tobacco. MASALJEB, one of u imrtyot duwk-benrcrs in IIUIIH.
- MASQUINONGH. nn American lake flsh.
- MAT, u Burmese weight ot (i2£-grams f roy;
- n bundle ot hi vender weighing iihciut 1 cw t. HIATH, a forage crop; aftermath, being the second crop of grass.
- MATHEE, a name iu Bengal for Tru/onella fuenumyrcecum.
- MATINGALO JAM, a preserve made from the Natal plum. See AMATINGUM;
- MATURITY, the time w lieu lulls of exchange or promissory note* fall due, or aie le.juiiy pay.ihle.
- MAW-SEED, a nnme under which French poppy scea is sold by incalmcu for cuyebintd.
- MAW-SKINS, the stomachs of sucking calves t»:iitc-d and dried fur rennet in cheese m.ikiiifr.
- MAXIMUM, the greatest quantity or highest |ince paid or untamed lor an aiticle, &c.
- MAY-APPLE, a wild fruit m C.uuula ubout the size of nn cgi? plum, which makes u delicious preserve; It is alao called Mandiaku.
- MAYNAA RK<IIN, a resin snld to bo obtained from Calophyllum Calaba,
- MAZZOLLA. an oll-meubUie of Tuscany of (wo quart ucel.
- MEASURER, a | croon appointed by the au-thorities in th.i United States to Miprriuluud the measurement of various bulk
- articles, as lumber, coal. Are. MEASL'UING-LIXK MAKhit, i\ manufacturer or graduated or inarkfd lme>, »kc_M forabcertainniH measurements.
- MI-CHIN, a sheepskin leather made In Rou-
- **MECHOACAN** ROOT, the root of *Batatas* Jalapa* Imported from Mexico.
- MEDJIUKI, n gold coin ot Tm key of nhout 120 to 130 piastres, and boiuewhut Ic-bs than £1 sterling.
- MEDRIXAVIUK, a coarse fibre of sngo palm shipped trom the Philippines to Euloj.e and America, and used chiefly in lieu of buckr.iin mid crinoline for sinUning dress linings. <fcc.
- VEIKR (German), a stcwaid, bailiff, or foreman.

- MEL ADO, a nnme In Cuba tor sugar In a crude Ptate, containing both saccharine mid mollies; It is also called Concentrado.
- MELKHOUT, ft hard, close, durah-o wood obtained fiom Sideroxylon vieime, hi the Cape colony.
- MELLOCO, ihc tubers of UUvai* tuberosu* ot l'cru, which are esculent and palatable.
- MELON WOOD, a yellow Mexican wood, which lesunbles Sanders wood, used for furniture
- MENU Ai>EN,a North American sea fl«sh, Alosa Menhaden, Mitchell, allied to the alewilo mid fh.id, which Is pickled, and also much used (or mumtre, and for muVmg od.
- **MLRISEII**, Nubian beer
- MERKAB (Aiabic), a ship.
- MESCIIIATO, a gram crop of Mflltn.
- MESSAPPLP, the fruit of Kar&tenia quiriquenervia.
- MEDSENGECAT-ARMS, an officer appointed under the juiMiiiction of the Court of Sussion In Scotland, to serve sum mouses and perform other incidental dutu-s relative thereto; as also the apprehension and detention of fugitives, Ac.
- M ETEU[^] wheat and rye sow n, cut, and ground together.
- METKAL, a name for the durnt. n nominal money in Morocco. rcpii-M-ming ten okheats or ounces, and worth about 2*. 2d.
- MK'ITWUH>T. a kind ot pork snuaiiue made in Germany.
- MEZOUNA, imother name for the metkal.
- MIDSU, an oil> pulp made tiou'i beans in J ipan, with which loud is diVhsed instead of **butter**.
- MIGLIAJO, nn oil-monsure or Venctla contaimu<! 40 nun of 2C lbs., und equal to 142 imperi.il gallons
- MiLK-suGAit, sugar made from goats' milk, and generally so'd in long candied sticks.
- Miu.E, a thou'i.md of any thing; another n.imo for the French kilometre.
- Mn LILR, a weight often qufutuls.
- MILLING, the process ot iulhn.^r < loth with so.tp and water eltherin the fiillmu stockM, or in the improved milhnir machine, where It is squeezed between loller*
- MILLING-TOOU nn indeiitliitf tool. MiLiffTOSK-BuiLDKR, ii constructor of grinding or crushing Atones for mills.
- MiNDOL'iti, a name lu Hrazd for the crotind nut. Arachi.t hypogoca. [Itrazll.
- MIN'GAU. gruel made of green plam.ims In MINIMUM, the smallest quantity or lowest

- price of any tinn v. MiaADKMES, candled plum«. MIRANGA, a name in Centr.il Afi lea for two laryo strings of bumia; a uicdiuin of cnrriMicy.
- MICIAGUAMMK. a weight for silk In Sardinia. Miuo, u nnnMtre and weigtil ot Veuelia, equal to 25 lbs. English.
- Miso, n substance used In J.ipan as butter, obtained by boiling the soy bean (Xoja *hispida*), mid mlxiiu it with rice, salt, Jsc MOAT, a burr or sued ndhirmg to wooL
- MOATING MACHINE, an apparatus used in the woollen district;! to remove the moats or burrs (i.e., the seeds or parts ot gratibCdL which adhere to the fleece).
- MOCKER-NUT, the nut ot *Carya tomentosa*.

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- HEW, the smallest measure of length in Slam, about three-quarters of tin inch.
- NEW JERSEY TKA, the leaves of *Ceanothus* Americanus, a shrub of North America, which are used as a substitute fur tea. It 1K also called Mountain sweet.
- NEW ZEALAND TEA, tho Leptospermum scopariuni of Aimtrainsi.i.
- **NIBONG**, the *Mulny* name for the *Caryota* urens.
- NICKER SEEDS, A name in the West Indies for the Honduc nut, or hard seeds of *Guilandina lionduc*, which are used medicinally In the East as a febrifuge, and for personal decoration. See XATA, and KUT-KARAKGA In Dictionary
- NIEFA BATIK, an Indian febrifuge obtained trom Samadera Imlica.
- NIGER-SEED, also called R.im-tll; the small black seed of *Guizotia oletfera*, from which
- an oil is expressed. NIGHT-SOIL, human ordure, collected and used as manure.
- NILAM, the dried aromatic leaves of an Eastern plant, esteemed by tho Arabs for
- staffing mattresses and pillows. NIMI'HOOL, a species of khaur or raw date sugar, made in Bengal.

- NITIA, a Malay name for the saccharine juice or sap obtained from the 2/ipafruti*cans*, a dwarf palm.
- ION-SÚCH, a small variety of fancy biscuit.
- WORIMON, a Japanese palanquin, a superior kind of baud-litter differing from the cango.
- NORMASDT PIIPTN'S, ApplcswMch have been dried in the Minnnd pressed In Normandy or America, and arc .stoicd (or winter use, when they may be slewed or used in plea. See PIPPIN.
- NORSELS, pieces of line used for tying nets to head ropes.
- SOUTHING, the difference of latitude made by a ship when sailing northwaids.
- NUGO, a weight for cotton, in some parts of India, of 8 maunds, each 28 lbs.
- NURSING, obstructing an opposition omnibus, by running others immediately befoic nnd after it.
- XussKOULEN (German), small coal.
- Nusu, a name among the Arabs for half u dollar.
- NUTMEG OIL. See NUTMEG BUTTER in Dictionary.
- NTAU, a name in Thibet for the Ovis A.>i-7)ion, a gigantic wild sheep.

f\BOLUS, an old Roman weight of about hull' Vy a scruple.

- ODIALS, the young roots of the Palmyra eaten in Cevlon.
- OFFAL, n term at Billingsgate for odd lots of lish, fresh and wholesome, but most iv small and broken, winch is bought by those who sell fried fish.
- OFFI'UTTER, a workman who tilts the waggons iroin a stnith over a Blup's hatchway in loading coals. OIDIUM, a disease In vines from the attack
- ofaluugus.
- OKIIEAT, another name (signifying ounce) for the dcrhem, a money of Morocco, of which there are two kinds, the large and the small, worth 3Jd. and 2J»l.
- OLD ENGLISH, a kind ol ornamental printing type. Temalis.
- OMLAII, annmcln Bengal for E:nbUca ojfi-ONCE, ONCETTA, a Sicilian gold coin of 1818, worth 10s. 3d.
- ONGLONS, a French name for the horny co-vering of the feet of the tortoise. See lloci*. ONSETTOR, a woikmnn in & coal mine.
- OOLACHAN OIL, an t.ilob.cisped from a small lish in Vancouver's I>lanu, recommended as a substitute for cod liver-oil.
- OOLUNDOO, a name for the seed of Phaseolus radiatus in India; also called Mash.
- OoMUGGI great corn; the iiHinc for hurley in Japan, in contr.i-ilistinctiou to kooinuggi, small corn or wheat.
- Oow A, a species of bailey grown on the banks of the Sutlej.

- **URANGE-PEAS**, the small immature fuut of the Curagoa orange used ground for llavouring wines, and also for issue peas.
- OUCHATDE CHUFAS, an orgeat or retrcsiiing drink made in Madrid and Central Spain, with the tuberous root of the Cyperus esrulentus
- m-EAL-BARK, the baik of Erythrophlmum Giwieense, uncul as a test of guilt at Sierra Leone. See SASSY BAUK.
- ORDEAL ROOT, the root of a species of Strychnos, used in Western Africa by the natives.
- OUIGEAT, an oil of marjoram, obtained from the Origeat majoranaf in Turkey. OKNAMENTAL, a name for a vunety of deco-
- rated printing types. OUT. a Swedish weight -• 16 troy grains (STEOCOLLA, OSTEOCELLO, an inferior kuul
- of glue obtained by boiling bones.
- O.SWEGO-TEA, n name for the leaves of Mo-narda didyma. used for a tea infusion m North America,
- OUATE (French), wnddlng; the silky down covering the seed of plants.
- OVER, a term In the United States to designate the quantity a vessel univ deliver beyond that specified in the bill of Indhığ
- OvhiiMAs, BACK-OVERMAN, an overlooker appointed to each shut of workmen in a côâl pit
- Owu, a nativo name for cowry shells, and money in general at Logos, and other parts ol Western Africa.

MODERATOR L.YMP. ike CABCEt LAMI* in Dictionary,

NAR

- Hoi A JONN. n name for maizo or Indian <;nnt In liLititoor.
- MoJtssiA BAKK, a medicinal hark lmi>i^{prted} from Brazil, the product; of C/trysophyllum Buranheim.

- MONICA, a superior white wines of Sardinia. VKET-PEPPBH. ttie seeds of Hie nods or /JaOzeliasEihiopiai. used in tropical Africa nsa condiment, and to flavour Hid medicfnal and customary native soups.
- AIOXKET POT. the inut capsule 01 species of Iseeythis. See SAPUCAIA In Dictionary. MONTAKIA, a kind of canoe used on the river
- Amazon, jib"iiL fifteen feet lonjr, MOHTOKX, a-mliiina terra in Mexico Ac., for a qoantlt y of ore, 2250 lbs.
- MUONI. ee SIR
- MooftAKKXE (Arabic), u corruption for American Ions cloth.
- MOOROAS (Arabic), red corn).
- SIOOTCUIK WOOD, a lijrht soft East Indinn wood the produce of Erythritta Indica, much used for toys, swo'rd-sheaths, and
- other light work. If. 0. 1¹., a trade abbreviation, for mother-of-pearl shells.
- MORETON BAT CUESTXUT. the fruit of tho i stanosperm um A tutraie, which roasted and eaten by the aborigines, but lira not nt alt better ihun Rooms.
- MOROAULB, iin African hemp, the fibre of otsevtera Gvineentis. MOHTAOBLLA, BolORna Baasajtes prepnred
- niLli cliopped purl; seasoned with wim.-. c:irlic, and spicei, which arc equallj' good raw or cooked.
- MOSTABDA, n preserve mnde In Italy or fruit boiled in the lees of wine.
- MOUSTAIH SWEET, ;i ii.iinc in Cfinadii for the • Ceanothvi A merican us, tlie leaves of Which
- furnish New Jersey tea. HOOMTADI TEA, tho dried leaves of Gaul-
- fria procumbent.

- Uozo (Spanish), a nixiinc labourer,
- MtJDiiL, u deputy Kovernor In aouio of tlio Tai klsh provinces. -MITT, ;I wliito sulnliurettod wine, mndoln
- Ijitnittii'doc, whlcli never ferments, and i&
- used t≫ mix with other wines, h"KVIS, a Turkish uuder-secretary
- UUKKA, as Eastern name for Indian corn. MOKA JOKNA.
- MLXK, a machine for spinning wool, wliicli contains from GOO to 1000 spindles per pair. Mri.K-i-iKciiK, f) young person employed
- the spinnhig>jenny. MUI.E-TWIST, yuni made by thf male or spinniiiK-jenny, of which there am bus,
- Steonds, and common seconds. 31t;i.L, a powder formed by pounding the ycry small roots and husks or bark of large madder.
- JIUJXEIN, the Verbaseum thetpsis, which used medicinally.
- M D U IICSLIH. See MOLL in Diction., MDXQO, shreds or rags of old woollen cloth, torn up into its original flbres for reworking up intoclotli.
- MUKEXIDE, a dye-»toff obtained from ; he uric acid in the loeces of serpents.
- MDMATE OF TIN, a chloride of great value to ; be dyer and calico-printer.
- Muscar... sweet nine
- Mrscovr GLASS, A name for mica.
- MUSE A1.1.OXG ... See MASQUINONGE.
- MUSSOOH, ilusoou, anauia HI Imna foi lentil.
- Mrn ANA, the native nnme for the tree which produces vegetable wax in Mozu:::tjuud. Blur OKĂ.
- MYALL, a very hard nnd heavy Atu WOOd ttie Acaehi homahphylhi. attreeablo odour, reseuibUii dia dia ol violets.
- **BfYBBAXE**, :| purified benzole, made from Itciizoti¹ mill **nitric** acid.
- MTRTUS I 'f rasmitnia, is thefwyiw Oun ninp* hamiL
- a A , a n I m i ; a (i w o o d , the J/ Ul y vitued lor iia wuight, atrensth, and durability.
- KLSCHAintE, a name under wnfen A'jaricw esculentus of Wall, JL I,mn., is byuuylit to market in Auatrifl in large baskets about April.
- NAGKUBBOB, NAGKJisuni, the fragrant flow-of an Indira plane, the Mesua ferrta, used us a perfume.
- N vi[[.i;n (Arabic), ttie date palm.
- N viiuiiD, a Perawn weight of four grait
- 'A\a, in Siam a name for skin. Thus, nang-rrtu rhinoceros skin; nang-kabewj, ray škin: *nang-xang*. clephiliitskin: *nninj-vtou*, siip.keskin; all ofwliidi aredeiitt in, itna nave eommeroiaJ uses.
- MANGKA, a nume In liorueo for tile jack Indt
- NAKASCACO. a Mexican wood, very hard, probably iron-wood.
- MARCISSUS-OIL, an esseotfaJ oil, obtained by

- distiltrttton from some of the fragrant species •1 Narc::-3US.
- XASCO, a superior white wine of Sardin:
- (or the seed* of *tandina iiontluc*. osed as ^i febrifuge by native practitioners. See KICKKB SEEDS, an. i SOTKABAHOA In Dictionary.
- XATJI, J name In Natal lor a small variety of Citrus nobiUs.
- NAVUH; (French), a. ship.

N

- NAZJOI, .in officer in a rnoonsliTs or Jitdgo'a court in India.
- KKACOLI; i{, an I ron bar with one) and two tod, u-ed lor money on thio African co;tst. ami Ol tilt- value of about out- shilling.
- NEAD-EHD, the show end oi woollen and otlier cloths. Ac.
- XKSIOLO, an Italian wine.
- KEE-SBOE, a gold coin of Japan, worth niiiepence.
- Ni vo, an African meriHnre in use In Liberia, equivtUent to two pecks.

NEV

- TDACHT (Gorman), n tenure. Irasc. or rontrnct; hence puiht-buucr is u tenautfnriiiei'.
- PACOVA. n name for the banana In P.rozll.
- PACUI, H wild variety oft lie iil.iiit.nii (*Musa*), from winch som's ot the Bo-culled Manila hemp. Is obtained.
- PACKER, an otWci r in the United St.itos appointed to superintend thu packing 01 beef, ixirk, fl^h, «fcc.
- PADDING, stufflnw; the Impregnation of cloth wlih H mordniit
- PAD-GROOM, a mounted servant who follows iin cqucqtrfan.
- PAHOUK. n kind of rosewood resembling Andaman wood, obtained liilluniiau from t'terocarpus dttfletyiodet.
- PAPUA. See SKKOK. rAir.i.KTEA,:in in! usioti of the dried blossoms oi the common cowslip, which Is drunk in gome counties of England. The blossoms communicate :m aromatic fragrance to home-made wines, resembling t <at of the Muscadcl wines of the south of Franco
- PAJARRTE, A .Spanish wine drank in Chile and M • nlln.
- PAKOF.-KIDANG, the stipes ol a fern n>cd as
- H >tj pile in Java, PALANCA, a touuli and powerful Mexican wood, used lor houses, HS it» 11:111c nnpllc*. PALAWAN, a byuuillul rtd heavy wood of
- Iliirmah.
- PAIETUVIEII. A Frenrh name for several wooih of Guhna. The white pn^tJtnvior Is Avieentna nitida; the ml. litnzophora Mangle; tin* mouiiiuln, A CIUMQ; ami the M tit-r pale*tuvier, Laguncutaria racewoxa.
- PALIMPSEST, a pnrchment from which one uriiinn lias been erased, and on which nnotlier has been written.

PALISADE, 1111 inclosure of stakes or posts. PALM, the eighth part of n f.ithom in lirazll.

- PALO SANTO, U name for llguuin-vitsc In Paraunav
- PALTKEKH, t ix-ajients of the Pasha nf Epynt at Botnl.ic, who sort, mix, and adultu.iio 81'iina leaves.
- FA>HIIAI>. PANABAT, n Prrsian silver min w 01 th flvcpi'iic-ehnlfpeniiy; the twentieth 1<mtof:i tumaii
- PAXCA. 0 small schooner mid coasting vessel of tin* Philippine hlmids.
- PANKLA, coarse raw Bugur made In Ouatcinabu
- PAMZA, a common nnmn In Spain for the 1. mlii of MiUuin Sury/ium, uud ot Cenchnu *t*CfttU*
- PANNIKIN, a small tin niuir.
- i'ANOCocci), n I- renrli u.iinc for the Ormoxia cocctnea. 11U0 for StcarUia toinentosa, the bulk nt which Is A powerful sudorific, and ihe wotid viry bard an I intensely bitter.
- PANU. the .Maliy name for the edible tuitle.
- PAPKK. am American tctin for anoteordr.ift that U given In pr> meiit of an uulpbtodiitas, or for the purpose of robing money,

and hence divided into "business paper,** which H given as payment for an actual Indebtedness: and »• accommodation paper," civui for the purposes of raising money and not for an Indebtedness, w Inch is made p.ty.iblo tit the order ot a person who consents to act as endorser, either ns an acconimodation to a friend, or lor hnvinir n pcr-centasc for MO doing.

- PAPER-BOX TURNER, a manufacturer of thin wooden boxes, covered with paper, at liiimltiKhain.
- PAPO SK-ROOT, the root of *Cauiophyllum t/taliclroides*, officinal In the United bun PH.
- PAKANO, a chopplug-knite used by the I)y. aks, and other natives of the Eastern archipelaco.
- PARCEL-VAN, a carriage sot apart in a railway train for small packages.
- PARLIAMENTARY TKAIN, a train, which is obliged by law to convey pisscui:cr<(in third-class carriages, at the tare of Id. per mile.
- PARMKSAX: this cheese is made of skitn milk: It ON *on* its flavour to the rich pasturiiKe or the Lorn hard province; the best is inudo In I^xII, Milan, and Puvln.
- PASHIUM, PUSIIUH, POSIIH, the wool u«cd in makmir K.ishinere, shawls of the kind c.illed.Tiisha in Thibet; It is a downy MiUstiince louhd next the skin, and lielow the thick hair of the Thibetan gout, ami la 01 three colours, white, drab, and dark lavender.
- PASTRY WHITES, a superfino kind of flour u»cd by b.ikeis, also called *⁴ firsts." PATIIA, a wciKht in parts of India of I seer ami 25 chittacks: 20 path 119 aie about 52 lbs.
- PATIMAR, a sort of native vessel 011 tho .M.il.ibnr coast.
- PAULL. PALIA a catch or arm of metal on a windlass, tdlling into a uoLch to stop its rotation, dee.
- PAVILION, among jewellers the nnrtor fldo ami corner of briiiiunts, lying bctucc-n Hie cu-dle and colkt.
- PAVOA, a new East Indian starch, obtained from nn midcscribud plum growing wild in Cuttuck.
- PAVEE. tho party to whom a bill or note la
- p.:y.(bli*. PEARL ASH, the common name for carbonate of potash.
- PEIUKO, a Dynk sword.
- Pi fSMii,L, A small mill built of wood, con-MiMtig of a Mm ft placed in the ground, round which the body of the mill cuu move.
- **PKIRABIKTER, nn lnstrum<*nt for measuring** tho amount of lealst-ince, to which carri-ages on roads or different construction are liable.
- PiiiXE-nor, the local name In the Interior of lir.ixil tor n species of Manatus.
- PEKAN*. a North American name for the V^{hur}—trhich see.

- PncMEi. See PETNES.
- PKLA, the insect tree wax of China. riaicAH, an alembic or chemical glass vessel. FELXONES, dressed sheep skins lor saddle-cloths, exported from Uuayaquil.
- PELT, a metal toe-piece lor a boot or shoe; an unhaired 6km.
- PKN-BLADB GRINDER, a trade In Sheffield for IM Hiding the blades of penknives.
- I'I-.N-CUTTER, one whose occupation la to make pens.
- I'KN MAKER, an instrument for shaping quills into pens by a lever pressure.
- PtsNNEK, a workman on sewed tnii«Ims. 1'iii'iNO (Spaulbh), tho *Cucumis soticus*, Lin-
- 11808.
- rhPj>tK-ORAss, a name Tor the well-known g.irden cress, *Lepulutin sativum*. PhiTERiDGB, the A<u>'</u>ussa mullillora, a lance
- moot Western Cuiiuiia, furnishing wry tuu^h timber.
- ricrpEUMiNT, u spedtH of gum-tree, the Lucalyptus amj/ydahmt, in Tasiiiaui.i. PhnAMAN, a real11 obMinM I nun u species
- of Moronobcea, by Uie Piarva Indians un the Orinoco.
- **IKKFOBATOR.** a machine for piercing holes in
- sine, *i*\filigree worker. PERIGUIX, a money o! account in Ashantec, ol 2 oz. 8 ackies, a £10 currency. FLMUCIK, a kind of weak cider, made by
- steeping the refuse pumice in water.
- ricitshCOT (French), a kind of cordial in.irte ol the kernels ol apricots, nectarines, 4 c, with spirit.
- Pi-KSIAN INSECT POWDER. See CUIRILLA. PMCSIMMON. a liuit, the Uiospyros Jiuki and Virviniana.
- PLRSONEKO, a broker employed In thie Philippine islands, to buy produce Iroiu the native and mestizo growers and de ilurs, at tho different *• pueblos'' or vHates. Pi UWANNAH, a kind of East Indian let-
- pass or permit to travel.
- 1'KSO, a noimiMI money of the Dominican Republic, worth about Id.
- Republic, worth about Id.
 TKTHES, the ipspissaied juice of grapes in AHU. Sciell(sii)(MkT.
 I'ruND, the pound weight in the Hame towns, in Ilreuicn, equal to 1*101b. uvuir-Uupois; in Lubeck. 1071b.
 I'iAi, aSiainosu momy, the fourth part ol a fuaug, mid worth about one |H'iiiiy.
 PICUAI, i | long mensure in (froew, lor wool-loui, = 2C 81 pphoes; for HUkg. 2513 inchose

- leu.i. = 2G 81 nnhes; for HI I k«, 2513 inches. i'lciiOLiNE (French), a hiuall olive. PicoxbE, a v.iricty ot carnation, *Dianthus*
- caryophyUus. PicitĂ, an oiilclnal mixture of aloes anrl cauella, employed us u cathartte, [WHIP.
- TIKCK, a French term for 220 to 235 litres of **TieCKR**, a factory operative who attends on frames and sphullos.
- PIKR-DUESL See PIERAGIS In Dictionary. PIUNATELLT, a kind of Italian stick liquorice.
- PIONOM D'INDB (French), a iiuine for the
- seed of Jatropha Cur ecu; that of Crototi tiglium is called petit piKnon. PIMNG, placing staves, lathwood, deals, Ac.,
- in bulk.
- PIVATIIA, a kind of Jack wood, or probably a Lauras* obtained in Burmah. It is a Imlit wood with a yellow hue, which daikeus

- on exposure. It is used by the Burmese for musical instruments, and by English brushmnkcrs for the bucks of brushes.
- PINDAIUA, a name in Brazil for the highly aromatic fruit of *Xylopia sericea*, w lth tiro flavour ot pepper, lor which it may be advantageously substituted. PINDER. an olHciT of n borough.
- PINK-BOAT, a Dutch vessel. PINTADO, a n.imc for tho wild Guinea fowl.
- PIPPIN, a dried pressed apple.
- PIQUIA OIL, a concrete brownish oil obtained in Brazil from the pulp of the fruit of *Caryocar JirasiliensLi*.
- PIRACOROU, a large H&h (thu Vustrh ffigas) common in the Interior waters of Soatli America, from Oiilum to Br.izil, the flesh of winch is much ostoemed, and can be dried like the tunny.
- JRVM, a paste made of farlnha or mandioc Hour in Brazil.
- PITAu. a New Zealand canoe, longer than the tlta, constructed and coloured in the Name manner. It has in addition a fluure head, and tall stern post, both elaborately carvéd.
- PITAYA BARK, the hark of Cinchona pitaya.
- PITCH PINK, the *J*'inits rtunosa (Alton) of North America i the name is al&o yiveu to /». rigida.
- PLAIX-ULE, a kind of tile 10} inches long by 0} inches wide.
- PLAIN-TILE LATHS, strips or wood]} inch wido and £ inch thick, and irom 3 to 5 feet in length.
- 1'I.ANKAGE, a landing charge m:uta in some ports, for the use of plunks in loading or unloading cargo.
- PLANTAIN-WALK, m the tropic* n piece of ground t>et apart for the cultivation of species of Alusa, the plantain ami banana.
- PLASLIT, a fresh-water Ash lurgely exported when dried from Slnin.
- PLASTER-MILL, a mill for crushing irypsum In the Moith, Ainerlciiii colonies for
- manure, Ac. PLASTHON. the under shield of the tortoise, PIATKD-UAT3, men's hats, thio bodies of winch aiii made in Clieshlre ami I«uica« hhlre, and the flulalilutf done In Lou«lou.
- PLATR-ROLLKR, a workman, who rolls Iron
- into pl.iU'8. 1'LATILHS. a linen fabric, SO to 35 yards Ion.', by 27 to .11 inches widu.
- PLA: NO, putting a watering of slllc on a MiiMr.ituiii or fouiiilation of cotton. PLAT»ONG, a sei flsh. wlilcli, dried and salted,
- form* an iirticle of trade from Slam. PLOVKR. Tin) «;olden plover, *Vhuradnus plueialis*, is much esteemed as a binl lor the
- table. PLOVKK ISGGS, a nnme under which tho egg
- oi\ h> lapwing (Vafulluscristatus) are sold. PLUMBEK ULOGK, PLUMBKR BOX, U metal box or case containing the pillows on which the Journals of shafts, Ac., revolve.
- PLUNDER, in the United States, a name for the furniture, baggage, Ac, of a new
- settler, or traveller.

PODDEB. a miner's name for copper ore.

POHUTU KAWA. a useful New Zealand timber tree, the Metrosideroa tomentosa; the bark is used for tanning.

POLAND STARCH, a technical name in the trade for blue_stnrcli.

- POLE-PLATES. See PURLINS in Dictionary. POLPOTTIN, the fourth part of a Russian
- jouble IT>LTIN. the hnlf of n Russian rouble.

- POMAROSA (Spanish), a nanu* In Central AmencH for the *Jumbosa vulgaris*, Dec. PDMK, a name in North America for baked
- t» cakes of Indian meal, about the size of an apple.
- POMMAGE, Pomns, name* hi Nova Scotia for the in arc or refuse from the cider press used ns manure.
- POMPLET, nn esteemed flsh of the Indian seas. See TAMARIND FISH. POMPON (French), nn ornament for soldiers'
- hats, used instéad of a plume.
- PONE, a kind of food made in America of corn meal, and sometimes with egjjs and milk added. See POME.

POKKY-PUTTKK, an operative in A colliery.

- PONTEFRACT CAKE, POMFILET CAKE, a Small liquorice lozenge made at Ponterract, and Laving the arms of the town impressed on it a punto.
- POXTIL, a glnssblower's iron rod; also called POOXOUM OIL, a fixed oil, obtained in India fro u the needs of *Pongamia glabra*, used medicinally and lor lamps.
- POONYKT, a brittle yellow resin mixed with more or less sand or earth obtained in lltirmah.
- POOP, a high partial deck, close aft In n ship. POOKAII, a laud measure III Assam of nearly
- 1J acre. POOTUNGEE-OIL. an oil obtained In India from the fiuit of *CalophyUum spurium* %
- nnd used medicinally and for lamps.
- POOVADY, cakes of turmeric powder mado in Hyderabad.
- POPPET, a short prop supporting the dog-slio:irs in a building Blip.
- POPPED CORN, Indian corn or maize, parched by the fire, cither in a metallic vessel or in wood ashes, and used for food. It forms an important item of provision among tra-vellers aifl native In- liana, on the western plains of America; tlio (Tain In that state be in.' very huht, afloids a large amount of nutriment for the weight.
- POPPY SHELLS, a trade name for the cap-sule* of the poppy plant, usually called poppy heads.
- PORTLAND ARKOW-ROOT, a starch formerly made from Arum maculatutn In the island or Portland, whence the name.

Poi: TREEVE, nn ofliccr of a borough

- Posr, a stratum ui a qu.irry which Inter-mpts the regular strata. It is generally of small extent in OUR of Its dimensions.
- POT, to preserve viands. «fcc, seasoned In cases; to enclose or cover in pots of earth; to put new made sugar iuto casks, so as to drain off the molasses.
- POTATO IIKER, a beverage mado in Bnvarla. POTATO CAKE, boded potatoes knoaded with flour and a little salt, rolled thin, cut Into
- squares and baked quickly. POTATO CHEESE, mashed potatoes slightly salted, nuxi'd with cheese curd. POULTRY CARVER, a small kind of knife for
- dissecting and serving poultry at table.

- PRAIRIE-HEN, the *Tetrao cupedo*. Linn. PRAM, a kind of river vessel in Ku9sla about 60 or 80 feet long and 35 broad, in which timber is floated down to the ports.
- PRAYER BEADS, a name for the seeds of Abrus precatorius, used for rosaries. PREDIAL, an agricultural labourer or planta-
- tion sen-ant In the colonies. PRESSER, a workman In a pottery. PRESS-SETTER, au operative in a woollen factory.
- PRESSURE INDICATOR, a register gnuge in a
- cas work. PiijMi MESS, the second quality of pickled jiork, In which this barrels contain the hams and shoulders as well ns the sides. Mess pork contains only tho sides; Prime, the lowest quality, contains the wholo hog cut up indiscriminately. PRINCE'S FEATHEU, a garden flower, tho *Amarantus hypochondric&us*. PRINCE'S WOOD a turnery wood the Cordia
- PRINCE'S WOOD, a turnery wood, the Cordia
- *fferascanthus*, a unnerly wood, the *Cortau fferascanthus*, imported from Jamaica. PRINTERS, a name among manufacturers for grey cotton goods used for printing pur-poses, mado In several widths. PKIORATO, a wine drank In Manila.
- PROCELLO, a tool like a kind of Iron forceps used by glassblowers. PROFILE, an outline or contour; a side face or
- half face.
- PROVISO, a conditional clause in any legal document, on the observance of which tho validity thereof depend.*
- PUCIIIRIM, a fconth American name for the Sassafras seed.
- PI'DDLER, ono who prepares or tempers clay; a workman engaged in pudjllhiK or rolling iron Into bars. [sledge.
- PULKIIA, a Laplander's travelling sled or PULVERIZE, to reduce to fine powder, by beating or grinding, «fc PUMICE, tho marc after apples have been pressed for cider. PUMPER NICKEL, a name for rye-bread in Cormony
- Germany.
- PUN, in Siam. prepared lime coloured pink with turmeric, useu with the betel-nut
- PUNGA-PUKGA, a native bread or food made from the pollen of the raupo, *Tupha an** gustifolia.
- PUNKAH, a wooden frame covered witli cloth and hung from the ceiling, in India: being pulled backwards und forwards It agitates the air. [blowers.
- PUNTO, a solid iron rod used by glass-PURQUEIRA-OIL, a name In Portugal for oil obtained from the seed of the carrapatcuo (*Jatropha curcas.*) It is also known in commerce as seed oil.
- PUUKE, a liquor made by steeping the gross or refuse matter of pressed apples. PURSLANE, a salad plant and potherb, tho
 - Portulaća oleraceā.
- PUTCH-LEAF, a name in tho Straits settle-ments for patchouly.
- PUTLOG, a projecting log let Into a wall to support scatfolding In building operations. PYEE, a Burmese measure of capacity ot
- 2 quarts.
- PYMOU, a Burmese banker who is also n worker in silver and an assayor of metals.

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QUAXASII, the North American name for an edible bulb, tho *Camassia escu-lenta*, nearly allied to the European squill.

- QUANDUNO, the edible fruit (called In Au-stralia nativo -peach) of the Santalum acuminalum, Dec Tho kernel 01 tho fruit is edible and oily.
- QUARTER, the fourth part of a cwt. avoir Ju-pdip, or 23 lbs.: to billet soldiers, &a
- OUARTERING, in building, a series of upright post d.
- QUARTER SESSIONS, a couit of justice held in borouchs before tho ltccorder, for the trial of o (Tenders.
- QUAYAGE, a charge for using a berth alongside a quay; wharfage.

QUEKNS, a kind of cigar.

- QUENTCHEN, a division of tho Prussian pound =» to about a drachm.
- QUICKSET, a contrivance used in floorcloth manufacture, consisting of a screw and

RAALJ, a kind of jaggery, or dark, coarse Indian sugar.

- RABANNES, matting made in Madagascar of coarse grass, or of the fibre of the Sagus llaffia, imported into Mauritius for covering floors or wr.ipping good:}, «fcc.
- RACK, At> draw off liquor from the lees or sediment,
- RADDLE, an oxide of Iron, obtained near Rothcrham, niuch used in polishing lense*. In the western counties it is used for marking sheep.
- RADIX, a noble neitt in rank, in the Malay world, after a rajah.
- RAG-WOOL, torn-up fragments of doth, «fcc, as shoddy and mungo. RAIUTLOOKOOU, a Turkish confectionery.
- **KAJAII.** a native princo In India.
- RAJ-JCERA, a name in India for Amarantus
- frumentaceus, the seed of which is ciliWe. RÅKI, an ardent spirit made from wmu in Turkey.
- RAMBUH, tho edlblo fruit of Pkrardia sativa. In Malacca
- RAN THREAD, a kind of fine twine or string used by grocers.
- RAPADUUA, a name for sugar-candy in Central América.
- JIATOON. This word appears to be a corrup-tion of the Frunch " rejeton," a shoot or sprout.
- RATTENING, In Sheffield, a trade outrage: the destruction of woikmen's tools, «fcc by jealous operatives.
- RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. See SENEKA-ROOT In **Dictionary.**
- RF.AL-YELLOK, a Spanish money of account, 100 being a £1.
- **RED ASH**, tho *ttaxinus pubescent* of North America.
- **RED BEECH**, the *Fagus ferruginea* of North America.

nut, provided with a large hook at the top, mid a small pointed hook at the bottom.

- QUILTING, a cotton fabric resembling diaper, used for waistcoat pieces. QUINA, a name In Brazil for the Solatium
- pseudoquina, a powerful bitter and febrifuge.
- QUINIGN, a Spanish land measure In the Philippines, of 7350 square yards.
- OUINOUINA, a species or tho genus Exostema, remarkable for possessing properties simi-lar to those of the true cinchona, but without any trace of quinine.
- QUIKQCINO, a native name for tho balsam of Peru plant.
- QUINSY-BERRY, a name for the common black currant, *Rtbes niqrum*.
- QITINTO, a silver coin of Chile, the fifth of a dollar.
- OUITO ORANGES, a name in Pern for the edible berries of Solanum Quitoense.
- RED CEDAR, a durablo ship-bulldlnsr wood of North America, the Juniper us Virginia ana.
 - HKD OAK, the Quercus rubra, a North American wood which makes good casks.
 - HEP PINE, the Pinus resmosa of North America.
 - **REGISTEK-GRATE**, a fire-crate with a door-lift. *Hce* REGISTER in Dictionary.
 - REGISTRY, tho roll or register of British owned ships, at tho office of the Registrar-General of Shipping.
 - **REH** (Arabic), the captain of a merchant vessel; a Portuguese money of account. See MILREIS and L'ONTO in Dictionary.
 - RELBUN, n name for tho roots of Calceolaria ararhnoidea, which are largely collected In Chili lor dyeing woollen cloths crimson.
 - **REMBOWAII, a kind of arrow-root mado in** Xkvab.

Sec REVOLVER. REPEATER.

- **KKPORT**, the announcement of the arrival, ttc, of a shin.
- REPRÍSALS. See LETTER OP MARQUE.
- REST, the cross piece between lutho heads (or supporting the tools.
- Ri/roiuo, a namu in Central America for
- **IUUJEO** of the second year's growth. RETTI-WEIGHTS, a name In Illndostan for the seeds of *Abrus .vrecalorius*, u^ed as jeweller's weights. *See* ADEXA>JTHERA In Dictionary, and KUAY.
- REVOLVER, a llreann with several loading chambers, that can be discharged in succe<sioa through the same barrel by one lock.
- RHODIUM OIL, an essential oil of a biltei balsamic flavour, obtained by distillation from species of lihodorhiza.
- **RIBBING MACHINE**, an agricultural Implo ment.

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- KICK-BIRD, lticK-BUNTiNa.ii npeeics of Emberiza, nuuh esteemed in America and tiie
- West Indies. KICOTTA, a delicious preparation of goats' milk; a kind of salted creuui clicese made in Italy.
- RIFLE-BALL, a peculiar enst or moulded ball or bullet Tor a rifled gun. RIFLINGS, a broker's term for the -waste
- from sorting bristles. Rio, the peculiar mode In which a vessel Is masted, or furnished with Rails.
- ItiGirr WHALE, the common whale (Balcena). which yields whalebone, as distill-mslied from the spermaceti whale. See WILALE-
- BONB In Dictionary. RIM ASH. the *Celtis oceidentalix*. the tough wood of which is used lor hoops of barrels in Canada.
- RINKEL-BOAT, a Dutch boat. RirriNG-BED, a machine for cutting Blahs of marble into narrow strips, or into small There are uJso grinding-beds, pieces. moulding-beds, «fcc RISK, the amount insured. JiiTAii, an Intlinn medicinal oil, obtained
- from the soap nut.
- RIVER-DUTY, HIVER-WATOH, dues payable by shipping in certain rivers. RIVER-PILOT, a pilot licensed by the Trinity House, to navigate vessels troin London Bridge to Oravesend, ami vice versa. RIVET-MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal
- fastening*
- R.N.R., ait abbreviation for Koyal Naval Reserve.
- ROACH-ALUM, RocnE ALUM. ROCK ALUM, the finest or purified alum, prepared by a, pro-cess called roach in jr. ROADSTER, a horse suited for travelling.
- ROBLK, a ship-building wood obtained trom the Catalpa longissima (Sims), also called 8an Domingo oik, or which a consukT-able quantity is shipped thence to Genoa:
- some is very handsome. ROCK KLM, a large tree of Western Cmiadn, the Ulmus racemosii, thu wood of which la exceedingly durable
- Itocor: (French), aniiotto, *Bira orcllano.* Itor.UK'i YARN, yarn of a dilleriMit twist and colour from the rent, insert -d In cordage, used In the Royal Navy, to Identify it if stolen.

- ROHCN-BABK, a mcd'cln.il h.irk obtained in India from Soymxda, tebrtfuga.
 ROLL. The package of lialu.i tobacco called a ioil, weighs 16 urrobax of 32 ihs.
 ROLLET, a small low four-wheeled vehicle, on which coal corvt-s are transported In minoc mines.
- ROLLFYWAY-MAM; a workman employed In coal mines.
- ROLLING, the Intur.il o*cillatUi& of a ves«cL
- ROLLING-TACK LK. ropes and blocks used to secure the heavy lower yards of u ship in a heavy sea.

- ROXDOLETTR, nn Inferior description of or-gnnzlne, or tram nilk, made in Sardinia.
- OND-VISCII (Dutch), cured cod-fSh not flattened or dried, as contradistinguished from khp-vlsch.
- ROPE-TARN, a thread or twist of hemp or other fibre, of strands of which arojiois made.
- KosAiir-PEA, a name for the smuil orna-mentnl seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, willed are strung for rosaries br Koman entholien.
- are strung for rosaries br Koman entholien. ROSE-APPLE, the edible fruit o! a myrtuceous phuit, Jambos vulgar is. ROSEWOOD. LIndley states that the fra-trrant rosewood or Bois de I'allsandic nf the cabinet-mukers, has been ascertained to belong to two or three species of Bra-zilian Triptolomeas. ROSSOLI an Italian ligneur taking its mime
- ROSSOLI, an Italian liqneur, talcing its mimo from **ros solis" (sun-dew), used hi its manufacture.
- ROSTRUM, a platform from which a speaker addresses an audience; a n.uruf surgical scissors for dilating wound*.
- ROTI, the Indian name for bread.
- RouM, a blue dye-stuff of Assam, obtained from a species of *Ruettia*.
- ROUND, a run die, the step of a ladder; a round of beef Is a cut on* the thigh through and across tint hone.
- ROU-ROU, a Mexican furniture wood re-Bembling rosewood. KOI'SOUMAT, a source of revenue in Turkey
- from lotting or farming out certain rights,
- taxes, rents, «ce, ROCMA-GKASS, the Anthropogon Martini of Roxburgh, which fiiinMu-8 by distillation the ginger grass) and Xainur olUkot tho perlinner.
- ROTALTY, a due paid to the Crown for working minerals, or to patentees lor permis-HOI to work their invention.
- RL'AT, seeds used as weights In Burm»h, the small ruay being that of Abrus pre-catorius. and tho Luge ruay the seed of Adenant/tera pavonina.
- RCBBEK, a slice of cocoa-nut husk used on wooden floors, step*, <fec. RUBHEN-CAXK. an oil-cake made on tho
- continent from the seeds ot Brassica foi duty. prtecox
- RUCK-HOLT, ((5enn.ir.>, a drawback or return RUCK-HOLL, ((Seminity, a drawback of return RUG WKAVKR. Hcurjiet weaver; a maker of worsted an.i nv.xcl rugs.
- Rcs&KL-coKi>*, a kli.d of Yorkshire woollen
- goods.
- RUSTIC, a variety of ornamental printing-type, in iiiuuuion of bteins and branches of trees.
- RUTIIE, the Pmsstnn perch of twelve feet.
- RYE UICASS, the Lolium perenne. one of the most valuable grasses to the farmer, as it forms au Important constituent of all pastures.
- RYHAN, the Kevptlan name for the garden basil, Ocymum basilicuin.

CADPAT (Arabic), mother of pearl.

- & SADDLE-TREE MAKKR, a manufacturer of me metal ir:«me works for saddles
- SAH, a ttiirmesc measure of wipacity, about onp gallon.
- 8AnxLAN. a yellow dved leather made from soat hklns In Itoumciia.

SAIGH (Arabic), ft Jeweller.

- NAIK, A Burinv.se dry meiisure of one pint.
- SAJEK-MATIE. SUJJEK-MUTMU, names in In-dia for alkali or crude sod.i.
- SAKI, A kind of beer madetroin rice In Japan, usually drank hot.
- SALAMPORES, dyed Ion?-cloths, generally blue, made In pieces of about 18 yard*.
- bALAY, a Murmettc measure ot capacity, about one pint. SALKP-MISRER, n name, in India for tho
- small dried tub* r» ot terrestrml orchids, which nre hard and have a honiv appearunce. They contain bnsaorine nnd Hmylsi-«*oous matter, and lonn a highly nutruious diet for invalids.
- SALSV. an abbreviation for sarsaparillu.
- NALTEKN, a salina, or salt pond.
- bAMESAME. a name lu ceutral Africa for coral beads.
- SANA, a kind of Peruvian tobacco.
- SANDAL-OIL, an oil obtained I'roin the seeds of the Santalum album.
- ,S\NT>-KEL, a small delicate fls.h, the Ammo diftes* totianus, inncli used as h.nt »>-lisluTiifcu, HO Is uuolher spicius, tlie sand launce, A. lancea. SANDJAK. a Turkish dlrtrict.
- SAI>\LLO (Spanish), tlie Cucurbitamelopepo, Linn.
- SArrcAiA-NTTS, the edible *«opd<** of some species ol Lecythis, probably L. Zabuccajo, grandiflora and ottaria. In the Indian lansu ige. *sapuroi* Is a fowl.
- NAiiAr(Aral>le).a banker; a money changer.
- SAKDLLLES (German). anchovli'S. BASA. an Indian name lor the oil of cucum-ber hOOd.
- SASJEIW, alon 2 measure of Russia =>> 2J yards. *JSee>|GKK* m IMctlou.iry. sASSAFRAS. This name Is apt.llert In Trench
- Guiana to the wood ot *Licurui (Jtmtnenss.* winch Is otau excellent quality iur nuval con <tructtons.
- HASSAFIUS-HAKIC, fin nrom itlr iiiirk oMfllnod from the wood or *At/icrotj/ermn inoschnta* In Tasmania. It Is used Iur iuuU.ui;; a ICA infusion In the coionv.
- SM I[®]EAVEK-WOOD. SASSAFR,\S, SWAMP.
- ^ATINK. a good cabinet v whet French(iul-
- jin.'i, the product! of *Ferolia Quianenm**. SATIN-JEAV, a cotton tidiriu with » snmoth
- flossy surfare. used for stays, shoes, &r. SAIIM-STITCHEU, a aewcr of itui&llns in Ibalts
- SAULS BABK, the French name Tor willow lurk, used inudiciiially, and lor making miMine.
- SAWMAT, a name In Tndia for Panicum mtiiaccum. See HAUUAV in Dictionary.

- SAW-SET, a piece of metal with straight notches on the edge, by which the ti-etli ot saws are set outwunls on e.ich side.
- SAKOLINK-OIL, an oil obtained from Uognead mineral.
- SAV,\. an outer petticoat worn by the native or mestlza Klrls in the Philippines.
- SATAVEB (French), the Oldenlandia umbellata.
- SCAFI, a boat empioj-ed in the sponge fishery in the Ottoman archipelago.
- SCALE-BEAM MAKVR, a manufacturer of
- balanci's or weighing machines. ScnAPZiGER, ScnABZKiGER, a kind or Swiss cheese, flavoured with tho flow erg of the Melilottu.
- SCHENK-BEER. Bavarian pot or small beer Intended for immudiate use, in contradistinction to Inner or more beer; ilu; one being drunk in summer, and the other in winter.
- SCHOK-DOAT. a Dutch boat.
- SCOXK. n triiinguliir shaped biscuit.
- Scoumxo ISIUCK. See BATH URrck In Dictionary.
- SCUAP-DEALER. a piece-broker; one who vciitis old iron, &c.
- SCRAPKIC, a gl.izifr's tool; a strip of steel with or without a handle, u*ed to smooth wellod work; a tool frequently mud* of a three square file, used by macimilsts to produce plain surf.icc*.
- SCKKKXIXGS, a name in the United States tor the iutei lor wheat that Is removed by the screens and fans, and is usially sold at one-third tlie price of best wheat It h used for feeding poultiy or ynnding Into hors-feed.
- SCRIBBLER-FILLEU, a workman In a woollen factory. ScuiBBLixG-WACmjre, a series or cylinders
- clotiied wuli cauls or wne hru-lies, workins; upon each other, the en»:«-t of which is still further to dKentanifle tlie wool, and draw out the fibres.
- SCROLLS, <irinmiMit« in decorative architec-ture; a bookbinder's gilding tool liithat fnrm.
- cRUBDixo-BRUsii, a hard brush for cleaning tlooi>.
- SCUIJ>KL. an en'.'raver's tool, like a narrow chisel, with cither round or square under sides.
- SCLTCH, a technical nanio for the refuse of timpits, oyster shells, and other cheap substances, used to adulterate bone dust. SFA-BihCuiT. 5e«Snip-BiscuiTln Dictionary.
- SI:AM, tin; joining by seuiiu: of two pieces of cloth; a vein or stratum ol metal; coal, &c,
- ShAuenr.R, n Instrument us^ort in New KiiLluud to ascertain the quality of butter cont.uncd in firkins.
- SEASON-TICKET, a railway pa«s for a term; a no lodlc.d admission to a place ot public amusement, Ac.
- SEA-521CES, a technical narao for lierriugs

when they are shipped off soon nfter being caught and cured, so .is to be first in market for early consumption, and thus

obtain a high price. SEA-WORTHY, a term applied to a ship when In sound condition, provided with the necessary boats, spars, stores «cc, and sufficient hands to work and navigate her.

- SEDESTANS. See VIDIMARAM In Dictionnry. SEBESTEN PLUMS, the dried pulpy fruit of two species of Cort/ia.einployed as pectoral
- medicines In India. SEERHAND, a kind of muslin between nansook and mull, niul particularly adapted lor dresses, retaining its clearness alter washing.
- seeT, a name In Bunnah lor the wood of several species of Acacia. SEGMENT, a part cut off or divided; a portion
- of a circle

- SELK, a name in Eirypt for *Beta vulgaris*. SEMPSTRESS, a needlewoman. SENEGAL (JCM, an African gum obtained from Acacia Senegalensis.
- SEPAWK, SEFON, maize meal boiled in wa-ter, used as food in the North American States.
- SERAI, a place for travellers to put up at in the East; a sort of secondary or curd cheese in thick cakes made in Switzerland, eaten fresh, or salted for later use. SERCUSS, a name in Norway for a Jack-

fccrcw.

- the Portuguese name for the SERINGA, India-rubber tree.
- SERINGA OIL, an oil obtained in Brazil lrom the fruit of tho borracha, Siphonia elastiea.

SERNAMBT, smoked India rubber

SERVER, a girl or boy employed In supplying wool to the machine* In a woollen factory.

- SERVICE-BOOR, a prayer-book, or missal. SESINA, beef smoked and dried in the sun in Chile.
- SETON. some fibre passed through the skin of an animal by a large needle, to make and continue an opening.
- SETTEE, a Mediterranean vessel with a long
- prow. SETTLEMENT, a trade term in China for sales
- or dealings In silk, tea. Ac SKUBEL, an Algerian name for the flower of the spikenard, Andropogon nardut, Linn.; used to flavour ko-heul a cosmetic, and to perfume hair-oils.
- SEVE, a French term for the aroma In wine.
- SET. a name in Norway for the coal fisli, Gadus pollachius. See POLLACK in Dictionary
- RFAX. a kfml of African wool.
- SHABRACK (Hungarian), the cloth furniture or housing of a troop-horse or charger. SHAG, a name in Scotland tor the refuse of
- barley.
- SHAG MANUFACTURER, a maker of coarse napped cloth. SHAKE-DOWN, a temporary bed made on the
- floor.
- SHALAKI, a fabric made of goats' wool and embroidered, worn in Turkey.
- SHALoo, a nnme In India for Andropogon

- SHALLOV. the berries nnd cakes of bread of *Qaultheria shallon*, much eaten in N.W. America.
- SIIAICOOLA, a name In the Dcccan for Panicum fnanentaceum.
- SHANDKT, a kind of carriage.
- SIIANKBONE, the long bone of the leg of inl-mals, which are used for various purposes.
- SHARK. See BASKING SITARK in Dictionary. The blue shark is the *Carcharius gluunts*; the fox shark *C. vulpes*, and the dreaded white shark *C. vulgaris*. SHAVE, in North America the amount of
- discount paid on a draft or note, above tho legal rate, and arranged In such a manner ns to evade the laws against UMiry
- UAVE-HOOK, a steel tool used by plumbers to scrape the lead round a Joint previous to BOldcring.
- SHEARER, a workman who cuts or trims plates or sheets of iron.
- SHEER-HULK, an old shin fitted with a tri-angular apparatus Sr fixing or tuking out the masts of a ship.
- SnKET-coppER, coppci in broad thin plates, for bhcathmg bottoms of vessels, and other purposes.
- SHEET ROLLER, a workman who rolls sheetiron.
- SHELL-BARK HICKORY, tho Carya alba, tho heaviest of nil U.ui.nlitin wood*.
- SHELL-DEALER, a vender of shelN.
- SHELLED, separated from tho husk or ear, as shelled maize.
- SHELL-POLISHER, a workman who removes the outer coating of shells with stiong acids.
- SHELTIE, a Shetland pony. SHE-OAK, an Australian tree, the Casuartna quadriralvis.
- SUBR, the long span measure of Eastern Africa, from the thumb to the little finger.
- SIITD, wood cut into lengths of four feet for fuel.

- SHIFTER, a workman in a coal mine SHIMBOL, a Turkish grain ineusure. SUUMBULL. See
- SHINGLING, condensing bloom iron by a SHINGLING, condensing bloom iron by a heavy hammer. SHIN-LOGS, a name in India for crooked pieces of timber. SHIP-BLOCK MAKER, a turner of wooden blocks for ships.

- SHIP-MASTER, one who looks after a ship in dock.
- SmrPACK, a port-due which is charged In some harbours.
- SorppiNG ARTICLES, an agreement which is binding, between the cipri.'n of a vessel and the seamen he i-npag^{*}, specifying the amount of wages, length of time for which they arc shipped, and which has to be signed by the sailors before they go on board the vessel.
- SHIP-SHIP, a kind of embroidered slipper, worn in Turkey.
- SHIP-SIGNAL-LANTERX MAKKB. a manufac-turer of coloured lanterns to hang from parts of ships.
- SHIP-TANK MAKER, a manufacturer of iron water-rcccirers for ships' holds.

- SHIRT-DRESSER, n laundress who prepares new made shirts for snlo.
- SKIVE-TURNER, one who prepares the sheaves for blocks.
- SHOAL, a saudbank. or shallow; n multitude of fish.
- SHOAT, a young pig under three months old.
- BIIODINO, In mining, sinking a scries of pits from the surface to a short distance, hi the phelf or rock to discover the veins or lodes. It is also termed "costeaning."
- SHOOT, another name for the weft or cross thread of a fabric; a young pig. ike SHOAT.
- SHOP-CASE MAKER, a maker of glass counter and other cases.
- Snop-FRONT BUILDER, a carpenter who makes the glazed window frame-works &c, for shop fronts.
- SHOUT, in North America a term used to designate the quantity a boat may deliver less than the amount specified in the bill of lading. With bankers, short implies thnt the customer will take tho proceeds of the cheque presented in largo notes or coin.
- SHORT-CAKE, a soft and friable cake. In which butter or lard lias been mixed with the flour.
- SHORT DATED, bills or notes having little time to run before due.
- SHOT OAUGK, an instrument for measuring
- tlie diameter of round shot. SHOTTEN-FISII, a name for the third or inferior grade of cured herrings; also known as spenjt fish.
- SHOW-CASE, a glazed box or cane In shops, for protecting valuable or delicate goods from dust, theft, «fcc.
- SHOWER BATH, a contrivance by which water is showered on the person by pulling icatch.
- SHRIEVALTY, the office of a sheriff.
- SURODD MANUFACTURER, a maker of grave clothes for a corpse,
- SHRUB, a low dwarf tree; a liqueur made of rum. syrup, and orange-peel, <tec See
- KANTA in Dictionary. SUUKKAH, an African cloth measure which ***>•** to G feet.
- SHUMBCLL, a Turkish dry measure: S} phumbulls •» to 1 quarter.
- SHUNTING, moving a train into a siding, or on to another line of rails.
- SHUTTLE-COCK, a plaything fitted with feathers, sent Into the air with a battledore.
- SHUTTLE MAKER, a manufacturer of shuttles and weaving utensils.
- SICKLE-SMITH, a manufacturer of sickles.
- SIENNA, a brown pigment; u brown mottled marble.
- SIGN-MANUAL, the signature of the sovereign
- SILEŠIA8, dyed calicoes.
- SILK-GUT. See SILKWORM-GUT. SILK-MACHXNB MAKER, a manufacturer of machines for winding or reeling silk. SILKWORM-GOT, a strong animal fibre for
- fishing lines, made from silk cocoons raaceratedtin vinegar.
- BiLVER-BEATER, a workman who foliates silver.

- SILVER-FISH, a name In Cnpe Town for tho Dentex argyrozona, which loans an article of export.
- SILVER-GRAIN, a carpenter's term for the medullary rays of wood; the straight lines which radiate fiom the central pith through the wood to the bark.
- SILVER-WATTLE, an Australian tree, the Acacia dealbata; the flowers are nacd by perfumers.
- SIMAXOUBA HARK, the bitter bark of the quassia, Simarouba officwahs.
- SIMBOLEE-OIL, a yellow, clear, transparent oil, obtained in India from the seeds of tho Bertjera Kienvju.
- SIMPLER a collector of wild herbs, used medicinally and sold by herbalists, but not deemed of sufficient importance to cultivate.
- MSIM, a name for sesame seed, in Mozambique, about auo,000 lbs, are annually shipped from thence.
- SINAMAY, a name in the Philippines forpin.i cloth, cither made alone from pine apple leaf fibre, or mixed witli Chinese silk.
- SINDOOR. a name for vermilion in Bengal.
- SIRIU, SIRI, a IWalny name, for the dried prepared leaf of the betel pepper, *Chavica* betel, used in the East as a masticatory u ith the betel nut.
- SIKT BOX, a box for holding betel leaf, Chavica betel.
- SntKi, A name br 111 Indian grass, the Saccharum moonja, the outer cuticle of which is largely used for rope-making.
- SSAL-nEMi*, a name given in North America to fibre obtalued from the leaves ot *Agave* Sisalana.
- SIXPENNY, a strong alo sold at sixpence per quart
- SIZE, the length of shoes, tho fit or specific number of gloves; extent of superficies or thickness, as the size of a tree or ship; an instrument for ascertaining the size of pearls.
- SIZE-STICK, a shoemaker's measure for tho foot.
- SKIP, an open basket in which cotton yarn is packed.
- SKULL-CAP, the *SctiteUaria later\folia*, tho entire plant of which is used medicinally In North America.
- SKUNK, tho *Mephitis Americana*, the skin of which Is now largely Imported liom North America for fur.
- SLAUGHTERER, a butcher. SLEAVE, the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; in weaving, to separate threads, or to divide a collection of threads.
- SLEDDING, the act of transporting on a sled, or carriage moved on runners, over snow or ice, and much adopted in North America for conveying heavy burdens in winter.
- SLEEVE-BUTTONS, SLEEVE-LINKS, fastenings . of various materials for wrist bands, AcT
- SLENDONG, an article of dress worn in the eastern islands. See SLENDASGSUI Dictionary.
- SLEWAM), a man employed In a silk throwing mill.
- SLEY, a weaver's reed.
- SLING, a drink composed of equal Darts or spirit and water sweetened.

- SLIP, a Ions narrow piece; a twig, separated from the main stock, for planting; in America, applied to a pew or seat in clwrchs, and to an opening between wharves or In a dock; a clay cream or cement for attaching pieces to crockery ware.
- SLOAT. See SLAT In Dictionary.
- SLOP-BRLLRR, a vender of cheap ready-made clothing for penmen.
- SLUBDKR, a wool spinner.
- SMALL ARMS, on ship board, weapons of offence and defence, muskets, pistols, & c, contradistinguished from great gun*.
- SMALL BEER, weak beer.
- .MULL COAL. SMALLS, the coal which passes tiirouph the screens about the sizu of a Kin all hazel nut.
- SMALL CRAFT, vessels helow the size of ship? and brigs, intended for foreign trade.
- SMITT, flue clay or ochro mado up Into balls. Tor marking sheep. SMOKE-SAIL, a smiill sail hoisted before the
- funnel of a vessel's galley, to prevent tl.e smoke being blown aft by the wind.
- SMOOTH-BARK HICKORY, the Carj/a glalra of North America.
- SMUT MILL, a machine for cleaning grain irom smut.
- SXKAD, the handle of a scythe, generally made of ash wood.
- SNKKZE WOO». a unplndnceous tree of South Africa, tlie *Pterorylon ytile** yielding a kind of satin weo't of glent heauty, usciulm & and durability.
- SNOOK: the South African snook is the Thyrsites atun_% which Is much prized locally, and salted and dried for expoit.
- SxovrDS, SNOWDIKO, thin cords mude of hemp, generally about six feet long, sns-pended to the deep sea fishinjj-lmcs nt various distances, to which fish h.ooks are .ittnclud.
- SOAP-FRAME MAKER, a manufacturer of the sunpes in which Koa> is run or cast
- SOAP-STUFF, melted fat. kitchen grea«c. Ac.
- >(>n!«KS,t he second quality of Spanish indigo, made in Central America.
- SOCKET CHISKL, a stropir chisel used by cariicnters for mortlsm*
- SOCOTRINK ALOES, a kind of aloe? brought iiom Socotra. in the Indian ocean.
- SODA MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer In alkali and crystallized soda ash.
- SODA, WASTR, a compound of lime and sulphuret of calcium, obtained ns a byu**b**roduct In the process of mnking carbonate of soda from common salt.
- SODA-WATEK-KNOINK MAKER, a manufacturer of tlie apparatus used fur making aërated w.itcr.
- SODOM-APPLE, tin¹ frn'^{*} of Solatium /&v/<wweum imported from the North of Afilca as .-alls.
- SOFA-BED, a bed within a frame In the seat ot a sofa, which c:m be used at night.
- SOFTMAN. a workman employed in a steam flonr mill.
- SOLAZZI. a One kind of liquorice Juice from Italy in sticks.
- SOLE, a plate nt Iron fittnchrd to that part of the plough which runs on the ground; in Scotland a potato basket.'

- SOLE-SKIX DEALER, a vender of the dried fish skins used by brewers, and lor clarifying coffee.
- RON'CRT, another name for enper tea.
- SOOK, a street or market appropriated to a particular trade in Turkish towns.
- SOONTOOL, the fruit of the Sandoricurn Indtcum of the Malay isles, which 19 of a plcastantncfri, and mode lutobyrups, Jellies, and preserves.
- SORRKL, INDIAN. See INDIAN SomtF.i.
- SOUBAHI>AR. a viceroy or governor uf a province in India.
- SOITJAT, in Jersey, a small bundle of nently cut straw, nbout 3 or 4 pounds in weight.'
- SOCK, fn Scotfand, the quantity of pasture required lor one cow. or five sheep; the swimming bl.idd«r of the cod dried for mod.
- SOWAKS. flummery; paste used by weavers, forKtinVnin;; then yarn.
- SOWLG HREAD. nn esculent substance, prepared In South Wales from seaweed.
- sowmer (Scotch), n suin|.ter hors'\ one that carries n sowtne or load.
- SPADE-TRKK MAKER, a workman who forms the handles of spades.
- STAIRCK. SPAROE (Scotch), to plaStCl. STALDINO. SPELDINO, in Scotland, a smnll f)<4h, split and dried In the sun.
- SPÁLK. a lath, n shaving of wood.
- SPANISH STRÍPES, a woollen fabric mndc in England, for the En stem islands'market*.. SPENT-FISH, a trade term for the third das*
- ot cured li«rrin<;a. when the fish li v<* spawned. 'Ibey are also called Shoiien fl^h.
- SPTCE-WOOD, the Benzoin odorifervtn of North America.
- SPIGELIA-ROOT. an anthelmInthlc. See 1'INK-KOOT in Dictionary.
- SPJRLINO, a nnme for the smelt
- SPLASHER. S?e SPLASH-BOARD in Dictionary.
- SPLARU-FI.UKE. ft name in Scotl.mii fur tho plaice (Ptevronectes platessa).
- SPLIT, a weaver's term fur one tluead In pl.iln work.
- SPLIT-RING, a rinfr which opens to hold keys, or to strlnir a tsuard on.
- STUTTER. In the Newfoundland cod-flshery, one who oiens and puts the fifth; a wnrkmnn who splits sheep skins. See SPLIT3 in Dictionary.
- SPMTTixo-MttL, a mill for cutting staves, SIIIIIVIOH, &C,
- SPLIT-WOOD, deal ends under SO inches, shipped from Norway.
- SPONGE, in nunnery, an Instrument for cleaning cannon niter 11 ri.Kcharye.
- Si*oon, a naino 111 Africa for a track or clu? to pnnic or cattle.
- SPRINO-HACK, the cover of a book which Is not attached to the back, but yields in opening.
- SPRING KVTTE-COTLKR, a trade carried on. in Sheffield.
- SPRUCE, in the United States this name Is applied to *Finm nigra*. alba, and *rubra*. which are used in fa'mihc* to plve flavour to beer, cither in the form ol decoction or extract
- SQUARE-MAX, FQnATtE-WRIGHT, nnmes hi paita or Scotland fur uuspenters a*sd joiners.

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SOUARE-MILE, a laud measure of 640 Luglibh acres.

- SOUATTER, in thio United States, one who settles on new laud without right or title. SIADT-HOLDEB (Dutch), a lieutenant or gov-
- ernor. STAFFMAN, a workman employed in silk-
- throwing.
- STAGING, a structure of posts and boards Tor support, n« for building.
- STAMPING MILL, an engine consisting of pestles moved by water or steam power for crushing ore.
- STANCE (Scotch). See. RUTLDING-STAXCE.
- STAPLE, the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. See STAPLE ARTICLES in Diction-, arv.
- STAB, a radiated mark, an asterisk, thu* * used In print in? us a reference to a notú In the margin, &c, or to (111 a blank.
- STAB-FISH, species of Asteria, which, when obtained In quantity, are used as manure for land.
- STATS, in seamanship, the operation of going about, or changing the course of a ship with a shifting of the sails.
- SJKAK JACKET, STEAM CASING, a space filled with steam surrounding any vessel, pipe, Ac, to preserve heat.
- STEEL-TRAP, a kind of gin or spring tr.i;>, (or securing intruders on private ground's. STEINFLACHS (German), the finest quaity
- of flax.
- STEINKOULEK, (German), pit-co.il.
- SrEKKOMKTKHnu instrument for ilcterinlu* ing the Biu'cifJu gravity of bodies.
- STKUN CHARES, a cannon placed III the after pnrt or stern of a ship.
- STILLION, a stnnd for ca>k -
- STINGO, old strong beer. STIXKWOOI), a useful ornament » »>IM.I of South Africa, which has, however, u most unpleasant odour for a long time.
- STOCK, the part of a tool for bonns wood with a crank, whose end rests against the breast of tile workman; the wood in which the barrel of a musket or other 11 roarm rests; u fund, cipit.il; the doniestia animals belonging to u f.irm; :i supply or store of :\ny articles ot mute. See STOCKS and STOCK-IN-TRADE in Dictionary.
- STOCKER, a man engaged in making stocklocks.
- S TOPING. In mining, filling in with rubbish a spneo from which the ore luis been worked out.
- STOKE-CANDLEB, dips.
- SrouT, strong porter.
- STOVER, a woman employed In an Iron foundry; in the United States fodilur for cuttle.
- STOW, to arrange, to lay up; to pack cargo. STRAINER, a cullender or sieve; a tool for laying down carpets. See CAEI>&T STRAINER.
- STRAMOVIUM, A medicinal plant (the Datura) of poisonous properties, used lor amunm_ In chips, or in cigars, Ac
- STRIKER, a helper or interior shlp-wrlght; the man whose business it is to striku oil the superfluous quantity from the top of a measure; a seaman's name fora harpoon.

- STRING BOARD, a board with its face next the well-hole in a wooden staircase, which receives the end of the steps.
 - STRING PIECE, a pieco of timber In bridges. STKIPPINGS, the last milk drawn from a. cow
 - at milking.
 - STROMMING, a small kind of herring tilken in the northern seas of Europe.
 - STRUT, In building, a support beam on which masonry rests.
 - STUBTAIL, SIDMPTAru names In North America for flour m;ule out of damaged wheat and good wheat ground together.
 - STUIVER, a Dutch money worth one penny. SUBSCRIBER, one who enters his name for
 - one or inure copies of a book, periodical, or serial; or as a member, &c
 - SDCCEDÁNEDM, a substitute.
 - SUCKLERS, calves sold with their mothers.
 - ScDijuitG, an Indiau name for Rosa ceijtifolia.
 - SUGKB, a name In India for Impure carbonate of soda.
 - SUMAC, of North America, the Rhiutyphina; the liark is used for dyeing an. I ttiiuiing.
 - SUMUERHGAD, a Chinese umbrcllii.
 - SUMPITAN, a tube usually 8 or 10 feet long,
 - through which the Dyuks of Borneo throw poisoned arrows SUNCHOORA, in India a preparation of potash
 - and cutch.
 - SUNGOMANGI, a name In central Africa for pigeon egg beads.
 - SUPERFINE, a term formerly used In the United States to dc»fgnuti> the best grade of (lour, but now neaily obsolete m this sense.
 - SUPPORNE, a thick sort of porridge, made from Indian corn meul, forming the nation-. al ciith In Cmmriu and America, as oatmeal porridge did In Scotland. SUPPOSITORY, a pill or bolus introduced Into
 - the rectum.
 - SURRENDER, in bankruptcy, to appear at a fixed day In this bankruptcy court, to undergo an examination respectlm* assets and liabilities*
 - SURINGEE, the flower buds of Cnltjsaccion longtfolium, collected in India ior dyeing nllk yellow. SURMULLET, the Mullm barbatiu.

 - SI;KVEVIN'O CHAIN*,a mensurinu chain 60 feet long, with iron rings and links.
 - SWALLO, an Eastern name for tripang or bechc-de-mer.
 - WAMP-OAK, the *Quereus prunus*, var. *discolor* of Canada.
 - SWAYDOWK, a kind of twilled fustian, like moleskin.
 - WATS, piuces of wood about four feet Ion? mid one inch thick, employed tor thatching houses and premises, being chiefly used with tar line for binding together the eaves/ and different parts of the roof.
 - SWEDLSH TURNIP, the lirassica campestris, var. Sueeica.
 - SWEET FKRX. SWEET GALE, names In Gannd.i for the Comptonia asphnifolia, the leives of which are used to make a diet drink.
 - SWEET PEA, a garden flower, the Lathynu odoratus.
 - SWEET-SOP, A tropical fruit, the Anona squamosa, allied to the custard apple

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SWEET WILLIAM, a garden flower, the Dianthus barbatus. SWEET-WOOD, a timber obtained In Jamaica

from Oreodaphne exaltata. SWING-TREE, the draught bar of a plough. SWING-WHEEL, the wheel of a timepiece

which drives the pendulum; the crown wheel.

SWORD-BEAN, a name for species of Entada,

ГАВАНН (Arabic), a cook.

- TABLA, a name in Peru for cinchona bark peeled from the trunk of the tree, which Is of a higher value than that Irom the branches.
- TABLING, letting one timber Into nnother in* shipbuilding; a broad hem made on the skirts of sails.
- TABULATE, to reduce to tables or synopses.
- TAGHAR, the ton in Bussorah =• 2,800 lh.-j.
- TAGWEBK. the acre of Bavaria, of 40,000 square Bavarian feet, or 8CCOG square English feet
- TAKAH, an African cloth measure of 2 tobe or dotl—'24 feet.
- TAKE, among fishermen, the quantity of fish
- captured at one haul of the net, &c. TAL, a name In Bengal for the palmyra palm. palm.
- TALIPOT. See TARA.
- TALLICOONAH, a medicinal oil made In Sierra Leone fioin the heeds ot Carapa Tulltcoonah; It is ulso known as kundah oil.
- TALLY, the account kept by a meter or registrar, usually in this form /, the ilfth, or cross mark X, being called the tally.
- TAMABAC, another name in North America for the hackmatack or American larch, Larix Americana, in great demand for shipbuilding.
- TAMARISK OALL?, small wrinkled galls formed on *l'amarix Furas*, «fec which enter into commerce for the tannin they contain.
- TAMBANG, a sharp built sampan boat used at Singapore.
- TAMPCL, the edible fruit of *ledtjcarpvs* Malayanus; a product of the Kist. TAKKRAHA BARK, the burk of Phyllocladus
- trichomoiiles, which is used for tainting in New Zealand.
- TAN-FAT, a technical name for the bark liquor in tan pits.
- TAKG, a Siamese dry measure, \Rightarrow 1.9 quarts.
- TAKGIIADI, a name for Catsia aunculata, the bark of which is used in tanning in India.
- TANNIG ACID, the principle of astringenry In vegetable substances which converts raw hides into leather. See TAKXIN In Dictionary
- TAP, a term applied by machinists, to the tool by which female screws are cut; it has a square or oblong head fur fixing in the wrench, but the body may be of any number of sides from 3 to 8.
- TAPIZ, a kind of scarf or t>hawl of silk and cotton wrapped tightly round the loins, and worn by the native females iu tho Philippines.

- while be the tail of poor, also to the caume valia gladiator. SWORD-FISH, the Xiphias gladius, a fish which is enten lresh in many localities, and pickled and shipped from Massachusetts
- STNDICAT, an additional Impost or 13 per cent, on the Customs¹ duties payable In Hollttud.

TARANTELLO, salted tunny fish.

- TARBOOSH, a red woollen scuil enp, with a blue silk tassel, worn by the Egyptians, Turks and Arabs.
- TACTOG. a North American fish, the Labrus tautoga, valued for food; also called black, Ash.
- TAWAI-BARK, the bark of Weinmannia racemosa, used for tanninu' in New Zealand.
- TCHERISH, a shoemaker's paste, made from a bulbous root, used in Turkey: it is exa balloot from the port of Samsoou to the value of £2,000 to £3,000 a-year.
 T. CLOTHS, domestics; a grev stout cotton fabric made in lengths of 24 }ards, of
- various widths.
- TEA-OIL, an oil obtained from the seeds of the Camellia sasangua in China.
- TEASING, combing the wool with a tenser or devil, Ktill lurtner to open and clean it after willying.
- TECKA PALANKEEN, a hired palankeen.
- TEESOO, a yellow dye obtained in India from the flowers of Buteafrondosa.
- TLFF, an African corn plant, the Poa Abyssinica.
- TrLiXGA POTATO, the root of Amorphopkallus campanulatus, esteemed a very whole-
- some food in Travancore. See CHANA. TLNDEKS, proposals sent in for performing n si rvica advertised for.
- TENTER, TENTKRER, in manufacturing districts, one who has the charge or direction of a inachine,nsnncnginc-tCMter,(]r;uv]iiKfnmie tenter, bobbing and fly tenter, &c.
- TEFOT, a name in the Sooloo islands and some parts of the Eastern archipelago for mother-of-pearl shell.
- TEKRAPIK, a name for the land tortoise hi the Southern States of America.
- TKRRINE (French), an earthen pan.
- TERSADO, a swordlikc hedge knlte used In Brazil.
- TEWAI, a larger kind of New Zealand canoo than the kopapa, and pointed at each end.
- Til ETA, a name in Burmah tor the tihorca robusta.
- THITNKE, a beautiful red dye-wood from Burinah.
- THITSEE, the varnish tree of Burmah, JUelanorrhcca ttsitatissima.
- TIILEX, a name In KonigVjcrg for spent herrings, contradistinguished to crown or tull brand, which arc the best quality.
- HLOS, a name for spent herilugs 1:1 tho Prussian ports.
- THIJAVE. a term In Derbyshire for twentyfour sheaves.
- TIIKEAD-MANUFACTT'TSFT:. a maker of fine line or yarn for sewing.

- **THREE-HALFPENNY PIECE**, .1 silver coin struck
- In 1860, to the 'number of 159,890, for circulation in Ceylon, where it represents the Indian nnnn.
- THROE, an instrument for splitting wood into shingles.
- THROSTLE-SPINNER, an operative in the cardroom of a cotton factory.
- THROWER, a workman In a pottery.
- THRUSTINGS. a name in the choose districts for the white whey extracted after the curd lias been salted.
- TIIUS-GIJM, solidified turpentine, ns picked from the tree, from which the spirit lias evaporated.
- THUYA, an ornamental wood of Algeria, the Caihtris quadrivalvis, Vent
 T. II. W. M., a nautical abbreviation for
- Trinity High Water Mark,
- TIANGUE. the name for a market in tho Philippines.
- TICKLERS, an instrument used by plumbers to extract buntls from casks.
- TIGER, a pneumatic box or pan used in sugarrcflning.
- TIICOR, a kind of arrowroot made In India irom tlu* tuners ot *Curcuma leucorrhiza*.
- TILER, a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles; a doorkeeper or attendant at a lodge of freemason').
- TILL-OIL, an Indian mime for Glngclic oil. TILLOT, a bale or bundle.
- TIMBER YARD, a place where timber or planks arc stored or piled for seasoning, or for sale.
- TIMBERS, the upright pieces of a ship's frame. TIN*, the Arabic name for a fig.
- TIMDAL, a thousand bushels of sprats. TIP. :I bookbinder's tool; rubbish thrown from a quarry. TITA, a New Zealand canoe, not so larire as
- the tewAl. but having topsides, and coloured with red ochre.
- TODE, a cloth measure in Eastern Africa of IS feet
- Tocusso, an Ahv*sinlau corn plant or millet, the *Eleusine Tocusso*. Tocuro, a cotton fabric used in Spanish
- America.
- TOKEN LAD, a boy employed In A coal mine. TOKOO, a money of Asliaiitcc, worth about 10d.
- TOLLA, a kind of cod caught on the Pacific coasts of South America, and salted lor the markets of the interior.
- TOLL CENTNER, u weight of the German Customs Union, s_noj lbs. See CENTNER, TOLOSAWOOD, the Pittosporum bicolor of
- Fasmania.
- TOM COD, the Morrhua pruinosa of tho American seas.
- TOM COFFKK, a kind of coloured cotton 'handkerchief piece used in the African trade, 29 inches wide, and made in lengths of 15 handkerchiefs.
- TOMMY SHOP, a rag nnd waste dealer's.
- TON, a Danish laud measure: 4 tons » CJ English acres.
- TOOMA, a species ot Mimosa used for tanning in India.
- TOOTIAH, a name for blue vitriol in Bengal.
- TOPANA, a name in Greece for the edlblo tuber* of Bunmmferulaceum.

- TOPDJIS, militia artillerymen in Turkey.
- TOPO, a hind measure In Peru oi £00 varas, or about 1} acre
- TORMENTIL, the Potenttlla Tormcntilla, tho root of which is used in medicine as a powerful astringent and tonic. In the Orkneys It is employed for tauulng, and in Lapland fordyemi? red.
- TOROKJIL, a Spanish namo for the *CitruA* decumana. Linn.
- TowN-TüAVLLLEi:. See TRAVELLED in Dictionary
- TRADK CENTNER. See CENTNER in Dictionary.
- TRADE MARK, a distinguishing mark used by a manufacturer on his good* or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law.
- TRANSFERRING, moving grain from one vessel to another by means of an elevator, and at tho same timo weighing it. The charge throughout the United States is 50 cents per 100 bushels; the boat I ecelymg paying ono half the expense, und the ouo delivering the other moiety.
- TRANSPLANT, to remove and plant shrubs, trees, «fcc, in another place.
- TRAP, a slang term for a vehicle. TitATONG-FiiY, a name in Jamaica for a species of anchovy.
- TREIIALA, a saccharine Insect product, tonneil by the Lnruius subrwjosus, us© as food in Turkey.
- TRENCHING, a bhoennker's namo for cutting up sklus for the uppers and leg parts of shoes or boots.
- TRESADO. See TERSADO.
- **RIBLBT**, a maiuulrel for making tubes on.
- TRIGO (Spanish), wheat.
- TKINCOMALEE \VI>OD, a Coylon wood, ob-tained from *Hernia ammonilla*, much cm-Sloyed lor the nu-sula or surf boats of ladra-s on account.of its lightness and strength.
- TRINITY PILOT, A pilot licensed from tho **Trinity House.**
- TRIP-HAMMER, a large hammer used in forges. See TILT-HAMMER in Dictionary.
- TROENE, a name in Kgypl for privet-berries used for colouring wine.
- TnoNA, a scsqulc.ii donate of soda, found In Africa and other quarters.
- TROTTER-OIL, an ôil obtained In boiling sheep's feet, considered useful In rheumatism, &c TRUSS, in seamanship, a rope confining a
- lower yard.
- TRUSSELL. See TRESTLE In Dictionary. TRYST, A cattle-ia'r In Scotland.
- TSHEREDA, ii herd ot horuod cuttle In Russia, varying in number from 100 to num.
- TUBE-MAKER, a manufacturer ot hollow rods or pipes.
- TUMAN, TOMAN*, a Persian money worth 9s. 2Jd.
- TUMIIEKY. See TOMBEKI in Dictionary.
- TUMIKA-OIL, a concrete fixed oil obtained
- from tho seeds or the wild mangosteen, *EmbryopterU glutinifera.* TUNE, a usseful timber tree, found In the Straits, Siain and Cambodia, and from which the wood oil, used for caulking and •arnishing vessels is obtalucd.

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- TUN-LIQUOR, a nnmo for the mother liquor of the roach alum.
- TITPPAL (Hindustani), a packet or letters; tlU' pl>st.
- TL'KF BOAT, a boat employed for conveying pent sorts In Ireland.
- TUBKKT STONE, another name for the oil-
- stone used for hone?, &c TURKISH HATH, a hath where the person is subjected to several degrees of tempera-ture, and the body well rubbed.
- TURNSOLE, a Jyc obtained from *Crosophora*
- TTOGUR-OIL, an oil distilled In Silhet, from the fragrant wood of Aquilariu agal~ focha.
- UNBOUND, wan tint? ft durable cover; a book in sheets, or merely In apnp'-rcover.
- UXCLT, Hpplied to new hooks, the folded hheuts of which luive nut been separated for rendini.
- U.NOEUWAY, in nant^scnl parlance » vcs«el 100MM from her anchor or mowings, uud making progress
- UNEMPLOYED, disengaged, having no occupsilion.
- UNFINISHED, not completed. Imperfect, as am uniluislipd bouse, en^ravuu^r, &c.
- UNFL'UMSHED, a house orii|».u tmuut empty, not supplied with furnttuie.
- rx(.i.AZKi>, destitute of glass.
- T^Tsr.i'KNT, nn ointment.
- I'VU'OKX-BOOT, the root of *IMoniax* </i>
 iii signa in the root of *IMoniax*
 ii signa in the roo
- UNION-CLOTHS, woollen fabrics with cotton \\.irps. UNLOCATED LAVD9, lii the United States new
- or wild lands Unit have not becu survey cd or appropriated.
- UNPOLISHED, wood or cabinet furniture in the rough state, not varnished.
- *TAi.KTXCiM_t* raisins prepared by dipping the
- builclies of grapes into a hot lye made of wood ashes, oil, mid Win?, and (hen dried In the sun. They are used for pnsiry, whilst thu Muicatels, dried on the vlue, nrc eaten uncooked lor dessert.
- VALI, a Turkish goveni'jr-yeiicral.
- VALINCH, a tube for dr.iwin^ liquors from a e.isk by the buntr-lmle.
- VALUB. the bond fide worth of nny thing.
- VALUER, an appraiser; one wliu tates or citmiutes thu worth of any thing.
- VFIIICLE. the simpler articles in which apothecaries mix up more powerful dru^s, tfci*
- VLIXKR. n sewer of muslin In the neighbourhood of Brllabt.
- Vki LOMAKDOO, an Indian wood, the Terminalta alula.
- VELVI.T COKIC. the best kind of cork bnrk, wliich Is of a ieddl»li colour, not k*< Ui:ui 14 inch In tliickuess, nuj'pie uud nut wood}' or noruus.

- tinctoria, a native of the South of Europe; a stiff paste. In sntiaras of a blue colour[^] the concentrated dye of lichens, thicken*
- cil with chalk, &c. TUKPKXTOLR, a light purified paraffin* spirit. TUKWAR. n tnnnlnir lutrk obtained m India
- from Cassia auriculala. TWINE-SPINNER, a workman In a flax mill.
- TYPE-PUNCH CUTTER, a mechanic who inaked dies for casting pilntlug-type.
- TYKE, the iron run fixed on the outer circumference of a wheeL
- UNPUBLISHED, a manuscript or boob th.it has not been printed, or else only issued lor private circulation.
- UNICATBD, Hi custom house definition, pums, seeds, uud other articles not specially defined or classed.
- UNRAVEL, to dlsentanslc, to unfold.
- I'xiiL'i.ui), blank pnper not lined or ruled.
- UNSLACKED. not satmuted with water, o» unde kerdel inu.s
- UNSTAMPED papfr*, not impressed with thu oflieml stamp or die.
- UNTKRIII FK, HavM-um yeast.
- t'i'Uou>ER.au uudcrtuker, oue who provides f u ne> nit
- Uri'Eit-CAsK, the top one of a pair of com-positor's cases, generally containing the c.ipit:iK small CHpitals, nnd fl^iiic.«.
- Ul'sKT-l'IJicii, the lowest fixed pm-u :U wbtrh an ai tide is to be boid at uuuuon; abtuiliiiK price.

URBAN, belonging to a city.

- UKBUKKE, a name for chenna (Cicer arietinum.
- UVA Uiisi. the leaves of Arctostaphylo* Uoa urn. which are usid in many place.* inedifiiiAlly; In Hussln, nnd by the Indians of Koith America, (or tunning,
- > ELVLT-WIRE DKAWKR, a manufacturer of the metal wire. u»c«l in velvtt making.
- VKN'ATICA, one of this shipbuilding woods recognised at L.dyds. See VINATIČO.
- A'I:NDĂ (Spanish), H .-tore or sale room.
- VENEIUUNO, overlaying an inferior wood wiiii thin leaves of u choice or ornamental kind.
- VKNKTIAN CHALK, A white compact tn'c or steatite, used for maikini! on cloth, Jsc.
- VKNT-IIOLK, an air hole. See VKXTS. VKKGI. a house or Limily t.ix in Turkey.
- VKKVACCIA. a white wine of Sardinia.
- YKSI I:Y CLEHK. an otllccr cliovn by a vestry, who keeps the books and parish accounts.
- VKSUVIAN, a kind of clear light.
- VIDANGE, a miniure tank in Fl.inrier*
- VIDONIA, a bupcrior wine rtscmUuii: Ma-ાને દક્ષ,
- VIEDRO, a Polish liquid measure, •» 3J Iiliiglisii pailons.
- VIXACUILLA, a name in Clilic for cakis of

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- YIKATICO, a coarse mahogany obtained In
- Madeira from *Persea Indica*. VIK-DK-FIMVS, tho Juice of elder-berries boiled with cremn of tartar ami filtrated, which Is used on the Continent by wine makers to give a rose tint to white wine. VINK-BLACK. See BLACKS in Dictionary.
- VINO BANTO, a full bodied Italian wine,

ACOON* TERMKU, a person employed about a colliery.

- WAB, a Siamese long measure of 78 Inches. WAKA-TAUA, the war canoe of Xte w Zealand: some of the e are 50 feet long by 4 feet beam, with a high stern post: tins ;iml ihu carved prow are both richly decorated with a profusion of feathers.
- WAKE, the track which a ship leaves in the water.
- WALL, a measure in Welsh flannel of 12 feet 10 Indies: a piece of flannel consists of abnut40u.il!4.
- WAMPEE, the fruit of Cookia punctala of China and Malacca, which has a flavour of tho grape.
- WARP, In ropo-making, to run the yarn off tli? winches into hanks to be tarred.
- WARPAQE, a charge per ton mado on shippine in some harbours. [yarn'
- WAUPING-MILU a machine for ranking w.irp WARKEK, it namo in India lor the grain of Pamcum miUaoum.
- WASHING-* TUFF, a sold-dlgscr's term for any earthy deposit containing gold In
- paying quantity. WAsn-TUB, a cask cut In two; a tub for waste, in which clothes are washed.
- WASK, a weight in Persia of 7 His.
- WASTESIAN, H workman in a coal mine.
- WATAMAH, a name in India for p ase.
- WATCH, the portion of a ship's crew on duty. AV \IERMAN, a person who plies for hire on rivers, lakes mid canals, coutradistiuiruislu'il from seamen who are engaged on the high sens.
- WATER-PRIVILEGE. In America, the right to use water for mills, &&
- WATER-TWIST, a kind of cotton-twlut, of winch there are common, nccouds, and best second*.
- WATTLE, a name in Australia for various species of Acacia: the black uniclo of Tasmania IsA.motfittiuia,the3ilvcr wattle A. tlealbata.
- WAX-I:ND. a thread pointed with a bristle, and covered with shoemaker's wax, u-cd in sewing shoos; a short piece left irom a wax candle. WAT, In nautical parlance, progress.
- WATWISER, an Instrument applied to a carriage-wheel to register the number ol revolutions made and distance traversed.
- WEATHER, In navigation to pans to windward : the side of the ship on which the wind Mow is the weather side.

- season; tho wine produced by the crop of crapes.
- VioLET-woon, a turnery wood of Guiana, the produce of Andtra vwlacea. VLOCK, a l'ohhli land measure, equal to
- 41-48 acro«*.
- VODKA, a Russian name for brandy. VODOVICK, u decked bo:it in Russia.
- Voo, a Norwegian weight of 40 lbs.
- **VOLAILLRS-ET-UIBIEBS** (French), poultry
- VINO BANTO, a full bodied Italian wine, VINTAGE, the produce of the vine for the YOMIGIOER (French), the Jgnatia amara

 - WEII. a piece or roll of linen, Ac. WKDBING. *I*\ strong web put under chair and sofa bottom[^] «fcc, and across saddle trees. REMRV, a nnmo in Zanzibar and parts of
 - Ka«ti*ni Alrica, for the Ekusine coracaiia.
 - WKKNUSK, another name for the inannot Arctomyx empetra, a few hundred skins of which are annually Imported for furriers use.
 - WKM;HER, a grain meter In America. In some of the State* he is sworn by the authorities, and ma legal officer; hi others he 18 chosen by buyer and seller, and this is now almost the universal custom.
 - WKIGH-LOCK, an apparatus used on tho American canals for determining the weight of a boat and cargo. In order to determine the amount of toll to be charged.
 - WKISS-REER, a pale or white beer, the champagne of tho north, the patriotic bevcrapu of Prussia proper. There Is also a white bitter beer of Erlangen.
 - WKI.PKK. one who forges or beats hot Iron.
 - WETMOUIU PINE, another name for the
 - white pine. [tlonary.] WHALE BKAKDS. See WIALEBONB ill DiC-WHAMPEE, &0WAMPEE.
 - WHEELER, a worker on sewed muslin.
 - WHKKLM.VS, a person employed hi calico printing.
 - WHEEL-RACE, the place in which a water wheel \» fixed.
 - WHKEL-KOIIE, a rone which connects the rudder with the tiller of a ship: chains arc now generally used for the purpose.
 - WIIITK ASH. the Frarintu Americana.
 - WHITE BKKCD, the F<igu\$ sylve4ru. which furni3hcs a useful timber in Canada.
 - WHITE BIKCII, the Betula alba, which furnishes n tough wood, used In turnery, and for furniture In Canada.
 - WIIITK CAP, a name In London for the St. Ucor»o*s agaric, which Is called In France, "boule dc nelge."
 - WHITE CKOAI:, the TJiuya occidentalix, one of the most durable of Canadian wools
 - WHITE CUIUUNT, a variety of tho JiiOea
 - *rubra* or common red currant WHITE ELM, the *Ulmut Americana*, a majestic North American tree: the wood is much used by wheelwrights.
 - WDITE FISH, a small fish, the *Clupm Menhaden*, caught in Immense quantifies, and used for manuring land in gome pans of North America.

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- WHITE GUM, an Australian trco *Eucalyptus resim/era*. the
- WHITE IKAKT CHKUBY, an esteemed variety (cordi/ormts) of the Primus avium. WIIITJE MAPLE, the Acer dasycarpum of
- Canada.
- WHITE OAK, the Qi/erciM ai'6a, a good ship-building wood of Nortli America, of great strength and duralnlly.
- WIITK PKPPER. ArC l'EPPER. WHITE PISE, the *Pinus Strobus*, the prince of tke American forests, used m immense quantities for building purposes.
- WHITK POPPY, the opium poppy, rapaver sohtmferum.
- WHITETHORN, the *Cratccgus punclata*, the ha id wood of whileli is usud III Canada for
- engraving on, <kc. WinIE WILLOW, the Sattx alba. WHITE WOOD, a name for the tulip-tree, Linodendron tuhpifera; in some localities of Canada called, erroneously, the yellow
- poplar. NYiun: ZINC, the protoxide of zinc.
- WIDOW'S CAP SIAKUFACIL-JIEB, a maker of muslin caps with crimped or goncred
- tronts for widows. WILDBORES, black Yorkshire woollen goods made in leugths of 2\$ yards. WILD_LAND, in Anjeuca forest land not
- settled or cultivated.
- WILLOW-SQUARE MANUFACTURER, a maker of chip for ladies' bomiit*.
- WILLTER, one who works at a willying mauiiinc.
- WINDWARD, the side of a vessel directly exposed to the wind.
- WIN ran CUERRY, a name for the berries of *Physulis Alkekengi*, which aro eaten as a duHsert fruit in Arabia, and even lu Ger-inuny and Spain.
- WINTEU CTRON, a sort of penr. WINTER GREEN, the *Gaulthtria procumbent*. The leaves have been used as a tea substitute, and an oil is distilled from them which is used In perfumery. WITHY, a large species of willow.
- "V"AHOUE. .?<?« CHAHOUI.
- -**• X X, a mark for double strong aie.
- **YALLAn-oil**, a name for the molnvva oil obtained from *Jiassia Idttfblia*. YAK-SOUN, the name in Hgypt tor anise.
- YAPON, the *IUx Cassine*, growing In tho Southern States of America, used as a tea and a medicine.
- YAKD-CLRKK, one who has the overlooking of the yard of a brewery, bushier, www.sci.org/action.com YAROW, tho Aclullea millefolium, reputed
- added to bocr to render It more intoxicat-ing, and Is used by siupkcrs 111 place cf tobacco.

- WITNESS, a person subpcciH'd to attend and
- we used to destroy hyenas.
- WONIWOL, a name for the medicinal root of Pareira medica, in Ceylon; a yellow dye-stuff obtained in India from the diied leaves and roots of Menispermum fenestratum.
- WOOD APPLE, a name for the *Feronia* elephantum: the tree yields a soluble gum. WOODMEIL, a coarse heavy stuff madu of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. wood NAPH riiA, a spirltused for methylating
- alcohol, to be employed in the arts and mnnuf.ict urea. & 31 K ni YLATED SPIRIT.
- VOODSUOCK, a name lor the fisher or pekan of North America, the *Mustela Cunadensis* of Linnieus.
- WOOL DRIER, a workman who dries wool after washing, first in an extractor or centrifugal machine, and next by exposing it to the heat of steam.
- WOOL-DYER, one who prepares wool for working up into fabrics.
- WOOL-PRINTER, an operative who- prints patterns on felted cloth and woollen fa-brics, by block printing.
- WOOL-SCOURER. ono who washes wool with a lye and hot water, to remove the grease and dirt; also an operative who scours cloth with fullers' earth, to remove the oil and size, or the soap after fulling.
- WORKING DRAWING, WORKING PLAN, a drawing on a lao:o scale for the guidance and iuformatioa of workmen and contractors
- WRISTLET, an elastic band worn by ladle* round the wrist, to coutiuc the upper puit of a glove.
- WROUGHT KAILS, hammered nails made from rods of iron. See C IT NAILS.
- WUCKOONAR, a name for the fibre of *Crotolariajuncea*, in Travancore.
- WYKN, a kind ot timber truck or carriage.

I iKBEC. a gnHcy a small three-masted vessel I used in the Mediterranean. XYLOGRAPHY, wood engraving.

- YELLOW OAK, thu *Quercus castanea*. YELLOW PINE, the *J'tnus mttis*, which yields a niic-grained, durable, and moderately resinous wood, much used for ship and house building: the wood of the *Pinws* resinosa of North America is also called Yellow Pine.
- YHLLOW POPLAR. See WHITE WOOD. YKLLOW SANDLRS, i wood of Jamaica, the produce of Bucula capitata.
- YELLOW WOOD, a South Afric:aa tree, a spo-

Y

- YEMANEH, R name In Burmah for the Gme*lina arborea*_n a large tree with white light wood, useful for planking and furniture.
- YEBBA-MATE. the name In South America for the Paraguay tea. [miles. YOJAX, nn eastern Itinerary measure of five
- YOKE, an Austrian laud measure, « 1} Eng-
- ^{g7}ACCATELLA, a commercial name for the black lorn .lie cochineal insect of Mexico, which has died naturally after the deposition of her eggs. ZACHUN, a fat oil pressed from the seeds of
- JJalantes sE'jyptiaca. ZAKROLM-OIL, *MI* oil obtained in Palestine li-om the *Eteagnus angustifolia*. ZAPTIK, Turkish l'Olice.
- ZKDJRIK. a Turkish tax on taverns.
- ZCIINEK, an Austrian money of ten kreutzera.
- ZKMBEEL (Arabic), a basket. ZEPHYB TAir.v, u name for dyed yarn or worsted, usually called in England, Berlin wool.
- ZEYSOUM. ft name nmicr which the dry flower-heads of Santolina fragrantissuna

- lish acre; also an Hungarian land mea-sure, B 1^a06 acre.
- YOLK, a local name in the Forest of Dean for masses of rotten stone Intervening in tiic grey stone. YoossEft (Arabic), black coral.
- YOKK MULLING, a name in Western Canada lor the English sixpence.
- YOT, a Siamese land measure, equal to 9 statute miles.

are sold In the shops of Cairo, as a substitute for chamomlle.

- ZINZEYD, a name in Persia for the fruit of *Elceagnus or ten talis,* which is used as an article of dessert, being almost as large as n jujube.
- ZI.OT, a name for the Polish florin of 6d.
- Zoi, a weight used In parts of the Eastern archipelago, of 12 pulas. See GULA. ZORIL, a variety of the American skunk.
- ZUCKEK-WUKZEL, tiio GcTinaii name fur the skirrct root.
- ZUMPUX, a district officer in the SutlcJ valley, subordinate to a garkoon. ZCPFSEIDE (GeriTian), unravelled silk.
- ZUULO, BDULO, a Syrian vreig'it of lartj lbs.
- ZUKUUT, a name among some of the Arab
- tribes for durra, Sorghum vulgare.

THE END.

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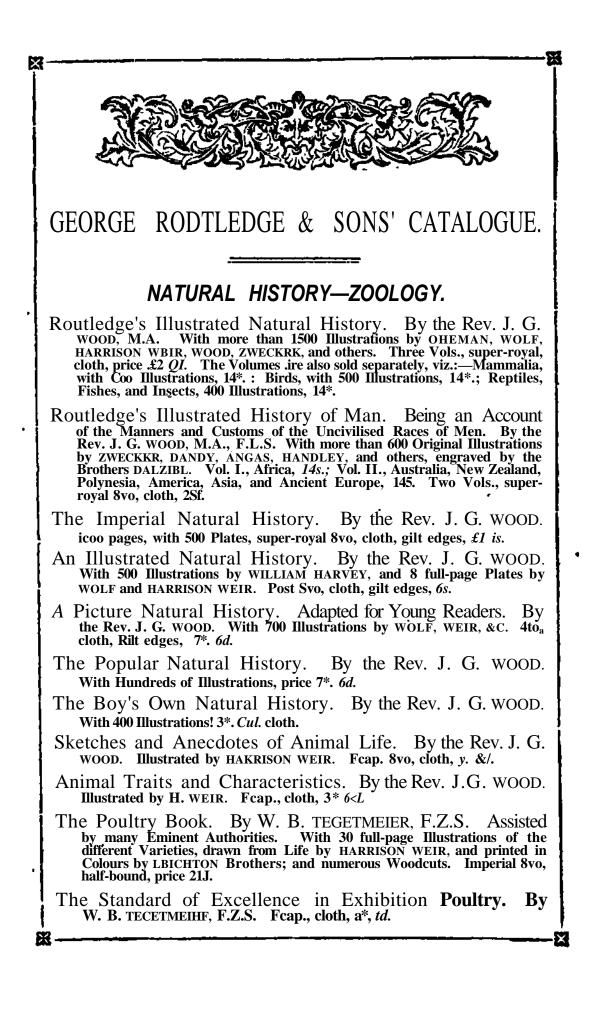
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